THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1895,

WITH

133384

APPENDICES.

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1895.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS. No remarks.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics of Europeans and Eurasians.

As directed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 2950, of 8th August 1894, the births and deaths among Europeans and Eurasians are given in a separate paragraph.

2. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, for 1893 received with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3219 dated 1st August 1895, the decimals in columns 4, 6 and 8 of Annual Form No. II in the Appendix are omitted.

3. The village birth and death registers are still examined by the vaccinators, and they send in reports to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of discrepancies discovered. The system, however, requires to be carefully worked, and not pushed too zealously. As the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, remarks, "It is, however a rather delicate matter for vaccinators to be constantly reporting village officers for neglect in registering events, as it is necessary that the most cordial co-operation should exist between them in getting children vaccinated under our non-compulsory system, and if the vaccinators exercise too much supervision over the registers, village officers are not likely to bear them good will."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, remarks that "the constant examination of registers does improve the accuracy of registration; at the same time I am convinced there is a great deal of ill feeling generated between heads of villages and vaccinators in the performance of this duty."

European and Eurasian Vital Statistics.

4. The European civil population in this Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, numbers 18,486 persons by the census of 1891. During the year 1895, 358 births and 357 deaths were recorded, a birth-rate of 19·37 per 1,000 and a death-rate of 19·31 per 1,000. By sexes, 191 males and 167 females were born, and as regards deaths 219 males and 138 females died.

5. The Eurasian population numbers 8,519 persons by the census of 1891, and during the year 1895 the births amounted to 164 and the deaths to 219, or a rate, respectively, of 19·25 and 25·71 per 1,000. Of those born, 94 were males and 70 females, and as regards deaths, 113 males and 106 females died.

6. A table is appended showing the European and Eurasian population in each collectorate and the births and deaths for the year 1895, and another table following shows the deaths by causes and the ratios :—

District.	No.	Collectorate.	Europeans. Population according to Census of 1891.	Europeans. Number of Births.	Europeans. Number of Deaths.	Eurasians. Population according to Census of 1891.	Eurasians. Number of Births.	Eurasians. Number of Deaths.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	239	6	3	293	2	1
	2	Násik	833	20	17	212	5	6
	3	Thána	391	8	4	274	2	2
	4	City of Bombay ...	10,251	201	223	4,330	112	154
	5	Kolába	39	1	3	2	...	...
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	332	2	...	36	...	...
	7	Poona	1,993	71	70	948	11	26
	8	Sholápur	270	6	5	164	8	7
	9	Sátára	207	4	1	60	...	2
	10	Ratnágiri	46	...	1	18	...	...
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	389	4	2	354	2	...
	12	Dhárwár	305	12	5	476	6	2
	13	Bijápur	42	1	...	11	...	...
	14	Kánara	69	1	1	126	...	...
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	90	1	...	75	2	...
	16	Broach	31	...	1	9	...	1
	17	Kaira	41	...	1	19	..	...
	18	Panch Mahás	19	...	2	17	...	..
	19	Ahmedabad	388	2	6	142	1	1
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	2,077	5	5	685	4	2
	21	Hyderabad	129	...	...	41	...	...
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	5	...	...	9	...	...
	23	Shikárpur	231	13	7	208	9	15
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	69	..	...	10	...	...
			18,486	358	357	8,519	164	219
Cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.	1	Aden	Not obtainable.	1	...	Not obtainable.	...	...
	2	Baroda		...	...		...	..
	3	Bhúj		...	...		...	...
	4	Deesa		3	2		1	2
	5	Mhow		...	...		...	...
	6	Nasirábad		1	1		...	...
	7	Neemuch		...	...		...	...
	8	Rájkot		1	1		...	...
	9	Assirghar		...	...		...	...
			.....	6	4	.....	1	2

Deaths by causes.

7. The causes from which deaths among Europeans and Eurasians were recorded are given in the following table :—

Causes of deaths.		Europeans. Number of Deaths.	Europeans. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Eurasians. Number of Deaths.	Eurasians. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Bombay Presidency.	Cholera	...	...	2	0·23
	Small-pox	10	0·54	1	0·12
	Fevers	61	3·30	38	4·46
	Dysentery and Diarrhœa...	39	2·11	26	3·05
	Injuries	12	0·65	2	0·23
	Other causes	235	12·71	150	17·61
	All Causes ...	357	19·31	219	25·71
Cantonments ...	Other Causes	4	...	2	...

Of the two deaths registered from cholera, one occurred in the collectorate of Násik and other in the city of Bombay.

Native Population Vital Statistics.

Births.

Number of registered births.

8. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind during the year 1895 there were 674,304 births registered against 660,268 in 1894. The recorded births for the year under report

were thus 14,036 in excess of the number registered in the previous year and also exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1894 by 42,665. By sexes there were 350,115 males and 324,189 females against 342,911 and 317,357 respectively in 1894.

Births in 1895 compared with previous years from 1885 to 1894.

9. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1885 to 1895, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females :—

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 male Births the females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1885	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·66	34·57	51·82	48·18	92·99
1893	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	52·00	48·00	92·32
1894	18,820,346	342,911	317,357	660,268	18·22	16·86	35·08	51·94	48·06	92·55
Mean for 10 years...	17,400,787	328,638	303,001	631,639	18·89	17·41	36·30	52·03	47·97	92·20
1895	18,820,346	350,115	324,189	674,304	18·60	17·23	35·83	51·92	48·08	92·59

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 35·83 per 1,000 of population against 35·08 in 1894 and a mean of 36·30 for the previous ten years.

10. From the annual Form No. I in the Appendix it will be seen that for every 100 female births 108·00 male births were recorded, but this proportion is greater in the undermentioned collectorates and districts :—

In Kaira the ratio of male to female births was			...	... 114·17
„ Karáchi	do.	do.	...	... 117·41
„ Hyderabad	do.	do.	...	... 131·86
„ Thar and Párkar	do.	do.	...	... 125·27
„ Shikárpur	do.	do.	...	... 121·80
„ Upper Sind Frontier	do.	do.	...	... 131·57

11. The monthly distribution of births in 1895 as compared with 1894 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

Births by months.

	Jany.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septr.	October.	Novr.	Decr.	Total.
Mean for ten years 1885 to 1894	48,027	45,036	50,653	51,011	53,865	56,634	56,278	55,422	55,114	55,940	53,185	50,474	631,639
1894	54,162	49,689	55,869	55,891	58,102	57,445	58,038	56,293	54,447	55,169	53,603	51,160	660,268
1895	50,994	48,067	54,366	54,385	57,761	58,084	60,287	59,644	57,544	59,636	57,884	55,622	674,304

The greatest number (60,287) was registered in the month of July and the least (48,067) in February, and the highest and lowest registration occurred in similar months in 1894.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each collectorate and district for 1895 with the number for 1894 and the mean for ten years.

12. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1895 in each collectorate and district of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1894 and the mean for ten years.

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years 1885—1894.		1894.		1895.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh... ...	1,460,319	56,349	42·48	61,333	42·00	66,676	45·65
	2	Násik	841,087	33,693	41·85	36,491	43·39	36,805	43·76
	3	Thána	818,967	25,616	31·55	27,284	33·32	23,874	29·15
	4	City of Bombay ...	806,144	15,167	19·29	14,796	18·35	15,371	19·07
	5	Kolába	594,779	16,237	30·77	19,913	33·48	18,513	31·13
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	36,768	45·63	38,314	43·16	42,309	47·66
	7	Poona	1,061,449	35,959	37·26	39,057	36·80	40,594	38·24
	8	Sholápur	750,255	29,053	44·72	29,563	39·39	31,782	42·36
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	47,892	42·38	49,262	40·19	49,678	40·53
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	30,052	28·88	32,066	29·00	33,169	29·99
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	38,886	42·13	40,160	39·70	42,063	41·59
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	43,291	45·57	44,898	42·74	45,674	43·48
	13	Bijápur	796,286	31,826	45·36	30,818	38·74	32,835	41·24
	14	Kánara	446,156	13,463	31·20	13,215	29·62	14,321	32·10
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	24,391	38·81	25,219	38·81	25,035	38·53
	16	Broach	341,450	12,783	38·42	12,694	37·17	12,931	37·87
	17	Kaira	871,529	29,952	36·02	27,780	31·88	30,098	34·53
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	10,483	37·62	11,505	36·71	11,379	36·31
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	30,434	34·50	28,852	31·33	29,594	32·13
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	14,207	27·77	15,999	28·52	15,593	27·79
	21	Hyderabad ...	883,836	18,992	23·55	18,481	20·91	16,780	19·32
	22	Thar and Párkar...	332,401	6,699	26·27	10,038	30·20	8,905	26·79
	23	Shikárpur... ...	915,058	25,904	29·51	27,222	29·75	25,851	28·25
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	174,469	3,642	25·24	5,290	30·32	4,474	25·64

Abstract.

Western Registration District				4,521,296	147,062	34·54	159,817	25·35	161,239	35·66
Central do. do.				5,030,733	179,624	39·15	188,252	37·41	197,532	39·26
Southern do. do.				3,304,428	127,466	42·40	129,121	39·07	134,893	40·83
Gujarát do. do.				3,097,112	108,043	36·58	106,048	34·24	109,037	35·20
Sind do. do.				2,866,777	69,444	26·76	77,030	26·94	71,603	24·98
			Presidency ...	18,820,346	631,639	36·30	660,268	35·08	674,304	35·83

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts was higher than in the previous year. In Sind Registration District it was lower.

13. Of the 24 collectorates and districts the number of recorded births in 1895 was higher than in 1894 in 15, *viz.*:—

Khándesh.
Násik.
City of Bombay.
Ahmednagar.
Poona.
Sholápur.
Sátára.
Ratnágiri.
Belgaum.
Dhárwár.
Bijápur.
Kánara.
Broach.
Kaira.
Ahmedabad.

The remaining 9 collectorates and districts show a decrease as compared with 1894. The registration of births in Sind is apparently defective throughout the province and especially in the collectorate of Hyderabad. The city of Bombay shows slight improvement in the registration of births over last year. The recorded birth-rate per 1,000 of population for the city of Bombay was 19·07 against 18·35 in 1894, and the mean for the last ten years ending 1894 was 19·29.

As regards the comparative low birth-rate in the collectorate of Kánara, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, states "it may be chiefly explained by the influence of the birth-rate in the forest areas where the effects of malaria on the mothers is so evident. In the more healthy coast villages the birth-rate is higher than 30·76 per 1,000, but the general birth ratio for the whole of Kánara is brought down by the unhealthy forest villages."

14. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during 1895 as compared with 1894 is given in the following table :—

Birth registration in urban and rural Population.

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1894.	1895.
Khándesh	Urban	56,658	32·85	33·64
	Rural	1,403,661	42·37	46·14
Násik	Urban	49,319	20·60	21·27
	Rural	791,768	44·80	45·16
Thána	Urban	30,063	19·89	21·59
	Rural	788,904	33·83	29·44
City of Bombay	Urban	806,144	18·35	19·07
	Rural	.....	...	...
Kolába...	Urban	23,172	19·33	21·49
	Rural	571,607	34·05	31·52
Ahmednagar	Urban	50,494	46·88	52·16
	Rural	837,162	42·94	47·39
Poona	Urban	171,445	29·26	29·13
	Rural	890,004	38·25	40·00
Sholápur	Urban	102,069	35·12	36·56
	Rural	648,186	40·06	43·27
Sátára	Urban	50,269	28·19	30·89
	Rural	1,175,242	40·71	40·95
Ratnágiri	Urban	24,394	36·40	35·32
	Rural	1,081,468	28·83	29·87
Belgaum	Urban	61,597	28·74	29·35
	Rural	949,856	40·42	42·38
Dhárwár	Urban	122,354	42·15	42·02
	Rural	928,179	42·82	43·67
Bijápur	Urban	21,371	37·52	37·20
	Rural	774,915	38·77	41·35
Kánara	Urban	25,228	27·59	33·49
	Rural	420,928	29·74	32·01
Surat	Urban	123,345	29·73	35·02
	Rural	526,479	40·94	39·35
Broach...	Urban	52,207	25·92	25·86
	Rural	289,243	39·21	40·04
Kaira	Urban	66,109	35·88	36·68
	Rural	805,420	31·55	34·36
Panch Maháls	Urban	27,626	33·37	32·03
	Rural	285,755	37·03	36·72
Ahmedabad	Urban	194,096	28·71	28·44
	Rural	726,832	32·03	33·12
Karáchi	Urban	97,009	47·15	47·29
	Rural	464,004	24·62	23·72
Hyderabad	Urban	54,512	45·97	44·69
	Rural	829,324	19·26	17·30
Thar and Párkar	Urban	3,698	18·93	33·26
	Rural	328,703	30·32	26·72
Shikárpur	Urban	82,936	34·13	39·09
	Rural	832,122	29·31	27·17
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban	8,258	27·00	18·77
	Rural	166,211	30·49	25·98
Presidency ...	Urban	2,304,373	27·96	29·04
	Rural	16,515,973	36·08	36·78

15. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 29·04 and 36·78 against 27·96 and 36·08 in 1894. Except in the collectorates of Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Kaira, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar District the birth-rates were higher among the rural than in the urban population. The same collectorates in 1894, except Kánara and Thar and Párkar District, showed an urban birth-rate higher than the rural.

16. The difference is most marked in the following collectorates :—

	Ratio per 1,000.	
	Rural.	Urban.
Násik	45·16	21·27
Broach	40·04	25·86
Belgaum	42·38	29·35
Khándesh	46·14	33·64
Poona	40·00	29·13
Sátára	40·95	30·89
Kolába	31·52	21·49

whilst in the undermentioned 5 collectorates and districts the birth-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban, 4 out of the 5 being in Sind :—

	Urban.	Rural.
Hyderabad	44·69	17·30
Karáchi	47·29	23·72
Shikárpur	39·09	27·17
Thar and Párkar ...	33·26	26·72
Ratnágiri	35·32	29·87

Birth-rates in tálukas.

17. The birth-rate for each rural registration circle is shown in a diagram on the opposite page, which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the rate in each collectorate.

18. It will be seen that 14 tálukas record a birth-rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population. In 74 rural registration circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000, in 37 it was between 35 and 40 per 1,000, whilst in 35 it ranged from 30 to 35 per 1,000; in 39 it was between 20 and 30 per 1,000; in 22 it was below 20 per 1,000. Of these last 22 rural registration circles 19 are in Sind. Of the remaining 3 tálukas, 1 is situated in the collectorate of Khándesh, 1 in Sátára and 1 in Kánara.

19. In Khándesh the registration of births is evidently well carried out except Taloda Táluka and petha Navápur, but these are wild hilly tracts.

In Násik the registration of births is well attended to. In Igatpuri Táluka it might be better; but both here and in Peint the country is hilly, and in Peint especially the people are poor and the hamlets small and scattered.

In Thána, birth registration is throughout indifferent, no táluka showing a birth-rate of over 35 per 1,000 of population.

In Kolába also, except in Alibág táluka, the birth registration shows a low rate.

In Ahmednagar the registration of births is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Poona, birth registration is well carried out in all the tálukas except Mával, where more attention is necessary.

In Sholápur the registration of births is well carried out throughout the collectorate.

In Sátára, birth registration is well attended to in most of the tálukas except Malcolmpeth, which shows a very low rate, but here the place is hilly, the people poor and much exposed to climatic influences.

In Ratnágiri the birth registration shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Devgad, where it is well attended to.

Throughout the collectorates of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur the registration of births is well carried out.

In Kánara the registration of births shows an improvement over what was recorded in 1894. Six tálukas are shown with a birth-rate of over 35 per 1,000 as against one in the previous year.

In Surat and Broach birth registration is well carried out in all the tálukas. In the Bulsár Táluka of the Surat Collectorate more attention is required.

In Kaira the registration of births shows a low rate in each táluka except Borsad, A'nand and Nadiád.

In Panch Maháls birth registration is well carried out in all the tálukas except Godhra, in which more attention is necessary.

In Ahmedabad the registration of births shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Gogha, Dhandhuka and Viramgám, in which it is well attended to.

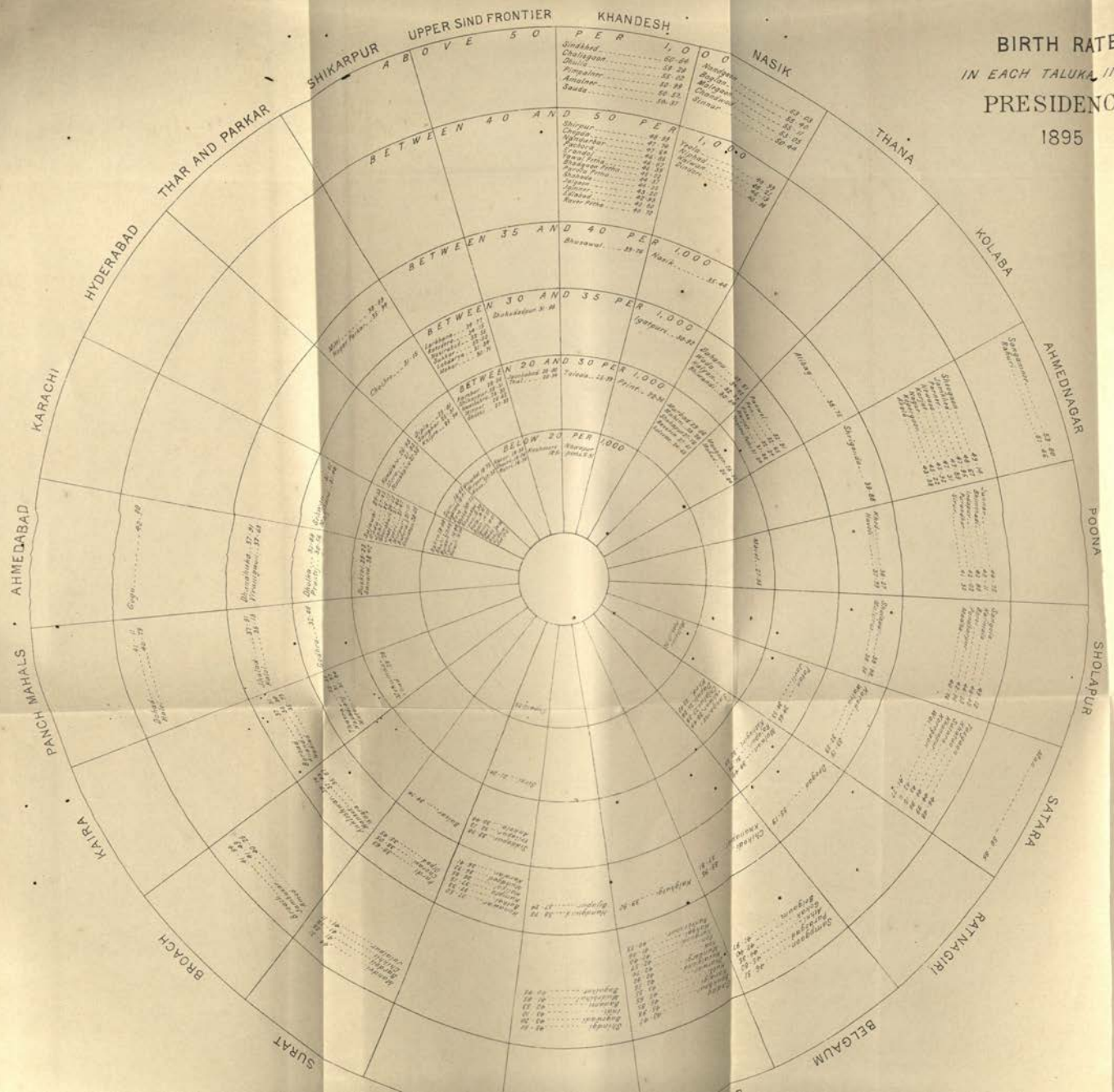
Throughout the Province of Sind all the collectorates return low birth-rates except the Mitti and Nagar Párkar Tálukas of Thar and Párkar.

Excepting Sind the rest of the collectorates make good returns except those of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara. The last-named certainly shows decided improvement this year. Thána and Kolába show a slight improvement, but Ratnágiri a slight falling off. There is no reason why these three collectorates should not, with care and attention, improve the birth registration as well as Kánara.

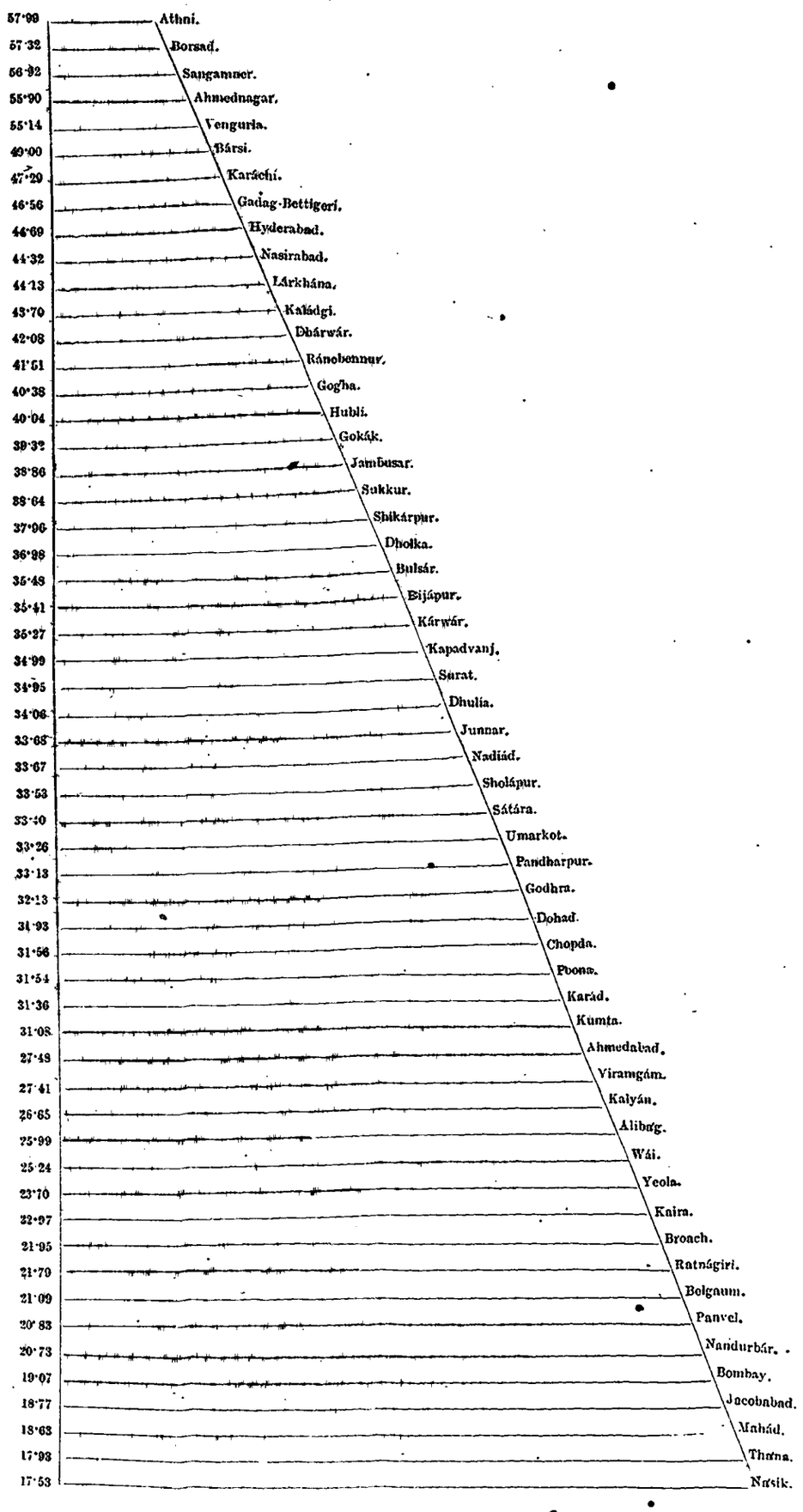
Birth-rate in sequence in towns.

20. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in 56 towns in the Presidency arranged in sequence of high birth-rate per 1,000 of population :—

BIRTH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA IN THE
PRESIDENCY
1895



Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.



21. Out of 56 towns in the Presidency, 16 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. Násik, Thána, Mahád, Jacobabad and Bombay have still very low birth-rates.

22. The following Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births, and show that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency :—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Belgaum	Athni	57·99
Kaira	Borsad	57·52
Ahmednagar ...	Sangamner	56·92
	Ahmednagar	55·90
Ratnágiri	Vengurla	55·14
Sholápur	Bársi	49·00
Karáchi	Karáchi	47·29
Dhárwár	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	46·56
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	44·69
Shikárpur	Lárkhána	44·13
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	42·08
	Ránebennur	41·51
Ahmedabad	Gogha	40·38
Dhárwár	Hubli	40·04

Much credit is also due to the authorities in the towns of Nasirabad in the collectorate of Khándesh and Kaládgi in Bijápur for the attention they have paid to the registration of births. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population for the former was 44·32, and 43·70 for the latter.

Birth-rate in cantonments.

23. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each cantonment in British territory in 1895 with the results of the previous year :—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1894.	Birth-rate, 1895.
Devláli	20·06	11·34
Málegaon	29·53	39·37
Ahmednagar	13·32	13·95
Poona	23·80	22·00
Kirkee	11·08	17·63
Belgaum	9·78	12·11
Ahmedabad	14·26	12·02

The birth registration in the cantonment of Málegaon has been evidently carefully attended to with good result. There is some improvement in the cantonments of Kirkee and Belgaum. There is no improvement shown in the other cantonments.

Still-born.

24. During the year 1895, 6,972 children were registered as still-born against 6,328 in 1894. Of these, 3,850 were males and 3,122 females against 3,593 and 2,735 respectively in 1894. These births occurred in the following collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh	66,676	2	393	395	0·59
Násik...	36,805	15	79	94	0·25
Thána	23,874	7	105	112	0·47
City of Bombay	15,371	1,456	...	1,456	9·47
Kolába	18,513	2	334	336	1·81
Ahmednagar	42,309	37	19	56	0·13
Poona...	40,594	37	21	58	0·14
Sholápur	31,782	6	66	72	0·23

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Sátára	49,678	13	180	193	0·39
Ratnágiri	33,169	5	1	6	0·02
Belgaum	42,063	16	134	150	0·36
Dhárwár	45,674	139	705	844	1·85
Bijápur	32,835	6	532	538	1·64
Kánara	14,321	17	612	629	4·39
Surat	25,035	129	259	388	1·55
Broach	12,931	28	98	126	0·97
Kaira	30,098	39	93	132	0·44
Panch Mahális	11,379	8	54	62	0·55
Ahmedabad	29,594	407	9	416	1·41
Karáchi	15,593	157	106	263	1·69
Hyderabad	16,780	121	40	161	0·96
Thar and Párkar	8,905	5	54	59	0·66
Shikárpur	25,851	168	210	378	1·46
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,474	2	46	48	1·07
Presidency ...	674,304	2,822	4,150	6,972	1·03

25. In the city of Bombay the number registered as still-born during the year 1895 was 1,456 against 1,511 in 1894, and the percentage of still-born to born alive was 9·47 against 10·21. The main cause for this high percentage is probably the overcrowding on unhealthy areas and in badly ventilated rooms. Unfortunately the observations on this point by the Health Officer of the city have not come to hand in time to insert in this report.

In Kánara the percentage is 4·39 against 1·96 in 1894, and is due to malaria and hard living in jungles.

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

26. Among the civil population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency, 538,540 deaths were registered during the year 1895. In 1894, 607,179 deaths or 68,639 more than in 1895 were recorded.

The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1885 :—

1885	473,591	1891	513,132
1886	381,185	1892	611,742
1887	455,261	1893	511,831
1888	468,039	1894	607,179
1889	518,562	1895	538,540
1890	463,616		

27. Of the total deaths registered, 280,866 occurred among males and 257,674 among females, against 316,786 and 290,393, respectively, in 1894.

Death-rate.

28. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1895 was 28·61 against 32·26 in 1894 and a decennial mean of 28·76.

Male and female death-rates.

29. The millesimal rates of males dying to males living was 28·84 and of females dying to females living 28·37. In 1894 these ratios were, respectively, 32·53 and 31·97. For every 100 females who died, 109·00 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following collectorates :—

In Khándesh the ratio of male to female deaths was			111·11 per cent.
„ Thána	do.	do.	115·75 „
„ Bombay	do.	do.	112·95 „
„ Ahmednagar	do.	do.	112·45 „
„ Kánara	do.	do.	114·28 „
„ Broach	do.	do.	110·28 „
„ Kaira	do.	do.	120·71 „
„ Panch Mahális	do.	do.	124·44 „

In Ahmedabad the ratio of male to female deaths was 114·59 per cent.
„ Karáchi do. do. 116·75 „
„ Hyderabad do. do. 123·56 „
„ Thar and Párkar do. do. 115·11 „
„ Shikárpur do. do. 116·07 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier do. 126·69 „

Deaths by districts.

30. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1895 by sexes and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (33·96 per 1,000) occurred in Central Registration District and the lowest (17·31) in Sind.

Registration Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	75,196	68,750	143,946	31·20	32·56	31·84
Central do.	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	88,105	82,745	170,850	35·24	32·69	33·96
Southern do.	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	46,102	44,725	90,827	27·60	27·37	27·49
Gujarát do.	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	44,522	38,757	83,279	27·97	25·75	26·89
Sind do.	1,564,946	1,301,831	2,866,777	26,941	22,697	49,638	17·21	17·43	17·31
Presidency ..	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	280,866	2,57,674	538,540	28·84	28·37	28·61

Deaths by collectorates.

31. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each collectorate in 1895 as compared with 1894, and the mean of the previous ten years :—

District.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years 1885—1894.		1894.		1895.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	43,356	32·69	53,965	36·95	50,546	34·61
	2	Násik	841,087	27,373	34·00	32,351	38·46	31,291	37·20
	3	Thána	818,967	20,409	25·13	22,241	27·16	21,526	26·28
	4	City of Bombay ...	806,144	22,641	28·79	26,908	33·38	24,655	30·58
	5	Kolába	594,779	12,492	23·68	20,795	34·96	15,928	26·78
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	27,384	33·98	33,927	38·22	34,709	39·12
	7	Poona	1,061,449	27,998	29·01	39,837	37·53	36,247	34·14
	8	Sholápur	750,255	20,926	32·21	27,769	37 01	29,759	39·68
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	34,493	30·55	44,842	36·59	45,182	36·86
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	19,722	18·95	27,638	24·99	24,953	22·56
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	26,760	28·99	29,063	28·73	29,124	28·79
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	30,351	31·95	29,130	27·73	28,772	27·39
	13	Bijápur	796,286	19,230	27·41	24,223	30·42	21,452	26·94
	14	Kánara	446,156	12,291	28·48	11,945	26·77	11,479	25·73
Gujarat Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	20,490	32·60	24,585	37·83	17,796	27·39
	16	Broach	341,450	13,413	40·31	17,939	52·54	9,366	27·43
	17	Kaira	871,529	28,975	34·85	41,910	48·09	23,473	26·93
	18	Panch Mahálś ...	313,381	6,998	24·86	10,202	32·55	6,401	20·43
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	32,032	36·31	36,514	39·65	26,243	28·49
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	12,125	23·70	11,130	19·84	10,575	18·85
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	15,067	18·69	13,503	15·28	12,994	14·62
	22	Thár and Párkar ...	332,401	4,469	17·53	4,750	14·29	5,053	15·20
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	18,982	21·62	18,560	20·28	17,833	19·49
	24	Upper Sind Frntier.	174,469	2,505	17·36	3,452	19·78	3,253	18·65

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	126,271	29·66	156,260	34·56	143,946	31·84
Central do.	5,030,733	130,523	28·45	174,013	34·59	170,850	33·96
Southern do.	3,304,428	88,632	29·48	94,361	28·56	90,827	27·49
Gujarát do.	3,097,112	101,838	31·48	131,150	42·35	83,279	26·89
Sind do.	2,866,777	53,148	20·18	51,395	17·93	49,638	17·31
Presidency ...	18,820,346	500,412	28·76	607,179	32·26	538,540	28·61

It will be seen from the above table that in 1895 the recorded death-rates per 1,000 of population were higher than in 1894 in the collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholápur and in the district of Thar and Párkar. The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1895 was nearly the same as that in 1894 in the collectorates of Sátára, Belgaum and Dhárwár.

The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1895 was higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Thána, city of Bombay, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Ratnágiri, and in the district of Upper Sind Frontier. In the collectorate of Belgaum the recorded death-rate for 1895 was about equal to the annual mean for the preceding ten years. In the remaining collectorates and district the recorded death-rate for 1895 was lower than the annual mean for the preceding ten years ending 1894.

Date-rate by collectorates in sequence.

32. The next statement shows the death-rate in 1895 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates, which ranged from 39·68 per 1,000 of population in Sholápur to 14·62 in Hyderabad. In 1894 the maximum and minimum ratios (52·54 and 14·29 per 1,000) respectively occurred in Broach and Thar and Párkar:—

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sholápur	15,198	14,561	29,759	39·87	39·45	39·68
Ahmednagar... ...	18,372	16,337	34,709	40·74	37·40	39·12
Násik	16,320	14,971	31,291	37·92	36·45	37·20
Sátára	22,946	22,236	45,182	37·41	36·34	36·86
Khándesh	26,612	23,934	50,546	35·69	33·48	34·61
Poona	18,868	17,379	36,247	31·18	33·30	34·14
City of Bombay ...	13,077	11,578	24,655	25·76	38·79	30·53
Belgaum	14,537	14,587	29,124	28·48	29·91	28·79
Ahmedabad	14,014	12,229	26,243	29·63	27·30	28·49
Broach	4,912	4,454	9,366	28·07	26·79	27·43
Dhárwár	14,528	14,244	28,772	27·53	27·24	27·39
Surat	9,209	8,587	17,796	28·64	26·16	27·39
Bijápur	10,915	10,537	21,452	27·42	26·46	26·94
Kaira	12,838	10,635	23,473	27·87	25·88	26·93
Kolába	8,102	7,826	15,928	27·11	26·45	26·78
Thána	11,085	10,441	21,526	25·93	26·67	26·28
Kánara	6,122	5,357	11,479	26·14	25·28	25·73
Ratnágiri	12,721	12,232	24,953	24·77	20·65	22·56
Panch Mahals ...	3,549	2,852	6,401	21·90	18·85	20·43
Shikárpur	9,580	8,253	17,833	19·41	19·58	19·49
Karáchi	5,696	4,879	10,575	18·35	19·46	18·85
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,818	1,435	3,253	18·79	18·34	18·65
Thar and Párkar ...	2,704	2,349	5,053	14·66	15·88	15·20
Hyderabad	7,143	5,781	12,924	11·87	14·33	14·62
Total ...	280,866	257,674	538,540	28·84	28·37	28·61

Death-rate by sexes.

33. The above statement shows that in Poona, city of Bombay, Belgaum, Thána, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar the recorded death-rates of females were higher than those among males. In Sholápur, Dhárwár, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1894 the female death-rates exceeded thosea mong males in the city of Bombay, Dhárwár, Thána, Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier.

Birth and death-rates compared by collectorates.

34. Comparing the birth and death-rates in each collectorate for 1895, it appears that the birth-rate in the city of Bombay was much below the registered death-rate—19·07 and 30·53 per 1,000 respectively; the difference is due in great measure to the difficulty of ascertaining the births that take place, although a small special establishment is maintained by the Municipality.

In the collectorates of Thána and Sholápur the recorded birth-rates (29·15 and 42·36 per 1,000) were slightly above the registered death-rates (26·28 and 39·68). In all other collectorates the recorded birth-rates were higher than the registered death-rates. The difference is noticeable in the following collectorates and districts :—

Collectorates.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Dhárwár	43·48	27·39
Panch Maháls	36·31	20·43
Bijápur	41·24	26·94
Belgaum	41·59	28·79
Thar and Párkar	26·79	15·20
Surat	38·53	27·39
Khándesh	45·65	34·61
Broach	37·87	27·43

Deaths by ages.

35. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1895 under different ages, as also the ratios per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths.

Age-period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	680,472	120,083	176·47	22·30
1 and under 5 years	2,178,646	113,816	52·24	21·13
5 do. 10 do.	2,615,588	28,051	10·72	5·21
10 do. 15 do.	1,820,754	13,454	7·39	2·50
15 do. 20 do.	1,470,976	13,370	9·09	2·48
20 do. 30 do.	3,410,817	42,682	12·51	7·93
30 do. 40 do.	2,765,949	44,165	15·97	8·20
40 do. 50 do.	1,841,976	40,907	22·21	7·60
50 do. 60 do.	1,117,120	42,237	37·81	7·84
60 and upwards	918,048	79,775	86·90	14·81
Total ...	18,820,346	5,38,540	28·61	100·

The mortality amongst children under 5 years of age is high and amounts to 43·43 per cent. of the total deaths, and the infantile mortality under one year is 176·47 per 1,000 living. Under one year the percentage on total deaths was 22·30 against 20·20 in 1894, and in the age period 1 to 5 years the percentage was 21·13 against 21·27 in 1894. The period of greatest immunity was, as last year, in the age period of above ten and under fifteen, the rate being 7·39 living or 2·50 per cent. on total deaths. Among old people of 60 and upwards, the percentage on total deaths was 14·81 against 14·66 in 1894. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1895 in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. IV in the Appendix.

Deaths by caste or class.

36. The deaths by caste in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V in the Appendix. According to the census of 1891 the Muhamedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom in 1895 71,965 deaths were recorded against 80,601 in 1894, the death-rate being 20·55 per 1,000 of population against 23·02 in 1894. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 459,918 deaths or 30·87 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1894 the total deaths amongst this race were 520,332 equal to a death-rate of 34·93 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,509 deaths were reported during the year against 2,884 in 1894, the death-rate being 20·55 against 23·62 in 1894. Under the heading " Other Castes " are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects who, by the census of 1891, numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1895 there were 4,148 deaths

against 3,362 in 1894, the death-rate being 13·88 per 1,000 of population against 11·25 in 1894. Among Muhamedans the maximum death-rate during the year (48·84 per 1,000) took place in the collectorate of Násik and the minimum (13·10) in Hyderabad. In 1894 the maximum death-rate was 49·00 in Broach and the minimum 13·62 in the Thar and Párkar District. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (40·22 per 1,000) was in the collectorate of Sholápur and the minimum (17·46) in the Thar and Párkar District. In 1894 these rates were in Broach (57·72) and Thar and Párkar (16·32) respectively.

37. As regards the disproportion in the death-rates of Muhamedans and Hindus in Sind, throughout which province the difference is striking, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, in his letter No. 131, dated 15th January 1896, states that "the discrepancies with regard to the recorded deaths among Muhamedans and Hindus to exist mainly among the rural records. The urban records show signs of more careful keeping: thus in Karáchi City, which is the only town in Sind in which I have a fair control of the registration work, the ratios of death per 1,000 are Muhamedans 35·25 and Hindus 32·69. In the other large towns in Sind the ratios indicate very fairly the amount of attention paid to registration work by the respective Municipalities; thus in Sukkur the ratios are Muhamedans 25·37 and Hindus 27·06; whilst in Shikárpur, where the registration arrangements are very defective, the ratios are Muhamedans 16·76 and Hindus 27·20. As before stated, I have practically no control over urban registration work outside Karáchi City."

"In the rural circles of Sind, registration is in its earliest infancy and is practically in the hands of tappedárs and village pátels and mukhis, over whom very little supervision is exercised with regard to the registration work. The vaccinators frequently discover discrepancies in the *birth registers*, which discrepancies are immediately pointed out to the respective Collectors, but with regard to the rural death-rates the vaccinators have little opportunity of applying any check; for the discrepancies of the rural death-rates the village pátels and mukhis and the tappedárs can alone be held responsible." He further adds: "In many of the larger towns and villages of the rural circles the proper census population figures are not even recorded, consequently the effective checking of the tappedárs' registers is not possible."

Deaths by causes.

38. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1895 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1894 and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section:—

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for ten years 1885—1894.		1894.		1895.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	24,848	1·43	33,588	1·78	8,899	0·47
Small-pox...	3,186	0·18	3,155	0·17	2,299	0·12
Fevers	349,785	20·10	429,094	22·80	388,848	20·65
Dysentery and diarrhœa...	39,475	2·27	34,667	1·84	35,348	1·88
Injuries	5,795	0·34	6,117	0·32	6,051	0·32
Other causes	77,323	4·44	100,558	5·35	97,104	5·16
All causes...	500,412	28·76	607,179	32·26	538,540	28·61

Deaths by months.

39. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1895 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1894 and the mean for ten years. During 1895 the greatest number of deaths (54,628) took place in August and the least (37,206) in February. In 1894 the greatest and least numbers occurred in May (58,939) and December (43,136):—

Months.	Deaths from all Causes.					
	Mean for ten years 1885—1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	40,310	2·32	47,923	2·55	42,174	2·24
February	34,789	2·00	46,464	2·47	37,206	1·98
March	38,730	2·23	53,447	2·84	40,460	2·15
April	40,279	2·31	51,825	2·76	41,406	2·20
May	40,311	2·32	58,939	3·13	41,879	2·22
June	39,518	2·27	48,547	2·57	40,969	2·17
July	45,520	2·62	55,474	2·95	47,541	2·53
August	47,911	2·75	56,382	2·99	54,628	2·90
September	43,374	2·49	48,537	2·57	49,436	2·63
October	43,201	2·48	45,565	2·42	46,912	2·49
November	43,699	2·51	50,940	2·71	45,886	2·44
December...	42,770	2·46	43,136	2·30	50,043	2·66
Year ...	500,412	28·76	607,179	32·26	538,540	28·61

Number of circles.

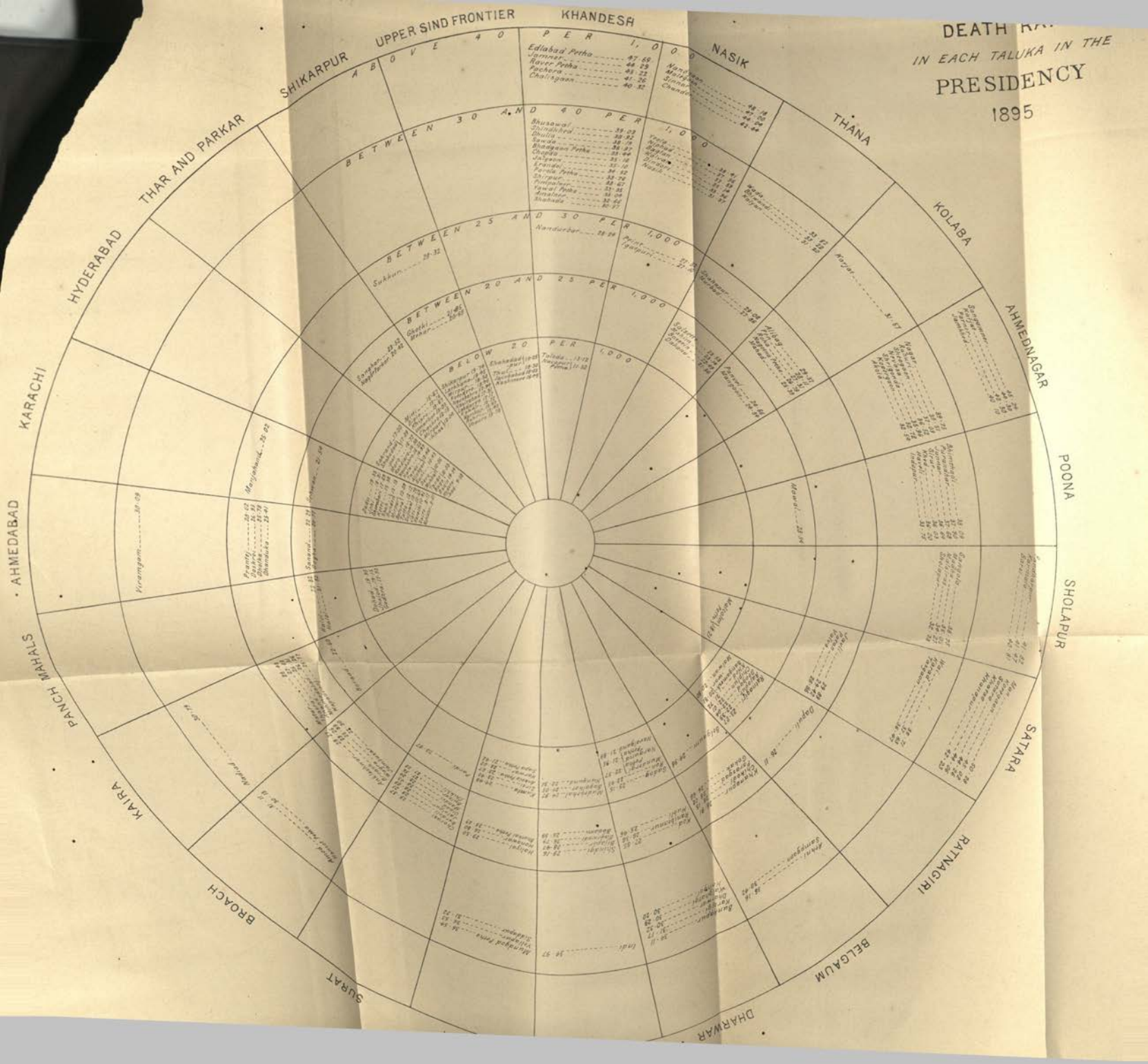
40. Statistical returns are received from 221 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

Death-rate in rural and urban population.

41. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1895 as compared with 1894 is given in the following table :—

Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1894.	1895
Khándesh	Urban	56,658	33·14	32·74
	Rural	1,403,661	37·10	34·68
Násik	Urban	49,349	36·44	37·71
	Rural	791,768	38·59	37·17
Thána	Urban	30,063	25·75	19·62
	Rural	788,904	27·21	26·53
City of Bombay ...	Urban	806,144	33·38	30·58
	Rural	.....	...	...
Kolába	Urban	23,172	27·88	20·67
	Rural	571,607	35·24	27·02
Ahmednagar	Urban	50,494	45·25	49 87
	Rural	837,162	37·80	38·44
Poona	Urban	171,445	27·82	26·30
	Rural	890,004	39·40	35·66
Sholápur...	Urban	102,069	40·57	52·05
	Rural	648,186	36·45	37·71
Sátára	Urban	50,269	33·50	30·28
	Rural	1,175,242	36·72	37·14
Ratnágiri	Urban	24,394	28·90	25·58
	Rural	1,081,468	24·90	22·49
Belgaum...	Urban	61,597	27·68	26·36
	Rural	949,856	28·80	28·95
Dhárwár...	Urban	122,354	28·02	27·75
	Rural	928,179	27·69	27·34
Bijápur	Urban	21,371	36·78	29·43
	Rural	774,915	30·25	26·87
Kánara	Urban	25,228	18·55	19·42
	Rural	420,928	27·26	26·11

DEATH RA…
IN EACH TALUKA IN THE
PRESIDENCY
1895



Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1894.	1895.
Surat	Urban	123,345	33·50	25·03
	Rural	526,479	38·85	27·94
Broach	Urban	52,207	33·77	18·39
	Rural	289,243	55·93	29·06
Kaira	Urban	66,109	52·29	29·07
	Rural	805,420	47·74	26·76
Panch Mahâls	Urban	27,626	41·05	25·88
	Rural	285,755	31·73	19·90
Ahmedabad	Urban	194,096	46·46	36·23
	Rural	726,832	37·83	26·43
Karáchi	Urban	97,009	35·01	35·79
	Rural	464,004	16·74	15·31
Hyderabad	Urban	54,512	32·05	34·27
	Rural	829,324	14·17	13·33
Thar and Párkar ...	Urban	3,698	22·99	22·71
	Rural	328,703	14·19	15·12
Shikárpur	Urban	82,936	24·77	28·42
	Rural	832,122	19·84	18·60
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban	8,258	26·52	31·51
	Rural	166,211	19·45	17·86
Presidency ...	Urban	2,304,373	34·27	31·18
	Rural	16,515,973	31·98	28·26

42. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were, respectively, 31·18 and 28·26 per 1,000 of population against 34·27 and 31·98 in 1894. Among the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following collectorates:—

Khándesh.	Poona.	Kánara.
Thána.	Sátára.	Surat.
Kolába.	Belgaum.	Broach.

43. The difference is most marked in Broach and Poona, where the rural death-rates exceeded the urban by 10·67 and 9·36 per 1,000 respectively.

44. In the collectorates of Násik and Dhárwár the death-rates in urban and rural populations were about equal—37·71 and 37·17 per 1,000 respectively for the former and 27·75 and 27·34 for the latter.

45. In the undermentioned twelve collectorates and districts the death-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban:—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Ahmednagar	49·87	38·44
Sholápur	52·05	37·71
Ratnágiri	25·58	22·49
Bijápur	29·43	26·87
Kaira	29·07	26·76
Panch Mahâls	25·88	19·90
Ahmedabad	36·23	26·43
Karáchi	35·79	15·31
Hyderabad	34·27	13·33
Thar and Párkar	22·71	15·12
Shikárpur	28·42	18·60
Upper Sind Frontier	34·51	17·86

Death rate in rural circles.

46. The death-rate in each táluka (rural registration circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 21

tálukas record a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000. Among 60 rural circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000, and in 50 tálukas between 25 and 30, whilst 39 show death-rates between 20 and 25, and in 51 the recorded death-rate was below 20 per 1,000.

47. In Khándesh and Násik the death registration is well carried out. The two rural circles in Khándesh and Násik, which show low death-rates, are the same in which the birth registration is noted as low and probably from the same cause.

In Thána and Kolába generally the death registration generally is not good, and these two collectorates are also noted for defective birth registration.

In Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára the registration of deaths is evidently well attended to in all the tálukas. In Mával in the collectorate of Poona the death-rate is low. In Málcolmpeth in Sátára also the death-rate is very low, but here again the birth-rate is also low and probably due, as has been stated, to the wild and hilly nature of the country.

In Ratnágiri the registration of deaths appears to have been much neglected throughout the collectorate except in the táluka of Dapoli, and more attention is still necessary.

In Belgaum the registration of deaths is well attended to throughout the collectorate except in the táluka of Belgaum, in which the rate is very low.

In Dhárwár death registration is well attended to in all the tálukas except Gadag, Ron and Navalgund and pethás Mundargi and Nargund in which more attention is required to this subject.

In Bijápur the registration of deaths is well attended to, but more attention is required in the tálukas of Muddebihal, Bágalkot and Hungund.

In Kánara death registration requires more attention in the tálukas of Kumta, Sirsi and Kárwár and pethas Ankola and Supa.

In Surat, Broach and Kaira the registration of deaths is carefully carried out in all the tálukas except Párdi in Surat and Borsad in Kaira, in which more attention is necessary.

In Panch Mahál death registration is not well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmedabad the registration of deaths is well attended to throughout the collectorate except in the tálukas of Sánand and Gogha, where more attention is necessary to this subject.

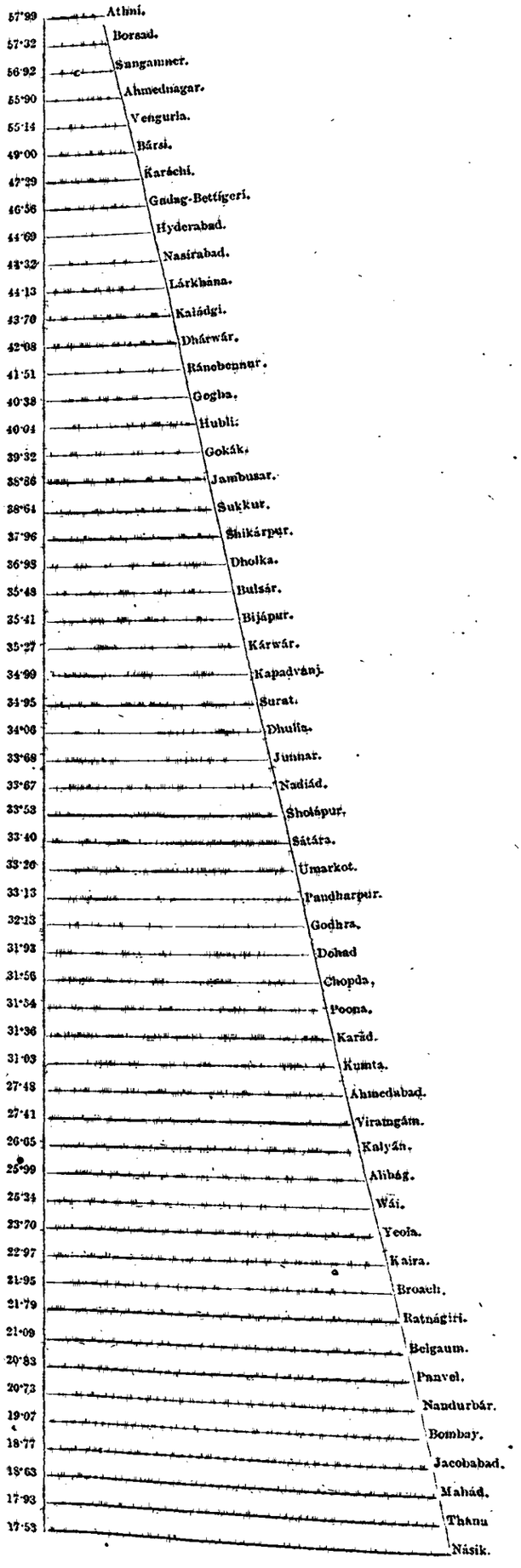
In Sind generally the death-rates recorded in all the tálukas are very low except in the tálukas of Mánjhard in the collectorate of Karáchi and Sukkur in Shikárpur.

More attention to death registration is required in the collectorates of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Panch Mahál and Sind generally, and certain rural circles in Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara might improve their registration.

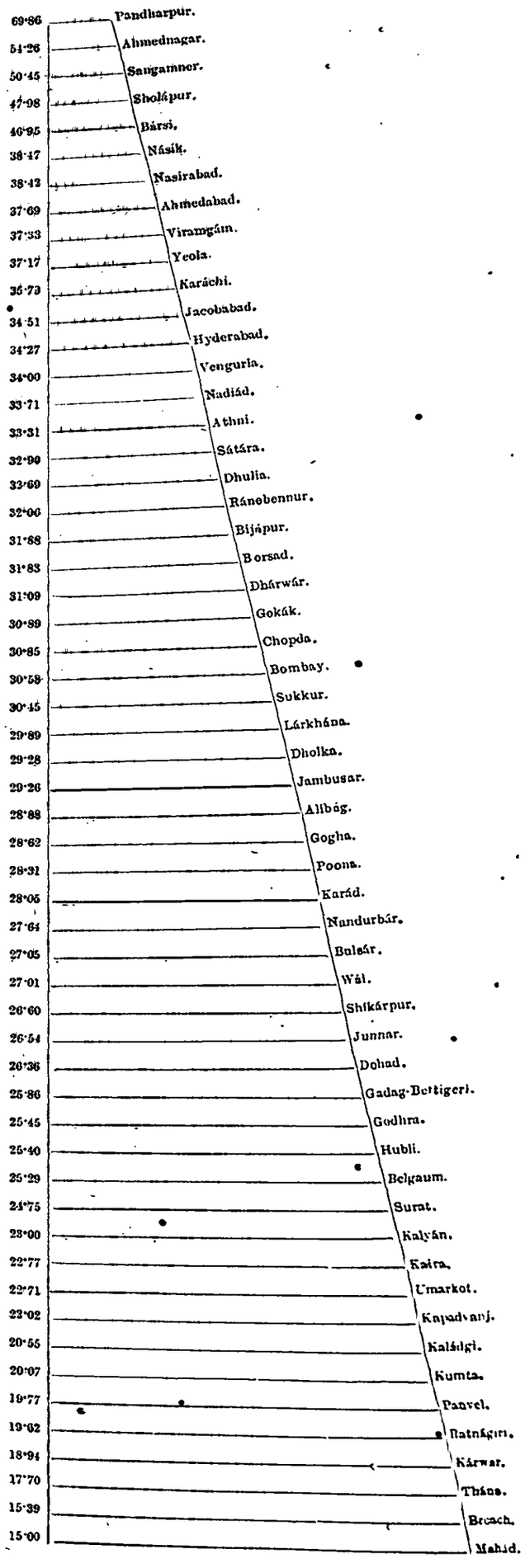
Birth and death-rates in sequence in towns.

48. It may be useful to show side by side the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them, and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others:—

Birth-rate per 1,000.



Death-rate per 1,000.



49. In deference to the suggestion made by the Government of India (in letter from the Home Department—Sanitary—No. 335, dated 31st October 1895, paragraph 2, published under Bombay Government Resolution No. 5214 in the General Department dated 29th November 1895) with a view to lessening the bulk of the report, the tables showing the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each collectorate have been left out, and the discussion of the various death causes is transferred to Section VI.

50. These tables and remarks have their uses, as they show the birth and death rate of a collectorate for two years, and are useful to the Collector as showing him at a glance the incidence of the chief diseases of his district and any striking fact is noted in the short remarks prefixed. However, if compression has to be exercised, it is these paragraphs that must be left out, as the remarks are but little good without the tables, and the history of chief diseases cannot well be compressed.

Death-rate in cantonments in British Territory.

51. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the seven cantonments in British territory during 1895, contrasted with the results of the preceding year :—

Cantonments.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	
	1895.	1894.
Devláli	19·18	20·50
Málegaon	46·82	37·24
Ahmednagar	15·22	13·36
Poona	22·67	23·83
Kirkee	13·03	17·23
Belgaum	17·33	16·84
Ahmedabad	15·94	15·66

The recorded death-rate in 1895 was higher than in 1894 in the cantonments of Málegaon, Ahmednagar and Belgaum. In the cantonment of Ahmedabad the recorded death-rate in 1895 was nearly the same as that for 1894—15·94 and 15·66 per 1,000 respectively. In the remaining cantonments, *viz.* Devláli, Poona and Kirkee, it was lower. In Málegaon the death-rate (46·82 per 1,000) of population was due to the following causes :—

Cholera ...	...	4·52 per 1,000 of population.
Fevers...	...	10·11 do. do.
Other causes	...	32·19 do. do.

No deaths from small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa and injuries were recorded in the cantonment of Málegaon.

Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

52. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1895 was 2,799 against 2,717 in 1894, the birth-rate being 26·12 per 1,000 of population against 25·35 in 1894. In the cantonments of Aden (Municipal limit), Deesa, Mhow and Nasirabad the recorded birth-rates in 1895 were higher than in 1894. In the remaining cantonments they were lower :—

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Birth-rate, 1895.	Birth-rate, 1894.
Aden (Municipal limits)	15·10	14·05
Baroda	36·00	41·34
Bhúj	37·85	38·90
Deesa	41·05	39·87
Mhow	17·90	14·44
Nasirabad	46·35	42·84
Neemuch	29·62	35·71
Rájkot	.....	3·33

53. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 3,743 equal to a ratio of 34·92 per 1,000 of population against 3,772 or 35·19 in 1894. Cholera was prevalent in the cantonments of Deesa, Mhow, Nasirabad and Neemuch, and caused 46 deaths, of which 25 took place in the cantonment of Neemuch, 17 in Nasirabad, 3 in Mhow and 1 in Deesa. In 1894 no deaths from cholera were recorded during the year. Small-pox caused 13 deaths, and of these, 12 were recorded in the cantonment of Aden (Municipal limits) and 1 in Mhow. In 1894, 2 deaths only were recorded from this disease. The deaths from fevers were 1,984 or 18·51 per 1,000 of population against 1,979 or 18·46 in 1894. From dysentery and diarrhœa there were 162 deaths against 170 in 1894. Injuries caused 24 deaths against 13 in 1894, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,514 against 1,608 in 1894 :—

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Aden { Municipal limits...	38,422	...	475·	580	15·10	...	12	793	88	11	605	1,509	...	0·31	20·64	2·29	0·29	15·75	39·27
Aden { Purely civil population of cantonments	162	*5·	37·72	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	7	...	...	30·86	...	...	12·35	43·21
Baroda	2,806	1·	2,806·	101	36·00	...	...	21	2	..	73	96	...	...	7·48	0·71	...	26 02	34·21
Bhúj	951	1·04	914·42	36	37·85	...	...	7	...	...	5	12	...	...	7·36	...	...	5·25	12·61
Deesa	8,452	5·	1,690·40	347	41·05	1	...	173	9	...	70	253	0·02	...	20·47	1·06	...	8·24	27·93
Mhow...	21,400	6·50	3,292·35	383	17·90	3	1	443	15	8	263	733	0·14	0·05	20·70	0·70	0·37	12·29	34·25
Nasirabad	19,396	8·00	2,424·50	899	46·35	17	...	293	38	4	330	682	0·87	...	15·11	1·96	0·21	17·01	35 16
Neemuch	15,291	4·52	3,382·96	453	29·62	25	...	248	10	1	166	450	1·64	...	16·21	0·65	0·07	10·86	29·43
Rájkot	300	Not given.		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3·33	...	...	...	3·33
Total ...	107,180	31·0	3,450·74	2,799	26·12	46	13	1,984	162	24	1,514	3,743	0·43	0·12	18·51	1·51	0·22	14·13	34·92

*This is the area of the whole cantonment, military and civil. The population being mixed up with the military, it is impossible to give the population per square mile.
The Officer Commanding Rájkot in his letter No. 161, dated 26th February 1896, states that the area of the cantonment has been greatly reduced since 1st January 1892.

The birth-rate is very low in Aden and Mhow ; but a slight improvement over last year is shown. The death-rate in Bhúj is exceptionally low, though the population is small.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Total mortality from cholera.

54. Cholera caused 8,890 deaths during 1895, throughout the Presidency, or 24,698 less deaths than in the preceding year. The epidemic, as will be seen from the subjoined table, prevailed chiefly in the Dhárwár, Sátára, Sholápur, Khándesh and Ahmednagar Collectorates, where 1,585 or 1·50, 1,354 or 1·10, 1,137 or 1·51, 1,002 or 0·68, and 874 or 0·99 deaths per 1,000 of population, respectively, took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Broach, Surat, Thána and Kánara Collectorates, in which they were 1, 5, 53 and 59 deaths, respectively, registered. From the province of Sind no deaths from cholera were reported.

Monthly mortality.

55. The following table shows the monthly distribution of these deaths from cholera in each affected collectorate as compared with 1894 and the decennial mean:—

Months.	Mean for 10 years 1885—1894.		1894.		1895.		Khándesh.	Násik.	Thána.	Bombay (City).	Kolába.	Ahmednagar.	P[illegible]
	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.							
January	354	0·02	150	0·01	37	0·00	...	...	...	3	...		..
February	256	0·02	62	0·00	19	0·00	...	1	...	...	...	...	
March	562	0·03	506	0·03	30	0·00	...	...	...	1	.		...
April	1,592	0·08	2,279	0·12	140	0·01	3	...	...	2	...	...	..
May...	3,924	0·21	11,088	0·59	533	0·03	78	51	...	5	...		..
June	4,961	0·26	6,993	0·37	985	0·05	58	313	...	1	8	10	
July	5,864	0·31	7,361	0·39	1,306	0·07	245	62	...	3	...	182	11
August	3,823	0·20	3,764	0·20	1,652	0·09	327	72	..	7	...	264	95
September	1,641	0·09	718	0·04	1,043	0·06	184	26	...	4	...	173	110
October	1,029	0·05	298	0·02	1,052	0·06	34	11	...	12	6	189	99
November	507	0·03	277	0·01	1,485	0·08	2	103	36	38	150	52	109
December	341	0·02	92	0·00	608	0·03	71	60	17	10	2 8	4	34
Total ...	24,854	1·32	33,588	1·78	8,890	0·47	1,002	699	53	89	382	874	4[illegible]

Months.	Sholápur.	Sátára.	Ratnágiri.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Bijápur.	Kánara.	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Ma[illegible].	Ah[illegible] abad.
January	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	..	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
March	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
May	...	...	15	...	294	...	24	1	...	...	...	62
June	2	...	18	1	557	...	8	...	...	...	.	9
July	155	53	172	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
August	303	185	65	31	129	...	...	...	1		68	105
September	69	378	5	5	20	16	...	...	...	16	19	18
October	139	386	6	73	9	38	3	1	...	28	13	5
November	452	257	24	37	2	103	24	3	...	92	...	1
December	16	95	2	25	...	48	...	...	...	6	...	2
Total ...	1,137	1,354	357	173	1,585	205	59	5	1	143	102	21

In January a cholera death was reported in Bombay City on the 4th, one in Sholápur town on 6th, and then on 19th in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, in which 33 deaths occurred; 2 more deaths occurred in Bombay City, giving a total of 37 deaths for the month from this cause. In the next month February, 17 deaths took place in Ratnágiri out of a total of 19 reported for the Presidency, the other cases occurring, one each in Násik and Kaira. In March the cholera ceased in Ratnágiri and other places affected in February, but 29 deaths from the cause were reported from Dhárwár Collectorate, the beginning of an attack which lasted till November. This collectorate does not adjoin Ratnágiri. One death

also was reported from Bombay City, and from this month the disease continued endemic in Bombay City to the close of the year. In April 135 deaths occurred in Dhárwár and 2 in Bombay, and in addition the collectorate of Khándesh became affected, 3 deaths being reported, and the disease continuing to the year's end. In the month of May, cholera besides affecting more severely Dhárwár, Khándesh and Bombay City, also re-appeared in Násik and Ratnágiri, and deaths were reported for the first time from Kánara, Surat and Ahmedabad Collectorates, so that 8 collectorates were affected and 533 deaths reported. In June, Surat, from which only one case had been reported in the previous month, was free, but except this, the disease prevailed in the same collectorates as in the previous month, and in addition deaths were reported from Kolába, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Belgaum Collectorates. The outbreak reached its maximum intensity in Dhárwar and Násik during this month. 11 collectorates reported 985 deaths.

In July there were no deaths reported in the Kolába and Kánara districts, but the disease broke out fresh in Poona, Sátára and Panch Maháls districts, and the number of deaths largely increased in Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Ratnágiri, besides continuing severe in Dhárwár. 12 collectorates were affected and 1,306 deaths occurred. August was the month of greatest intensity. Only in one collectorate, Broach, was the disease reported fresh, but here only one death occurred, and the only death in the collectorate during the year. The number of deaths increased in Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad, but decreased in Dhárwár and Ratnágiri. 1,652 deaths were reported from 13 collectorates. In September, deaths for the first time were reported from Bijápur and Kaira, and there was an increase in the number of deaths in Sátára. In 14 collectorates 1,043 deaths were recorded.

In October the disease re-appeared in Kolába, Kánara and Surat districts, and was in every district of the Presidency proper, except Thána and Broach. 1,052 deaths in 17 districts.

In November, Thána, which had escaped so long, though bordered on by Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona, was attacked. The deaths in Sholápur, Bijápur, Kaira, Kolába and Násik increased largely over last month, and 17 affected districts returned 1,485 deaths. In December the cholera ceased in Dhárwár, no death being reported. Kolába reported an increased number of deaths, but though the disease was still in 14 districts, only 608 deaths were recorded.

Years.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and Dry (61 days).		Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and Damp (61 days).		Total deaths from Cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1894	92	150	62	506	2,279	11,088	6,993	7,361	3,761	718	298	277	33,545
1895	608	37	19	30	140	533	985	1,306	1,652	1,043	1,052	1,485	8,890

Mortality by seasons.

56. The table given above shows the mortality from cholera by seasons; it will be seen that 4,986 deaths out of 8,890 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days.

57. The cause of the outbreak in the collectorates separately is given below by divisions in charge of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, together with remarks by these officers on cholera-producing causes.

Western Registration District.

Cholera producing causes.

Collectorates.

(1) Khándesh.
(2) Násik.
(3) Thána.
(4) City of Bombay.
5 Kolába.

(1) *Khándesh.*—Cholera deaths were reported from all the rural circles in this collectorate, except Pimpalner, Nundurbár, petha Navápur and Taloda, which are all on the west of the collectorate. Of the four town circles, Dhulia reported

two deaths and Chopda 45, Nandurbár and Nasirabad none. The outbreak commenced in the Dhulia Táluka on 28th April 1895 and continued month by month till the 29th December 1895, the last case being reported from Parola. Only in the Ráver Petha was the mortality per 1,000 of population high (1·13) Altogether the deaths numbered 1,002 or 0·69 per 1,000 of population against a mortality of 4,120 or 2·82 per 1,000 in 1894.

(2) *Násik.*—Every rural circle was invaded except Kalvan and Peint, but very slightly, with the exception of Málegaon, in which the deaths amounted to 4·63 per 1,000 of population.

Násik town circle and Málegaon Cantonment suffered slightly, whilst Yeola town circle and Devláli Cantonment were free. One death occurred in February 1895, but after this no deaths were reported till the outbreak began in May and continued to the end of the year. 699 persons died, a mortality of 0·83 per 1,000 of population against 2·92 per 1,000 in 1894. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in discussing the cholera-producing causes selects Násik and Málegaon towns for discussion and writes :—

"*Násik city* has a population of 24,406 according to the census of "1891, houses 4,217."

"2. The first outbreak of cholera was very mild, commencing on 3rd "August and ending on the 4th September. There were 14 cases and 9 "deaths."

"3. The town is built on irregular ground, but the general slope is "from west to east to the river Godávari. The suburb of Panchwati on "the opposite bank slopes the reverse way."

"4. The streets are narrow but well looked after, the rainfall runs "rapidly off, but the removal of sullage water is very bad. There are a "number of square-shaped underground drains with imperfect joints and "soon blocked up, and these are a great danger."

"The removal of nightsoil is not efficient."

"5. The drinking water-supply is partly from wells and a conduit "from the Nasurdi river, but in chief part from the river Godávari, which "is liable to much pollution."

"6. Out of 9 deaths, 7 occurred amongst Hindus, and 2 amongst "Mahomedans."

"7. The first case was that of a man employed in the Abkári. He "came in the day before from Sinnar, a place at which cholera was present, "and died next day. The next case occurred on 6th at Panchwati across "the river, and no connection could be traced between this and the first case, "or any case outside. Next day another case living in a different quarter was "attacked and died; no connection here could be traced. Next day two "cases living in adjoining houses to each other, but widely separated from "all the other cases, were attacked. No connection between these and pre-"vious cases could be traced. All drank river water, the stream flowing "full; after this there were no more cases for seven days, and then the "southern part of the town was affected, and then between 15th and 20th "August 7 cases occurred, but no connection between them could be traced. "After the 20th no more cases occurred till 2nd September, and this was "the case of a strong Muhamedan peon, who went to a feast with three others "and appears to have over-eaten himself; he was taken ill and died the same "night. None of his companions suffered in any way. The last case on "September 4th was that of a woman nearly 9 months pregnant, who went "out to the fields with diarrhœa and she got wet, returned home and died."

"The average temperature at the beginning of the outbreak was nearly "two degrees higher than on the same date last year and continued so for "about a fortnight, and then fell to a temperature corresponding to that of "the same date last year. The price of food grains was practically the "same during both years."

"The outbreak continued to show itself as merely a succession of "sporadic cases, having no apparent connection one with the other, nor due "to any unusual cause. The disease lingered till the 2nd December, 33 "cases having occurred with 21 deaths from the commencement of the out- "break."

"*The population of Málegaon town* is 15,502 by the census of 1891 "living in 2,590 houses and 104 huts. A large number are very poor "Musalmáns carrying on a weaving trade."

"2. *The cholera* commenced on 27th May and lasted till the 15th "June following, during which there were 414 attacks and 296 deaths. A "second outbreak commenced on the 18th July and lasted till 2nd August, "during which 18 persons were attacked and 13 died."

"3. *Málegaon* is a large town situated on the left bank of the "Mousum river on a flat site."

"4. The main streets are broad, the others narrow. Most of the "streets have side drains, but owing to want of fall and imperfect construction, "they are open sewers, and the liquid in them has to be removed by hand "in an imperfect manner."

"The nightsoil is also imperfectly removed, and a great deal of surface "fouling takes place, especially on the outskirts of the town."

"5. The water-supply is mostly from the river, which is always liable "to fouling, however much care be taken."

"6. Out of 286 deaths in the first attack, 240 occurred amongst "Musalmáns, 157 males and 83 females, and 54 deaths occurred amongst "Hindus of caste, 36 males and 18 females. In the second outbreak, out of "15 deaths 10 occurred amongst Musalmáns, 7 males and 5 females, and 3 "amongst Hindus of caste, 1 made and 2 females."

"7. Of the first three cases reported, one had been to Ustane, a "village 15 miles away, but at which there was no cholera."

"The other two belonged to Málegaon and had not been away. No "cholera from any village in the táluka had been reported previous to the "outbreak here."

"The heavy incidence of the outbreak is due to a few light showers "falling, beginning on 2nd June, which only rendered the ground damp and "were not heavy enough to cleanse the place; to the place being crowded "owing to a large number of marriages which were celebrated after the "cholera started, and then came on the 4th June the Bakri Id festival."

"From 6th to 13th a few cases were reported in the Málegaon Canton- "ment and then no case till 2nd July, and then from this date to 27th "cholera was present with 42 attacks and 17 deaths, and on 18th July "cholera appeared in the town again, lasting till 2nd August, when it "ceased."

"8. The temperature at the commencement of the outbreak was high, "but dropped gradually. As compared with the same period last year, there "was in the average daily range a great difference. The average difference "between maximum and minimum in the latter part of May being 30·3 as "compared with 13·3 this year, and this continued during June, the variation "up to the 15th averaging in 1894 23·3 and in 1895 12·7. The weather "was hot and close."

"The rain began falling on 2nd June, but only a slight shower, and on "3rd June it was registered. After over an inch had fallen in one day the "decline of the outbreak set in."

"9. Last year the cholera set in on 23rd April and lasted to 24th "May following. There were 166 attacks and 94 deaths. No rain fell "during the outbreak."

"10. Food—1st sort rice slightly cheaper, 2nd sort rice very slightly dearer, and bájri very much cheaper up to the end of July 1895 than in the corresponding period of last year."

(3) In Thána District cholera did not appear till November and then attacked three tálukas and one town circle. The total mortality amounted to 53 or 0·06 per 1,000 of population against 1,329 deaths, and a ratio of 1·62 in the year 1894.

(4) In Bombay City the disease was sporadic throughout the year. 89 deaths or 0·11 per 1,000 of population were reported as against 420 deaths or 0·52 per 1,000 in 1894.

(5) Kolába Collectorate returned deaths from cholera from every rural circle except Pen and petha Nágotna. No cases were reported from the town circles. The outbreak practically did not commence till October, and the heaviest mortality took place in the last two months of the year. 382 persons or 0·64 per 1,000 died. Last year the mortality was 3,840 or 6·46 per 1,000.

58. CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

(1) Ahmednagar. | (3) Sholápur.
(2) Poona. | (4) Sátára.
(5) Ratnágiri.

(1) *Ahmednagar.*—Cholera commenced in June in this collectorate and continued to the end of the year, and only the cantonment of Ahmednagar was free. The mortality amounted to 874 or 0·98 per 1,000 of population against 1,977 deaths or 2·23 per 1,000 in 1894.

(2) *Poona.*—All tálukas in this collectorate except Junner reported deaths from cholera. The town circle of Junner and the cantonment of Kirkee were free. Poona city returned 46 deaths and Poona cantonment 4 deaths. The outbreak did not commence till July. The total number of deaths were 458 or 0·43 per 1,000 of population against 4,879 or 4·60 per 1,000 in 1894.

(3) *Sholápur.*—Cholera prevailed throughout the collectorate and caused 1,137 deaths or 1·52 per 1,000 of population against 2,614 deaths or 3·48 per 1,000 in 1894. The death-rate in Pandharpur town was very high—17·24 per 1,000, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, in his remarks on cholera-producing causes comments on the cause and suggests the remedy.

(4) *Sátára.*—Except Málcolmpeth cholera appeared in all the rural circles, commencing in July and continuing to the end of the year. Of the three town circles only Sátára reported 4 deaths. 1,354 deaths took place or 1·10 per 1,000 of population against 3·74 per 1,000 in 1894.

(5) *Ratnágiri.*—This collectorate was not free from the disease except in the months of March and April, but the incidence was slight, although deaths were reported from every rural and town circle, except the rural circles of Málvan and Deogad and the Vengurla town circle. Total deaths 357 or 0·32 per 1,000 of population compared with a mortality of 1·96 in 1894.

59. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, in reviewing the cholera-producing causes, draws attention to the way in which proceeds of the pilgrim-tax levied in Pandharpur are used, and his suggestion that the spending of the money should be entrusted to a Provincial Committee is a very good one. He writes:—

"1. There were no special cholera-producing causes during the year "in addition to the usual ones: polluted water and insanitary conditions."

"There was but one case of cholera during the fair at Pandharpur in "the month of July, but the fair was followed by an outbreak of the "disease in the town, there being between the 5th July and 31st August "339 cases and 193 deaths. The fair was practically over on the 6th July "and up to the 13th there were 3 cases and 3 deaths; after the 13th the

"cases became more numerous, but it was not until the 20th that the disease "assumed a distinctly epidemic form. Cholera also occurred during the "fair in November, which is very unusual. The disease commenced on the "7th October, between which date and the 17th November there were 233 "cases and 151 deaths. At the time of the July fair there was practically "no cholera in the Sholápur Collectorate; the disease was prevalent in the "collectorates of Ahmednagar and Ratnágiri, but the collectorates of Poona "and Sátára did not become affected until the end of July. In August "there was an increase in the total number of deaths in the whole circle, "but as this is the usual time when cholera increases, it could not be put "down altogether to the effect of the fair, and, as stated above, the fair was "over and the pilgrims had dispersed before cholera became prevalent "among them. The November fair was not followed by any very marked "increase of cholera in other parts of the circle, although many pilgrims "died at or on their way to their homes. The disease was prevalent in all "collectorates except Ratnágiri for some months previous to the fair."

"2. Step wells are not now constructed by Local Boards, and the "steps of existing ones have been in some cases closed."

"3. In all collectorates a certain number of new wells are being "constructed, or repairs done to existing ones. The work is not always "such as could be desired, and it does not in many cases appear to be borne "in mind, that one of the chief points in the construction of a well is to "prevent the water in it being polluted by those who use it."

"4. Pandharpur as usual claimed its cholera victims from among both "residents and pilgrims, and there were more deaths from the disease than "there had been since 1885. In 1894 there was an outbreak of the disease "in April which was very unusual, and this year there was an outbreak in "October and November, which was also an unusual occurrence. In both "years there was cholera during July, but in 1894 it was very slight, there "being only 12 cases and 7 deaths."

"5. During the last two or three years, very little has been done to "improve the sanitary condition of the town. The energy and money of "the Municipality, much to the detriment of sanitary matters, seem to have "been concentrated on the construction of a high school and on the build-"ing of a bridge across the Bhima, which is very much to be regretted, as "there is a great deal of sanitary work to be done, especially as regards "water-supply and drainage."

"6. The proceeds of the tax levied on pilgrims is spent on things "which will not in any way benefit them, such as a large high school, while "nothing is being done to improve the water-supply, which during the July "fair was in a very unsatisfactory state, there being very little water in "the tank above the intake, and what there was being undrinkable; in ad-"dition, very little is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the "town, drainage works are almost at a standstill, while there is very much "to be done. In my opinion, the spending of the pilgrim taxes should be "entrusted to a Provincial Committee and not to the Municipality."

60. SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

(1) Belgaum.	(3) Bijápur.
(2) Dhárwár.	(4) Kánara.

(1) *Belgaum.*—Cholera was throughout the collectorate, except in the rural circle of Belgaum, but in a mild way, practically commencing in August, though one death had been reported in June and one in July. Deaths numbered 173 or 0·17 per 1,000 of population against 1·38 per 1,000 in 1894.

(2) *Dhárwár.*—It was in this district that the heaviest mortality took place, and the disease was present for nine months continuously. Out of 13 circles 8 were affected, 5 showing a heavy mortality and the other 3 a very small number of deaths. In the same way, amongst four town circles only one, Ránebennur, was much affected, only one other death from town circles being notified and that from Dhárwár town.

The total mortality amounted to 1,585 or 1·50 per 1,000 of population against 0·73 per 1,000 in 1894.

As the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, in his remarks on cholera-producing causes draws his illustrations from the Dhárwár Collectorate, the remarks are inserted here :—

"With reference to the Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. 2808 B of "9th November 1892 referring to the Army Sanitary Commission's memo. "on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, for 1890, para- "graph 6, as to the local conditions favouring the evolution of cholera causes, "further experience in this district, (which was subjected to epidemic cholera "in certain parts, but more especially in the Dhárwár Collectorate,) shows "that once the cholera virus is introduced amongst susceptible population "groups in an epidemic season, for those groups, unprotected as to their "water-supply, drainage and domestic conservancy, the disease remains pre- "sent until the natural subsidence of the epidemic: *e.g.* cholera attacked "Ránebennur town on 21st March 1895 and remained present amongst the "people until 28th August 1895, a period of over five months. There were "332 attacks and 121 deaths in a population of 13,756. Uninfluenced by "either sanitary defensive measures, or by any highly skilled medical treat- "ment, the disease ran its course amongst the people. The previous 12 "years' history of the town shows importation in 5 separate years. Except "in 1892, when there were 92 cases and 86 deaths (the registers being "obviously inaccurate as to number of attacks), the disease was, however, "trivial. It would appear, therefore, that bad as the sanitary conditions of "Ranebennur are in regard to its unprotected water-supply, inefficient conser- "vancy and drainage, there are other conditions besides the cholera virus "and insanitary conditions necessary ere the disease becomes *epidemic*. "What those conditions are we are unable to state. In Ránebennur Táluka "there are 129 villages, of which 45 or 34·89 per cent. were attacked, showing "that the poison was widely spread amongst the people. As the statistical "branch of the Sanitary Department becomes more perfect, and further years "gives us the necessary data, it will be possible to obtain the cholera history "of each village in the district over a sufficient number of years to enable "us to localise in time the life history of the disease amongst the people. "Whilst Ránebennur town was thus severely affected, Motebennur, for in- "stance, a town of 2,981 inhabitants situated 18 miles north on the main road, "remained one of the unaffected places in the táluka. The foul condition "of the water-supply and general insanitary condition of the town is truly "astonishing. The main source of drinking water is a deep step-well daily "polluted by the people in withdrawing water. In fact, this step-well is the "only source of drinking water for the major portion of the year. In spite, "however, of the gross insanitary conditions present, the town remained "free from cholera. For these people the epidemic seasonal influence was "absent during the year, although the disease was raging in a town 18 miles "to the south and in other neighbouring localities. Now, referring to the "cholera history of Motebennur for the last 12 years, since the statistical "department has obtained very accurate data regarding cholera, it appears "that the disease since 1885 to 1895, a period of 11 years, was present in 1885 "with 77 deaths, again in 1891 with 2 deaths, in 1892 with 25 deaths; thus "during this period of time the cholera virus although present on 3 distinct "occasions, only became epidemic amongst the inhabitants once. At that "period for Motebennur the factors necessary for its epidemic diffusion must "have *all* been present, whereas in the other years the disease did not "spread in spite of one of the factors—gross insanitary condition—being "present."

(3) *Bijápur.*—The incidence of cholera during the year in this collectorate was slight. The disease did not occur till September, but 5 rural circles out of 8 were affected and one of two town circles. In all, 205 deaths took place, or a ratio of 0·25 per 1,000 of population, against 1·78 per 1,000 of population in 1894.

(4) *Kanára.*—The cholera in this district was very slight only appearing in one táluka and one petha and causing 59 deaths against 68 in 1894, or a ratio of 0·13 and 0·15 per 1,000 of population respectively.

61. GUJARA'T REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

(1) Surat. | (3) Kaira.
(2) Broach. | (4) Panch Maháls.
(5) Ahmedabad.

The collectorates of Surat and Broach were practically free from cholera during the year.

(3) *Kaira.*—Here the cholera did not begin till September, one death having been reported the previous February. The mortality was greatest in the Kapadvanj Rural Circle, which returned 106 out of a total of 143 deaths. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 0·16 against 0·18 in 1894.

(4) *Panch Maháls.*—In this district cholera visited chiefly the Godhra and Dohad rural circles and the town circles in them. The mortality took place, except two deaths, in the months of August, September and October, and the total deaths amounted to 102 or 0·33 per 1,000 of population against 0·15 per 1,000 in 1894.

(5) *Ahmedabad.*—The cholera commenced in May, and cases continued throughout the year. The total mortality was 212 and out of this total 169 deaths were reported from the Prántij Rural Circle and 37 from Ahmedabad town. The ratio per 1,000 of population is 0·23 and for 1894 it is 0·06. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on commenting in the cholera-producing causes in his disrict writes :—

"In Kaira Collectorate, Thásra and Kapadvanj tálukas alone furnish "instances where more than one village was attacked. In Thásra Táluka "four villages and Dákor town returned cases, and here no information is "available as to the cause. The first cases occurred in Hangadipadia and "Wanoti simultaneously on September 16th, these two places being 7 miles "apart. On September 18th, cases were reported from Hungadia kusbo "which is close to Hungadipadia. On September 23rd one case, the only "one, was reported from Dákor town, while on the 30th September the "disease appeared in Jalanagar, a village half-way between Wanoti and "Hungadiapadia. In Wanoti alone was the disease at all severe, 14 cases "and 11 deaths occurring between September 16th and October 22nd."

"2. Although no positive evidence of the origin of the outbreak has "been supplied, the Mámlatdár in writing 'no particular cause' supplies "negative evidence as to the spread of the disease by human intercourse, as "one of the main inquiries is directed to ascertaining the possibility of im-"portation."

"3. Turning to Kapadvanj Táluka, where 11 villages and Kapadvanj "town were affected, importation is given as the cause of outbreak in every "case. The first cases occurred in Daiap and Kathana, villages close to the "trunk road from Dákor to Kapadvanj, and from Dákor the disease was "said to have been imported on October 28th. At this date there was no "cholera in Dákor town, but the first victims fell ill after visiting Dákor. "Leaving out the two villages of Danadra and Gahuva, which are in the "north-east corner of the táluka and into which the disease was said to have "been brought from neighbouring villages of foreign territory, it is possible "to trace the outbreak from Daiap and Kathana as centers into the sur-"rounding villages. In Daiap the outbreak was most severe and lasted "longest, and it is probable that this village served as the main center for "the spread of the disease. Within a radius of 6 miles, 7 villages were "affected at intervals of from 9 to 15 days, and some of the villages furthest "away were the first to be attacked, while others close to the centers of the "outbreak escaped altogether."

"4. In Panch Maháls Collectorate a few cases occurred in Godhra "Táluka for the most part in widely separated villages."

"5. In Dohad Táluka the first cases appeared in Dohad town, and this "outbreak was reported to have given rise to outbreaks in 4 out of 6 of the "villages which were affected in this táluka."

"These 4 villages are widely separated, on the north, south, east, west "of Dohad town; only two villages which were affected, Garbáda and Tunki "Waju, are close together, and here it is possible the disease may have been "communicated from one to the other."

"In Garbáda the disease was prevalent from the 18th to 26th August, "and in Tunki Waju 5 cases and 3 deaths were reported on the 30th August."

"6. It is noteworthy that while 47 cases and 37 deaths occurred in "Chosála between 25th and 30th August, none of the surrounding villages "were affected, and also in Dohad town 29 cases and 18 deaths were report- "ed between 10th July and 2nd September, but no reports were received "of the extension of the disease to neighbouring villages; the only out- "breaks reported as originating in Dohad town being in the four villages "referred to above, which are at distances varying from 6 to 10 miles from "Dohad."

"7. In Ahmedabad Collectorate, with the exception of Ahmedabad "city, the chief scene of cholera was in Prántij Táluka. Here 5 villages "and Prántij town. were affected. The disease appeared simultaneously in "Mahádeopura and Wagrota, two villages situated within a mile of each "other on the banks of one of the branches of the Khádi river."

"In Mahádeopura the outbreak lasted from the 9th to 22nd May, with "the result that there were 61 cases and 29 deaths, while in Wagrota the "period extended from the 9th to 23rd May and there were 54 cases and "30 deaths. This small stream is largely used as a water-supply for all "purposes as long as it lasts, and when it is dry, pits are dug in the dry "bed."

"The Mámlatdár reported that the outbreak may be attributed to the "use of dirty water."

"This is very possible and easy to understand, but it is not easy to "understand why adjacent villages, both up and down stream, escaped free "of cholera, except in the supposition that the infective material of cholera "had become lodged opposite these two villages."

"The only instance where the disease was stated to have been com- "municated from these villages, was Balisna, a village 8 miles away, where a "few cases occurred in the latter end of May."

"After this outbreak there was a lull until August, when the disease "was introduced into Prántij town from a neighbouring Mahi Kántha "village. Between August 2nd and September 6th there occurred 155 cases "and 88 deaths."

"Subsequently on September 15th a few cases occurred at Mehmadpur "and Wadrad, 3 miles from the seat of the first outbreak and 4 miles from "Prántij town. In the former village, the outbreak was attributed to the "use of dirty water, Mehmadpur being situated on the banks of a small "stream, and in the latter to a visit to Ahmedabad."

62. With regard to the deaths in Ahmedabad city, the Health Officer reports that in some cases there was a clear history that well or river water was used; in others the water-supply was doubtful.

(2) The Health Officer further remarks that many people still use well water for drinking purposes, although they have municipal water laid on in their houses.

(3) Again during the seasons of feasts it is customary for people to hold their feasts in places outside municipal limits, and naturally on these occasions the water of the particular place is used.

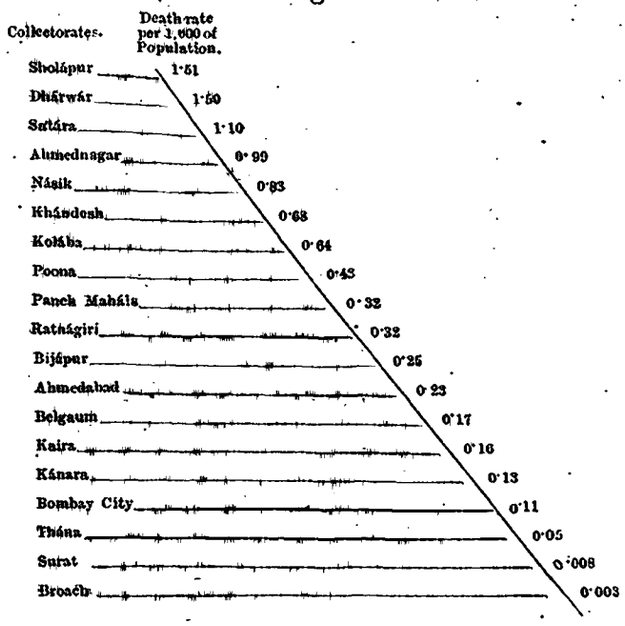
Mortality for 20 years from 1876 to 1875 inclusive.

63. The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1895, is given in the following table:—

1876	32,117	1886	167
1877	57,252	1887	25,711
1878	46,743	1888	36,500
1879	6,937	1889	32,431
1880	684	1890	3,259
1881	16,694	1891	17,850
1882	7,904	1892	42,900
1883	37,954	1893	18,853
1884	13,804	1894	33,588
1885	37,287	1895	8,890

64. The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate :—

Death-rates by collectorates.



From the above diagram it will be seen that the death-rate attained the high ratios 1·51, 1·50 and 1·10 per 1,000 of population in Sholápur, Dhárwár and Sátára Collectorates. In Ahmednagar, Násik, Khandesh and Kolába Collectorates the ratios were 0·99, 0·83, 0·68 and 0·64 respectively. The epidemic although widely prevalent did not show any very serious severity in other parts of the Presidency.

Mortality in rural circles.

65. The following table shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles, 13 in all, in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 2 per 1,000 of population, and that the disease principally prevailed in five circles of the Dhárwár Collectorate, in two of the Khándesh, Násik and Sátára Collectorates, and in one respectively of the Ahmednagar and Kolába Collectorates :—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Mán ... R. C. ...	Sátára...	62,857	318	5·05
2	Bankápur „ ...	Dhárwár	85,602	388	4·53
3	Hángal „ ...	„	74,506	329	4·41
4	Ráver ... „ ...	Khándesh	31,676	131	4·13
5	Málegaon „ ...	Násik	82,479	302	3·66
6	Khatáv ... „ ...	Sátára...	95,817	334	3·50
7	Ránebennur „ ...	Dhárwár	79,214	275	3·47
8	Sangamner „ ...	Ahmednagar	73,199	225	3·07
9	Karajgi „ ...	Dhárwár	90,199	247	2·73
10	Jalgaon ... „ ...	Khándesh	72,507	132	2·51
11	Roha ... „ ...	Kolába	46,063	107	2·32
12	Kod ... „ ...	Dhárwár	84,427	187	2·20
13	Nándgaon „ ...	Násik	33,583	71	2·11

Mortality in towns.

66. The details of the following town circles are shown in the statement appended to the cholera map; but the table given below exhibits those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 2 per 1,000 of population. Of these one is in each of the Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectorates and two in the Sholápur Collectorate. Out of 56 town circles 26 were affected during the year. The town of Pandharpur in the Sholápur Collectorate heads the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 17·24:—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Pandharpur T. C. ..	Sholapur	19,953	344	17·24
2	Ránebennur „ ...	Dhárwár	13,756	121	8·79
3	Gokák „ ...	Belgaum	12,106	55	4·54
4	Chopda „ ...	Khándesh	15,655	45	2·87
5	Sangamner „ ...	Ahmednagar	9,733	20	2·05
6	Sholápur „ ...	Sholápur	61,564	125	2·07

Cholera in cantonments.

67. Out of the 8 cantonments in the Presidency, 3 were affected during the year under notice, namely, Málegaon, Poona and Belgaum. The details are given in the statement appended to the cholera map.

Villages affected by cholera.

68. Out of the 25,143 villages in the Presidency, 729 or 3·47 per cent were affected by cholera; the highest percentage took place in the Dhárwár Collectorate, where out of 1,299 total villages 143 or 11·01 per cent. were affected. In Sholapur Collectorate out of 713 total villages, the disease appeared in 67 or 9·40 per cent. In the Sátára, Ahmednagar, Poona, Khándesh and Kaira Collectorates the percentages were respectively 7·89, 5·20, 4·72, 3·54 and 3·28; whilst in the remaining 10 collectorates the percentages were below 3. The following table shows the percentage of affected villages to total villages in each collectorate:—

Collectorates.	Total villages.	Villages affected by cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh	2,824	100	3·54
Násik	1,643	44	2·68
Thána	1,889	5	0·26
Kolába	1,198	30	2·50
Ahmednagar	1,345	70	5·20
Poona	1,187	56	4·72
Sholápur	713	67	9·40
Sátára	1,343	106	7·89
Ratnágiri	1,308	25	1·91
Belgaum	1,072	14	1·31
Dhárwár	1,299	143	11·01
Bijápur	1,110	26	2·34
Kánara	1,183	3	0·25
Surat	795	1	0·13
Kaira	579	19	3·28
Panch Maháls... ...	654	12	1·83
Ahmedabad	852	8	0·94
Total ...	20,994	729	3·47

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages.

69. The table given below shows the collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages :—

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns			Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in villages		
Collectorates.	Towns.	Date of first appearance.	Collectorates.	Villages.	Date of first appearance.
Bombay	Bombay City ...	4th January 1895.	Khándesh ...	Arni	28th April 1895.
Sholápur... ...	Sholapur T. C.	6th ,, ,,	Nasik	Igatpuri	6th February ,,
Belgaum... ...	Athni ,,	3rd June ,,	Thang	Khaling Budruk ...	8th November ,,
Dhárwár... ...	Ránebennur ,,	21st March ,,	Kolába	Karal	12th June ,,
Surat	Surat ,,	21st May ,,	Ahmednagar ...	Bhingár	25th ,, ,,
Broach	Broach ,,	20th August ,,	Poona	Sásvad	25th July ,,
Panch Mahálş ...	Dohad ,,	10th July ,,	Sátára	Tasgaon	2nd ,, ,,
			Ratnágiri ...	Tulsance	29th January ,,
			Bijápur	Rodgi	15th September ,,
			Kánara	Banwashi	15th May ,,
			Kaira	Dabhan	26th February ,,
			Ahmedabad ...	Mahádeopura ...	9th May ,,

Attacks and deaths.

70. The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 54·76. Excluding Surat and Broach it was over 50 per cent. in every district affected except Khándesh and Belgaum, being very high in Kolába, Bombay City, Thána and Kaira :—

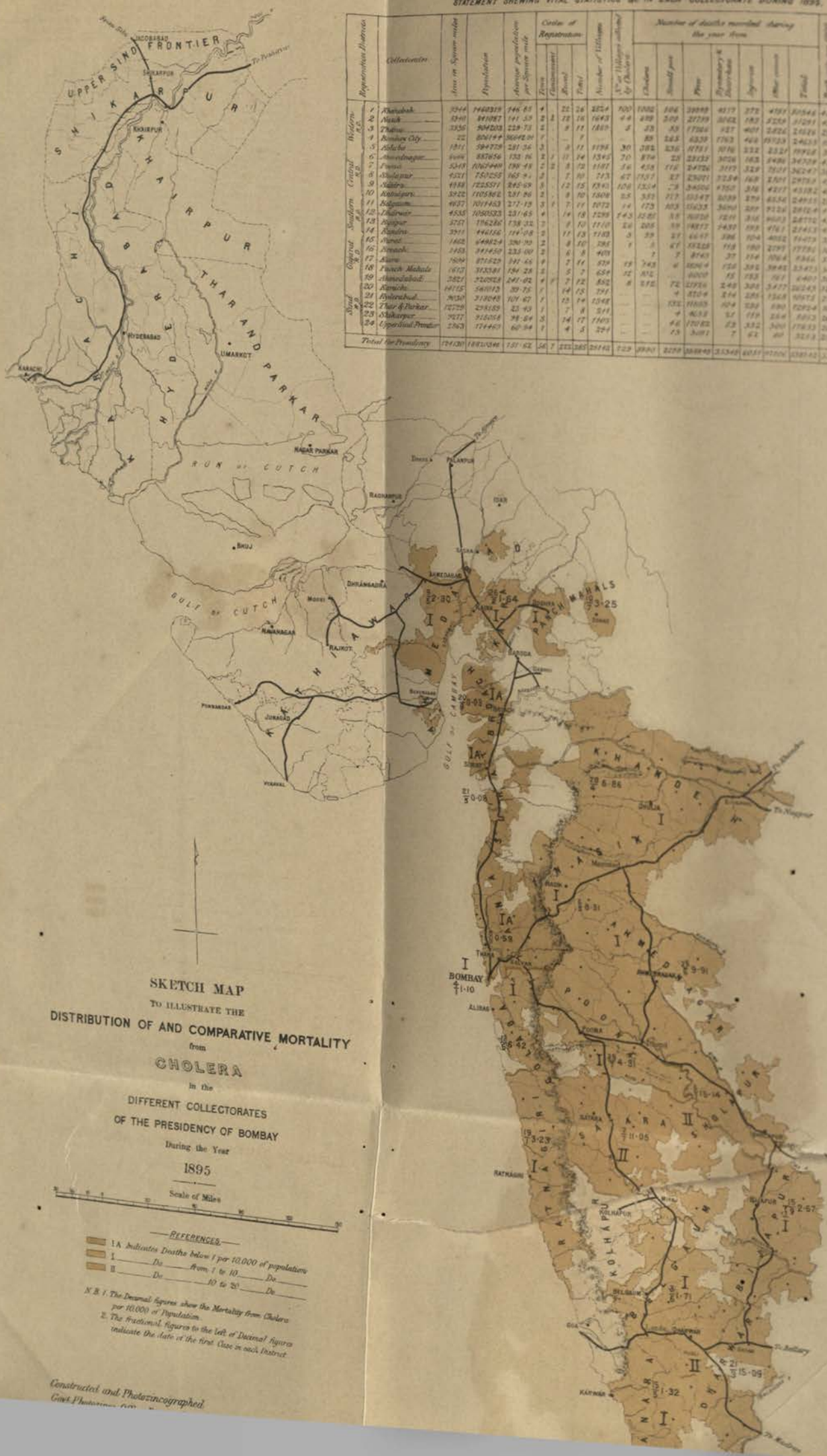
Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh	2,242	1,002	44·71
Násik	1,181	699	59·19
Thána	71	53	74·65
Bombay City	114	89	78·07
Kolába	464	382	82·33
Ahmednagar	1,681	874	51·99
Poona	831	458	55·11
Sholápur	2,063	1,137	55·11
Sátára	2,593	1,354	52·22
Ratnágiri	576	357	61·98
Belgaum	351	173	49·29
Dhárwár	2,853	1,585	55·56
Bijápur	385	205	53·25
Kánara	93	59	63·44
Surat	6	5	83·33
Broach	1	1	...
Kaira	201	143	71·14
Panch Mahals... ...	158	102	64·52
Ahmedabad	376	212	56·38
Total ...	16,236	8,890	54·76 mean.

Statement appended to cholera map.

71. The statement appended to the cholera map contains the name of each district affected, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last case, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each circle and the number affected and free from the disease :—

STATEMENT SHEWING VITAL STATISTICS &c. IN EACH COLLECTORATE DURING 1895.

Registration Districts		Collectorate	Area in Square miles	Population	Average population per Square mile	Circles of Registration: Towns	Cantonment	Rural	Total	Number of Villages affected by Cholera	Number of deaths recorded during the year from: Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhœa	Injuries	Other causes	Total	Death rate per 1000 of population	Death rate per 1000 of population	Date of first case of Cholera.	Date of last case of Cholera.
Western	1	Ahmedabad	3946	1460319	146·65	1		22	26	2254	700	1002	306	39998	4317	272	4797	810546	48·66	34·61	28. 4. 95	22. 12. 95
	2	Kaira	3940	991087	141·57	2	1	13	16	1643	44	898	309	21739	3062	193	3255	512911	48·76	32·06	6. 8. "	31. "
	3	Thana	3356	904203	229·73	2		8	11	1869	8	35	58	17366	927	401	2826	246526	29·34	26·28	8. 10. "	22. "
	4	Bombay City	22	804194	36642·91	1			1			89	245	6839	1763	468	19123	246333	69·09	30·58	4. 7. "	23. "
	5	Kolaba	1911	594778	281·34	3		8	11	1198	30	385	336	8791	1016	332	2321	199958	37·75	26·74	12. 8. "	31. "
	6	Ahmednagar	6464	887656	133·16	2	1	11	14	1345	70	874	28	23133	3026	163	4496	347209	47·06	39·12	22. "	26. "
	7	Poona	5348	1067449	199·48	2	2	8	12	1181	34	458	118	24726	3117	329	7019	362247	58·04	34·94	23. "	21. "
Central	8	Sholapur	4521	750255	165·94	2		7	10	715	67	1757	27	23071	2284	168	3501	297759	42·34	39·68	6. "	15. "
	9	Satara	4858	1225571	245·69	5		12	15	1241	108	1334	78	34006	4750	306	6277	453182	40·53	36·96	2. "	28. "
	10	Ratnagiri	3922	1105362	281·86	2		8	10	1608	35	351	217	33347	5089	279	6536	249151	39·99	22·54	2. "	23. "
	11	Belgaum	4927	1011463	277·13	3	1	7	11	1072	14	173	103	15623	3690	209	9126	289124	41·16	28·58	3. "	25. "
	12	Dharwar	4538	1080523	238·65	4		14	18	1295	143	1585	58	76028	12211	316	16613	287772	43·46	26·63	4. "	23. "
	13	Bijapur	5767	1176286	138·32	2		8	10	1110	24	205	59	19817	4430	193	4761	274413	41·84	36·94	15. "	6. 11.
	14	Kaladgi	3911	446156	114·08	2		11	13	1183	3	39	27	6647	386	104	4003	91473	32·09	20·77	15. "	30. 10.
	15	Nasik	1602	649824	396·90	2		6	10	385	1	5	47	15328	198	180	2799	177784	58·03	27·38	15. "	18. 11.
	16	Panch Mahals	1953	441450	226·00	2		6	8	469		1	7	8743	37	114	1064	89866	37·47	27·53	15. "	12. "
Gujarat	17	Surat	1609	871622	541·66	4		7	11	539	13	743	4	16964	1256	386	3449	334743	54·33	30·93	22. "	12. 11.
	18	Broach	1617	313581	194·28	2		5	7	654	12	302		6000	15	153	491	64601	36·77	30·43	22. "	31. 10.
	19	Ahmedabad	2821	2105928	241·02	4	1	7	12	862	8	272	72	22934	2449	305	3477	262243	42·13	28·63	9. "	17. 10.
Sind	20	Karachi	14715	561012	39·76	1		14	15	791			4	8504	814	285	1368	109173	27·79	19·45		
	21	Hyderabad	9030	919048	101·67	1		13	14	1048			135	11605	104	330	690	72924	38·99	34·63		
	22	Thar & Parkar	12729	258159	23·43	1		7	8	511			4	1653	51	118	226	10253	36·79	15·32		
	23	Shikarpur	7277	918058	98·84	3		14	17	1103			46	12082	23	332	340	17833	28·23	19·89		
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	2863	174461	60·94	1		4	5	291			15	3091	7	65	89	3213	27·64	18·63		
		Total for Presidency	124301	18813598	151·62	56	7	233	285	24143	729	9960	2259	388848	53348	6037	71504	4381452	37·83	28·67	4. 3. 95	31. 12. 95



SKETCH MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE

DISTRIBUTION OF AND COMPARATIVE MORTALITY

from

CHOLERA

in the

DIFFERENT COLLECTORATES

OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

During the Year

1895

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

REFERENCES.

1A indicates Deaths below 1 per 10,000 of population

I ____ Do ____ From 1 to 10 ____ Do ____

II ____ Do ____ 10 to 25 ____ Do ____

N. B. 1. The Decimal figures show the Mortality from Cholera per 10,000 of Population.

2. The fractional figures to the left of Decimal figures indicate the date of the first Case in each District.

Constructed and Photozincographed

Govt. Photozinc. Off. ...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of maximum intensity of the Disease			Number of those	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Khándesh ...	1	Dhulia R. C....	76,257	28th Apr. 1895	13th Aug. 1895	35	4·59	May 1895	May 1895	154	4	150
	2	Shindkhed ,, ...	73,379	16th May ,,	6th Oct. ,,	31	4·22	,, ,,	,, ,,	140	5	135
	3	Amalner ,, ...	70,088	13th ,, ,,	24th July ,,	26	3·71	,, ,,	,, ,,	166	5	161
	4	Shahada ,, ...	64,733	22nd ,, ,,	10th Aug. ,,	51	7·88	June ,,	July ,,	155	4	151
	5	Chálisgaon ,, ...	74,869	5th June ,,	20th Dec. ,,	133	17·76	,, ,,	,, ,,	128	15	113
	6	Bhusával ,, ...	77,911	26th ,, ,,	29th Sept. ,,	47	6·03	July ,,	,, ,,	107	5	102
	7	Bhadgaon ,, ...	41,730	29th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	22	5·27	August ,,	August ,,	66	3	63
	8	Shirpur ,, ...	56,012	22nd ,, ,,	21st Aug. ,,	26	4·64	,, ,,	,, ,,	100	2	98
	9	Chopda ,, ...	57,164	4th July ,,	23rd ,, ,,	26	4·55	,, ,,	,, ,,	93	3	90
	10	Párola ,, ...	39,753	11th Dec. ,,	29th Dec. ,,	20	5·03	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	62	2	60
	11	Erandol ,, ...	105,806	9th July ,,	22nd ,, ,,	94	8·88	,, ,,	,, ,,	194	12	182
	12	Jalgaon ,, ...	72,507	13th ,, ,,	29th Sept. ,,	132	25·14	August ,,	Sept. ,,	90	9	81
	13	Yával ,, ...	44,767	10th Oct. ,,	19th Oct. ,,	10	2·23	October ,,	October ,,	54	1	53
	14	Páchora ,, ...	73,533	8th July ,,	17th ,, ,,	102	13·87	August ,,	Sept. ,,	126	13	113
	15	Jámner ,, ...	87,230	12th Oct. ,,	21st ,, ,,	3	0·34	October ,,	October ,,	156	1	155
	16	Sávda ,, ...	80,326	17th July ,,	30th Sept. ,,	14	1·74	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	82	2	80
	17	Ráver ,, ...	31,676	23rd ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	131	41·36	August ,,	August ,,	47	9	38
	18	Edlábád ,, ...	35,627	14th ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,	52	14·60	,, ,,	Sept. ,,	78	5	73
	19	Dhulia T. C....	21,871	18th May ,,	24th July ,,	2	0·91	July ,,	July ,,	...	...	...
	20	Chopda ,, ...	15,655	26th June ,,	21st Aug. ,,	45	28·74	,, ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
Násik ...	21	Igatpuri R. C....	69,072	6th Feb. 1895	12th Nov. 1895	3	0·43	Nov. 1895	Nov. 1895	128	1	127
	22	Niphad ,, ...	92,363	21st Sept. ,,	25th ,, ,,	25	2·71	,, ,,	,, ,,	121	4	117
	23	Málegaon ,, ...	82,479	27th May ,,	15th ,, ,,	302	36·61	June ,,	June ,,	145	11	134
	24	Dindori ,, ...	82,624	2nd Sept. ,,	4th Sept. ,,	7	0·85	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	128	1	127
	25	Sinnar ,, ...	73,137	26th June ,,	31st Dec. ,,	96	13·13	August ,,	August ,,	100	11	89
	26	Yeola ,, ...	46,945	22nd July ,,	10th Sept. ,,	17	3·62	,, ,,	,, ,,	119	4	115
	27	Nándgaon ,, ...	33,583	4th ,, ,,	31st Dec. ,,	71	21·14	Nov. ,,	Dec. ,,	88	4	84
	28	Násik ,, ...	74,736	11th Aug. ,,	15th ,, ,,	26	3·48	October ,,	October ,,	133	3	130
	29	Bágián ,, ...	65,647	30th Nov. ,,	30th Nov. ,,	1	0·15	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	155	1	154
	30	Chándvad ,, ...	51,476	4th ,, ,,	12th Dec. ,,	33	6·41	,, ,,	,, ,,	105	4	121
	31	Násik T. C....	24,406	2nd Aug. ,,	2nd ,, ,,	21	8·60	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	32	Málegaon Ct....	3,759	6th June ,,	27th July ,,	17	45·25	July ,,	July ,,	...	...	...
Thána ...	33	Bassein R. C....	76,092	18th Nov. 1895	21st Dec. 1895	22	2·89	Dec. 1895	Dec. ,,	91	3	88
	34	Máhim ,, ...	85,832	27th ,, ,,	4th ,, ,,	10	1·17	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	188	1	187
	35	Bhiwndi ,, ...	87,444	8th Nov. ,,	15th Nov. ,,	13	1·49	,, ,,	,, ,,	195	1	194
	36	Thána T. C....	17,455	14th ,, ,,	23rd ,, ,,	8	4·58	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Bombay City...	37	Bombay City ...	806,144	4th Jan. 1895	23rd Dec 1895	89	1·10	,, 1895	,, ,,	...	...	...
Kolába ...	38	Panvel R. C....	97,415	12th June 1895	25th June 1895	8	0·82	June 1895	June ,,	220	3	217
	39	Mahád ,, ...	112,313	23rd Oct. ,,	28th Dec. ,,	142	12·64	Nov. ,,	Dec. ,,	142	13	129
	40	Karjat ,, ...	85,286	,, ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,	114	13·37	Dec. ,,	,,	265	8	257
	41	Mángaon R. C....	83,837	7th Nov. ,,	18th Nov. ,,	6	0·72	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	225	2	223
	42	Roha ,, ...	46,063	14th ,, ,,	13th Dec. ,,	107	23·25	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	131	3	128
	43	Alibág ,, ...	72,235	28th Dec. ,,	31st ,, ,,	5	0·69	,, ,,	,, ,,	175	1	174
Ahmednagar	44	Nagar R. C....	82,598	25th June 1895	2nd Nov. 1895	81	9·81	July 1895	July 1895	116	9	107
	45	Jámkhed ,, ...	76,208	26th Aug. ,,	17th Oct. ,,	67	8·79	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	77	8	69
	46	Shrigonda ,, ...	66,657	20th July ,,	7th Nov. ,,	81	12·15	,, ,,	October ,,	85	5	80
	47	Párner ,, ...	78,971	20th ,, ,,	9th ,, ,,	148	18·74	August ,,	Sept. ,,	117	7	110
	48	Karjat ,, ...	48,828	23rd Sept. ,,	20th Dec. ,,	89	18·23	Oct. ,,	October ,,	80	8	72
	49	Nevása ,, ...	88,145	21st July ,,	10th Oct. ,,	35	3·97	Sept. ,,	,, ,,	146	5	141
	50	Kopargaon ,, ...	89,337	9th ,, ,,	25th Aug. ,,	32	3·58	August ,,	August ,,	122	2	120
	51	Shevgaon ,, ...	100,373	6th Aug. ,,	19th Nov. ,,	11	1·10	,, ,,	,, ,,	181	3	178
	52	Sangamner ,, ...	73,199	7th July ,,	5th Dec. ,,	225	30·74	July ,,	,, ,,	152	15	137
	53	Ankola ,, ...	68,002	27th Aug. ,,	3rd Oct. ,,	22	3·24	August ,,	Sept. ,,	155	2	153
	54	Rahuri ,, ...	64,844	9th ,, ,,	7th Sept. ,,	46	7·09	,, ,,	August ,,	114	6	108
	55	Nagar T. C....	36,031	4th ,, ,,	20th Nov. ,,	17	4·72	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	...	...	...
	56	Sangamner ,, ...	9,733	20th July ,,	20th Aug. ,,	20	20·55	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
Poona ...	57	Purandhar R. C....	88,976	25th July 1895	28th Nov. 1895	62	6·97	Sept. 1895	Sept. 1895	93	8	85
	58	Bhimthadi ,, ...	140,203	13th Aug. ,,	7th Dec. ,,	51	3·64	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	130	12	118
	59	Haveli ,, ...	171,950	9th ,, ,,	6th ,, ,,	135	7·85	August ,,	Sept. ,,	236	16	220
	60	Mával ,, ...	66,481	26th Oct. ,,	2nd ,, ,,	9	1·35	October ,,	October ,,	165	2	163
	61	Khed ,, ...	162,389	15th Sept. ,,	21st Dec. ,,	41	2·52	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	244	7	237
	62	Sirur ,, ...	85,202	30th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	66	7·75	October ,,	October ,,	80	7	73
	63	Indápur ,, ...	70,946	16th Oct. ,,	18th ,, ,,	44	6·20	Nov. ,,	Dec. ,,	87	4	83
	64	Poona T. C....	118,657	3rd Aug. ,,	6th ,, ,,	45	3·79	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
	65	Poona Ct. ...	31,134	5th Nov. ,,	13th Nov. ,,	4	1·28	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	66	Madha R. C....	92,658	30th July 1895	29th Nov. 1895	132	14·25	Nov. 1895	Nov. 1895	89	17	72
	67	Karmála ,, ...	93,352	24th ,, ,,	13th Dec. ,,	70	7·50	Sept. ,,	October ,,	123	10	113
	68	Sángola ,, ...	78,429	11th ,, ,,	20th Nov. ,,	133	16·96	July ,,	July ,,	76	10	66
	69	Sholápur ,, ...	118,658	15th Aug. ,,	4th Dec. ,,	112	9·44	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	149	8	141
	70	Pandharpur ,, ...	71,307	9th Oct. ,,	5th ,, ,,	99	13·88	October ,,	,, ,,	85	12	73
	71	Barsi ,, ...	119,753	7th Aug. ,,	29th Nov. ,,	62	5·18	August ,,	August ,,	123	7	116
	72	Málsiras ,, ...	74,038	9th Oct. ,,	25th ,, ,,	58	7·83	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	69	3	66
	73	Sholápur T. C....	61,564	6th Jan. ,,	9th Dec. ,,	125	20·30	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
	74	Pandharpur ,, ...	19,053	5th July ,,	16th Nov. ,,	344	172·42	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	...	...	...
	75	Barsi ,, ...	20,552	29th June ,,	29th June ,,	2	0·97	June ,,	June ,,	...	...	...
Sátára ...	76	Khatáv R. C....	95,217	25th July 1895	29th Dec. 1895	334	35·08	August 1895	Sept. 1895	85	20	65
	77	Tásgaon ,, ...	83,185	2nd ,, ,,	9th ,, ,,	148	15·88	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	49	8	41
	78	Válva ,, ...	192,252	6th Oct. ,,	24th Nov. ,,	32	1·66	,, ,,	,, ,,	137	32	105
	79	Mán ,, ...	62,857	22nd July ,,	8th Dec. ,,	318	50·59	October ,,	,, ,,	78	15	63
	80	Sátára ,, ...	107,330	19th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	90	8·38	,, ,,	,, ,,	147	8	139
	81	Pátan ,, ...	131,634	17th Sept. ,,	29th Nov. ,,	75	5·72	,, ,,	,, ,,	202	6	196
	82	Karád ,, ...	148,783	23rd Aug. ,,	13th ,, ,,	54	3·63	Sept. ,,	October ,,	103	13	90
	83	Khánápur ,, ...	95,930	8th Sept. ,,	10th Dec. ,,	107	11·15	,, ,,	,, ,,	91	11	80
	84	Koregaon ,, ...	92,249	28th Aug. ,,	6th Nov. ,,	150	16·26	August ,,	Sept. ,,	74	14	60
	85	Jávli ,, ...	59,375	20th Oct. ,,	28th ,, ,,	13	2·19	October ,,	October ,,	197	·3	194
	86	Wái ,, ...	85,721	23rd Aug. ,,	26th Dec. ,,	29	3·38	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	124	4	120
	87	Sátára T. C....	25,748	16th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	4	1·55	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	88	Sangmeshwar R. C....	126,700	19th Jan. 1895	4th Feb. 1895	11	8·68	January 1895	January 1895	191	1	190
	89	Ratnágiri ,, ...	122,536	,, ,, ,,	14th Sept. ,,	44	3·59	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	146	7	139
	90	Rájapur ,, ...	140,941	2nd Feb. ,,	20th Dec. ,,	9	0·64	Feb. ,,	Feb. ,,	182	1	181
	91	Chiplún ,, ...	185,340	7th May ,,	29th Nov. ,,	49	2·64	July ,,	July ,,	210	4	206
	92	Dápoli ,, ...	154,988	29th ,, ,,	25th Oct. ,,	216	13·94	,, ,,	August ,,	224	11	213
	93	Khed ,, ...	109,550	12th Nov. ,,	14th Dec. ,,	16	1·59	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	146	1	145
	94	Ratnágiri T. C....	14,274	18th July ,,	11th Nov. ,,	12	8·40	July ,,	July ,,	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of Maximum intensity of the Disease.			Number of those	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Belgaum ...	95	Athni R. C....	113,021	3rd Aug. 1895	2nd Oct. 1895	33	2·92	August 1895	August 1895	84	2	82
	96	Chikodi ,, ...	295,303	28th July ,,	29th Nov. ,,	40	1·35	October ,,	Nov. ,,	211	5	206
	97	Khánápur ,, ..	85,577	22nd Oct. ,,	25th Oct. ,,	4	0·47	,, ,,	October ,,	217	1	216
	98	Gokák ,, ...	106,434	16th ,, ,,	21st Nov. ,,	14	1·32	,, ,,	,, ,,	113	2	111
	99	Sampgaon ,, ...	132,631	8th Dec. ,,	14th Dec. ,,	7	0·53	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	122	1	121
	100	Parasgad ,, ...	110,582	3rd ,, ,,	23rd ,, ,,	14	1·27	,, ,,	,, ,,	125	3	122
	101	Athni T. C....	10,416	3rd June ,,	3rd June ,,	1	0·96	June ,,	June ,,	...	...	...
	102	Belgaum ,, ...	28,342	14th Dec. ,,	20th Dec. ,,	4	1·41	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	...	...	...
	103	Gokák ,, ...	12,106	11th Oct. ,,	24th Nov. ,,	55	45·43	October ,,	October ,,	...	...	...
	104	Belgaum Ct. ...	10,733	3rd Nov. ,,	3rd ,, ,,	1	0·93	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	105	Ránebennur R. C ...	79,214	26th March 1895	6th, ,, 1895	275	34·72	April 1895	May 1895	116	36	80
	106	Karajghi ,, ...	90,199	24th April ,,	20th Aug. ,,	247	27·38	July ,,	July ,,	130	29	101
	107	Mundargi ,, ...	35,229	31st May ,,	7th July ,,	17	4·83	June ,,	June ,,	42	3	39
	108	Bankápur ,, ...	85,602	20th ,, ,,	8th Sep. ,,	388	45·33	,, ,,	July ,,	143	32	111
	109	Kod ,, ...	84,427	1st ,, ,,	31st Aug. ,,	187	22·04	,, ,,	June ,,	177	19	158
	110	Hangal ,, ...	74,506	22nd ,, ,,	30th Sep. ,,	329	44·16	,, ,,	July ,,	160	21	139
	111	Gadag ,, ...	65,584	5th Aug. ,,	14th Aug. ,,	11	1·68	August ,,	August ,,	57	1	56
	112	Ron ,, ...	92,365	19th Oct. ,,	25th Oct. ,,	9	0·97	October ,,	October ,,	86	2	84
	113	Ránebennur T. C....	13,756	21st Mar ,,	28th Aug. ,,	121	87·96	April ,,	May ,,	...	...	...
	114	Dhárwár ,, ...	32,583	23rd April ,,	23rd April ,,	1	0·37	,, ,,	April ,,	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	115	Indi R. C....	92,472	15th Sep. 1895	31st Dec. 1895	99	10·71	Nov. 1895	Dec. 1895	120	11	109
	116	Shindgi ,, ...	93,618	18th ,, ,,	17th Nov. ,,	60	6·41	,, ,,	Nov. ,,	144	8	136
	117	Bágevádi ,, ...	102,426	2nd Oct. ,,	2nd Oct. ,,	1	0·10	October ,,	October ,,	120	1	119
	118	Bijápur ,, ...	87,026	16th ,, ,,	24th Nov. ,,	21	2·41	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	92	3	89
	119	Bágalkot ,, ...	114,402	25th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,	21	1·84	,, ,,	,, ,,	157	3	154
	120	Bijápur T. C....	16,749	4th Nov. ,,	5th Dec. ,,	3	1·79	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Kánara ...	121	Sirsi R. C....	63,034	15th May 1895	14th Oct. 1895	35	5·55	May 1895	May 1895	233	2	231
	122	Mundgad ,, ...	16,063	4th Nov. ,,	28th Nov. ,,	24	14·94	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	68	1	67
Surat ...	123	Jaláipur ,, ...	78,648	11th ,, 1895	12th ,, 1895	3	0·38	,, 1895	,, 1895	91	1	90
	124	Surat T. C....	108,631	21st May ,,	5th Oct. ,,	2	0·18	October ,,	October ,,	...	...	...
Broach ...	125	Broach ,, ...	40,137	20th Aug. 1895	20th Aug. 1895	1	0·25	August 1895	August 1895	...	...	...
Kaira ...	126	Nadiád R. C....	142,036	26th Feb. 1895	26th Feb. 1895	1	0·07	February 1895	February 1895	92	1	91
	127	Mehmadabad ,,	82,261	16th Oct. ,,	24th Oct. ,,	7	0·85	October ,,	October ,,	59	1	58
	128	Thásra ,,	95,605	16th Sep. ,,	22nd ,, ,,	24	2·51	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	97	5	92
	129	Anand ,, ...	169,758	6th Oct. ,,	6th ,, ,,	2	0·12	October ,,	October ,,	74	1	73
	130	Kapadvanj ,, ...	86,717	28th ,, ,,	12th Dec. ,,	106	12·22	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	87	11	76
	131	Kapadvanj T. C....	14,805	10th Nov. ,,	16th Nov. ,,	3	2·03	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Panch Mahals.	132	Dohad R. C....	55,741	18th Aug. 1895	3rd Sept. 1895	54	9·69	August 1895	August 1895	121	6	115
	133	Jhálod ,, ...	49,323	29th ,, ,,	29th Aug. ,,	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98	1	97
	134	Godhra ,, ...	92,840	4th Sep. ,,	31st Oct. ,,	56	0·61	,, ,,	,, ,,	222	4	218
	135	Kálol ,, ..	47,110	8th Oct. ,,	8th ,, ,,	23	2·48	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	65	1	64
	136	Dohad T. C....	12,935	10th July ,,	2[illegible] ,,	1	0·21	October ,,	October ,,	...	...	...
	137	Godhra ,, ...	14,691	29th Aug. ,,	[illegible]nd Sept. ,,	18	13·92	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
					24th ,, ,,	3	2·04	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	...	...	...
Ahmedabad.	138	Prántij R. C....	116,135	9th[illegible]								
	139	Sánand ,, ...	88,089	[illegible] May 1895	30th Sept. 1895	169	14·55	August 1895	August 1895	159	6	153
	140	Dhandhuka ,, ...	124[illegible]	5th July ,,	5th July ,,	1	0·11	July ,,	July ,,	85	1	84
	141	Ahmedabad T. C....	[illegible],926	28th Oct. ,,	28th Oct. ,,	1	0·08	October ,,	October ,,	140	1	139
	142	Gogha ,, ...	144,192	14th May ,,	17th Dec. ,,	37	2·57	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
		,, ...	6,637	25th July ,,	14th Aug. ,,	4	6·03	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...

Cholera map.

72. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different registration circles in which the disease prevailed. A statement is embodied for easy reference showing the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages of each district; also the number of villages affected by cholera, deaths from different causes, birth and death ratios per 1,000 of population, and dates of the first and last cases of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of brown according as a high or low death rate obtained in the affected districts.

Tabular statements showing cholera deaths and meteorological conditions.

73. The statements in Appendix III show the daily recorded deaths from cholera, and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest observatory.

Small-pox.

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

74. During 1895 there were 2,299 deaths from small-pox (1,184 males and 1,115 females) against 3,155 in 1894 and a decennial mean of 3,186.

Small-pox deaths since 1884.

75. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1884 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths.	Years.	Number of Deaths.
1884	14,438	1890	2,877
1885	2,646	1891	1,491
1886	876	1892	2,770
1887	3,753	1893	3,567
1888	3,617	1894	3,155
1889	7,066	1895	2,229
Total ...	32,396	Total ...	16,089

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

76. The following table shows the deaths during 1895 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Small-pox in					
				Mean for 10 years from 1885 to 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	567	0·43	916	0·63	506	0·34
	2	Násik	841,087	211	0·26	73	0·08	309	0·37
	3	Thána	818,967	235	0·29	157	0·19	53	0·06
	4	Bombay	806,144	251	0·32	529	0·66	265	0·33
	5	Kolába	594,779	132	0·25	140	0·23	236	0·40
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	76	0·09	94	0·11	25	0·03
	7	Poona	1,061,449	219	0·23	286	0·27	116	0·10
	8	Sholápur	750,255	80	0·12	98	0·13	27	0·04
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	62	0·05	112	0·09	39	0·03
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	166	0·16	270	0·24	177	0·16
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum...	1,011,453	84	0·09	34	0·03	103	0·10
	12	Dhárwár...	1,050,533	266	0·28	55	0·05	38	0·04
	13	Bijápur	796,286	128	0·18	45	0·06	39	0·05
	14	Kánara	446,156	115	0·27	170	0·38	21	0·05
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	57	0·09	88	0·14	61	0·09
	16	Broach	341,450	41	0·12	5	0·01	7	0·02
	17	Kaira	871,529	30	0·04	9	0·01	6	0·01
	18	Panch Mahális	313,381	16	0·06	35	0·11	...	...
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	24	0·03	5	0·01	72	0·08
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	150	0·30	1	0·00	4	0·01
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	154	0·19	...	...	132	0·15
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	18	0·07	...	...	4	0·01
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	93	0·11	27	0·03	46	0·05
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	11	0·08	6	0·03	13	0·07

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	1,396	0·33	1,815	0·40	1,369	0·30
Central do. do.	5,030,733	603	0·13	860	0·17	384	0·08
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	593	0·20	304	0·09	201	0·06
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,112	168	0·06	142	0·05	146	0·05
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	426	0·16	34	0·01	199	0·07
Total ...	18,820,346	3,186	0·18	3,155	0·17	2,299	0·12

From the above table it will be noticed that small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0·30 per 1,000 against 0·40 in 1894 and a decennial mean of 0·33. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 0·08 against 0·17 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·13. In the Sind Registration District it was 0·07 against 0·01 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·16. In the Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·06 and 0·05 against 0·09 and 0·05 in the previous year and 0·20 and 0·06 the decennial mean. In collectorates the highest death ratio 0·40 took place in the Kolába Collectorate and the lowest 0·01 in the three collectorates of Kaira, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar. Only the district of Panch Mahális was free. The Presidency rate was 0·12 against 0·17 in the previous year and 0·18 the decennial mean.

Deaths by ages.

77. In the following table deaths are shown by ages and months, the latter being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1894 and with the mean of the previous five years. In 1895, 26·66 per cent. of these deaths occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age, whilst 54·59 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12, the remaining 18·75 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age :—

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	5 years' mean ..	268	366	472	478	371	241	153	101	65	63	69	125	2,772
	1894	263	385	556	614	516	275	169	91	48	40	61	137	3,155
	1895	179	172	314	367	262	159	126	82	58	65	156	359	2,299
Deaths under one year ...	5 years' mean ...	76	93	129	127	88	59	36	22	16	16	21	27	710
	1894	75	118	172	185	112	67	35	20	20	14	22	33	873
	1895	64	45	77	98	72	45	30	18	15	16	51	82	613
Above 1 and under 12 years.	5 years' mean ...	139	193	235	242	189	118	78	52	29	31	36	68	1,410
	1894	130	179	284	292	267	122	86	45	21	17	27	81	1,651
	1895	87	97	156	191	138	74	73	47	30	38	91	233	1,255
Above 12 years...	5 years' mean ...	53	80	108	109	94	64	39	27	20	16	12	30	652
	1894	58	88	100	137	137	86	48	26	7	9	13	23	731
	1895	28	30	81	78	52	40	23	17	13	11	14	44	431

Monthly distribution.

78. In December 1894, 137 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency, and in January 1895 the number rose to 179. The disease reached its maximum intensity (367) in April, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (58) was registered in September; but in October it began to rise, and in December the number reached 359 or 301 more than the number of deaths (58) registered in September.

More detail will be given in the Report on Vaccination for 1895-96.

Fever.

Fever mortality by sexes.

79. During 1895, 202,528 males and 186,320 females, or a total of 388,848 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 429,094 in 1894, showing a decrease of 40,246 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 349,785.

Deaths since 1884.

80. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1884 are as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from fever.	Years.	Number of deaths from fever.
1884	276,989	1890	344,897
1885	314,237	1891	368,913
1886	281,450	1892	438,038
1887	308,722	1893	361,160
1888	304,449	1894	429,094
1889	346,878	1895	388,848
Total ...	1,832,725	Total ...	2,330,950
Mean ...	305,454	Mean ...	388,492

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

81. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from fever. Mean for ten years from 1885 to 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,46[illegible],319	33,018	24·89	40,310	27·60	39,998	27·39
	2	Násik	841,087	19,154	23·80	21,819	25·91	21,799	25·92
	3	Thána	8[illegible]8,967	15,344	18·89	16,113	19·67	17,266	21·08
	4	Bombay...	[illegible]06,144	6,502	8·26	6,414	7·96	6,339	7·86
	5	Kolába	594,779	8,720	16·53	12,096	20·34	11,751	19·76
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	8[illegible]7,656	18,786	23·31	24,116	27·17	25,135	28·33
	7	Poona	1,061,449	19,307	20·01	25,034	23·58	24,726	23·29
	8	Sholápur	750,255	14,972	23·05	20,265	27·01	23,071	30·75
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	25,030	22 19	32,431	26 46	34,506	28·15
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	10,589	10·17	16,280	14·72	15,547	11·06
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	13,508	14·63	16,348	16·16	15,633	15·46
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	17,389	18·30	17,993	17,13	16,020	15·25
	13	Bijápur	795,286	11,793	16·81	16,270	20·43	14,8 7	18·61
	14	Kánara	446,156	7,151	16·57	6,975	15·63	6,647	14·89
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	6[illegible]9,824	15,600	24·82	20,107	30·94	15,225	23·43
	16	Broach	341,450	11,[illegible]08	33·68	[illegible]4,902	43·65	8,143	[illegible]3·85
	17	Kaira	871,529	23,530	28·29	34,077	39,10	18,964	21·76
	18	Panch Maháls	3[illegible]3,381	6,467	22·99	9,580	30·57	6,000	19·15
	19	Ahmedabad	9[illegible]0,928	26,[illegible]85	29·80	30,517	33·14	21,926	23·81
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	8,787	17·18	9,247	16·48	8,704	15·51
	21	Hyderabad	[illegible]83,836	13,065	16·20	12,652	14·32	11,803	13·35
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	4,065	15·94	4,382	13·18	4,655	14·00
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	17,345	[illegible]9·76	17,847	19·50	17,082	18·67
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	2,230	15·46	3,3[illegible]9	19·03	3,091	17·72

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	82,738	19·43	96,752	21·40	97,153	21·49
Central do. do.	5,030,733	[illegible]8,684	19·33	118,126	23·48	122,985	24·45
Southern do. do.	3,304,4[illegible]8	49,841	16·58	57,586	17·43	53,117	16·07
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,112	83,030	28·11	109,183	35·25	70,[illegible]56	22·68
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	45,492	17·53	47,447	16·55	45,33[illegible]	15·81
Total ...	18,820,346	349,785	20·10	429,094	22·80	388,848	20·66

In the Central Registration District fever caused a high mortality 24·45 per 1,000 during the year against 23·48 in 1894 and the decennial mean 19·33. In the Gujarát Registration District the death ratio was 22·68 against 35·25 in the previous year and 28·11 the ten years' mean. In the Western Registration District the ratio for the year was 21·49 against 21·40 in the previous year and 19·43 the decennial mean. In the Southern and Sind Registration Districts the respective ratios for the year were 16·07 and 15·81 against 17·43 and 16·55 in the previous year and 16·58 and 17·53 the ten years' mean. The collectorate of Sholápur heads the list with the high ratio of 30·75 against 27·01 in 1894 and 23·05 in the previous ten years; and the lowest ratio 7·86 was attained in the town and island of Bombay and 11·06 in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, the Presidency rate being 20·66 against 22·80 in the previous year and 20·10 the decennial mean.

Local causes of increase and decrease in the deaths of fever.

82. It will be seen that the number of deaths from fever and the death rate per 1,000 of population, though less than last year, is still high. The number of deaths has only been exceeded in the years 1892 and 1894. Taken by the Registration Districts the Western shows the mortality from fever to be about the same as last year, but the increase is noted to be in the Thána District, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, writes :—"In Thána the mean temperature shows nothing remarkable, but the rainfall was much less than last year. The price of bájri is dearer than last year." In general he also remarks "Although the rain fall last

year was less than in 1894, yet the late rains were heavy, and the period at which the rain falls has possibly more to do with the general health than the actual amount of rainfall. When late rain falls, as it did last year, the people are much more liable to chills than when a period of comparatively warm weather comes between the rains and the cold season. November and December last year showed an unusually high mortality. In the Central Registration District the deaths from fever show a considerable increase over the numbers recorded last year and chiefly in the Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, writes :—" There was an increase in the number of deaths returned under the head of fever compared with 1894. The late rains were heavy, and the dampness thus caused combined with the cold at the commencement of the cold weather predisposed to attacks of fever, very many of which are no doubt cases of pneumonia, which in my opinion causes many deaths. In some of the villages visited by me there had been in the hot weather many fatal cases of some form of fever, but from the villagers' description it was impossible to define the exact form, except that when fatal the person generally died from three to eight and sometimes thirty days from being attacked." Both the above officers attribute increase of fever deaths to a late and heavy fall of rain, and the large number of deaths which took place in the months of August and September supports this contention.

The most striking decrease in the number of deaths occurs in Gujarát district and here also the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in charge of the division writes that "the rainfall recorded in all the collectorates was considerably below the average," and adds that "the maximum temperatures were the highest recorded during the past five years, while the minimum temperatures were also below the average."

There is also a diminution in the death-rate from fever in the Southern Registration and Sind Registration districts, but not of so striking a character, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind, remarking that this is probably due to the absence of the severe floods which prevailed in the year 1894.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for 10 years from 1885 to 1894.	1894.	1895.
January... ...	30,322	36,471	31,747
February ...	25,798	35,785	28,438
March	28,715	41,297	31,392
April	29,036	37,381	31,304
May	26,443	34,736	30,657
June	24,289	29,010	28,468
July	27,462	34,021	32,306
August	30,717	38,073	36,795
September ...	29,880	35,355	34,490
October ...	31,269	34,470	33,009
November ...	33,304	39,704	32,935
December ...	32,548	32,791	37,307
Total ...	349,783	429,094	388,848

83. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of the previous year. Excepting in the month of December the deaths from this cause were below the corresponding months of 1894, and excepting the month of November they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in December, when 37,307 deaths were reported, and the minimum in February, when 28,438 deaths were recorded from this cause.

Comparison of mortuary statistics with meteorological conditions and the prices of food.

84. In accordance with the opinion of the Army Sanitary Commission and the resolution of the Government of India published under Government Resolution No. 1489 in the General Department of the Government of Bombay, dated 30th March 1896, the mortuary and meteorological statistics of districts have been discontinued, except one district in each circle except Sind. For these districts the old form has been retained to show the effect of past years, and another table giving more detail for the year under report added :—

TABLE A.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of the undermentioned Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency, together with the Price Current of the chief Food-grains for 1895 and five years preceding it.

District.	Years.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches.)	Average Quantity in Seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.							Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing.	Mean velocity (in miles.)		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juári.	Gram.	Rági.	Bájri.	
Surat	1895 ...	108,631	2,689	2	...	2,125	24	108·9	50·0	79·4	48·0	S.S.W., N.N.-W. ...	Not available.	29·07	8	14	...	15	14	...	13	
	1894 ...		3,653	372	1	2,555	26	109·3	48·0	78·5	47·0	W.S.W.		65·08	8	12	...	15	15	...	12	
	1893 ...		3,689	543	1	2,422	26	108·0	51·0	79·0	...	.....		45·45	8	10	...	12	13	...	12	
	1892 ...		3,109	5	...	2,571	34	92·1	70·0	81·0	77·	S.W. & N.W. ...		55·15	7	10	9	15	12	...	14	
	1891 ...		2,757	...	1	2,100	13	91·5	68·8	80·1	69·	S.W., N.W. ...		67·85	8	11	13	14	12	...	14	
	1890 ...	109,844	2,808	1	21	1,850	39	92·1	69·0	80·5	76·	N.W.		56·35	8	11	13	16	12	...	15	
Khándesh ...	1895 ...	1,460,319	50,546	1,002	506	39,998	4,517	93·6	59·	76·3	...	.....	...	31·12	$7\frac{7}{16}$	...	...	$23\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{6}{16}$	
	1894 ...		53,965	4,120	916	40,310	5,714	93·6	60·2	76·9	...	.....	...	25·83	$10\frac{4}{16}$	...	...	$20\frac{9}{16}$	...	...	$18\frac{4}{16}$	
	1893 ...		48,773	2,308	244	37,287	5,487	90·9	58·2	74·5	...	.....	...	24·77	$9\frac{8}{16}$	...	...	$21\frac{12}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{14}{16}$	
	1892 ...		42,793	441	292	35,204	4,759	93·9	59·9	76·9	...	.....	...	31·5	$9\frac{8}{16}$	...	...	$23\frac{13}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{7}{16}$	
	1891 ...		50,698	1,979	357	39,732	6,161	93·8	59·2	76·5	...	.....	...	24·56	$9\frac{6}{16}$	...	...	$25\frac{10}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{15}{16}$	
	1890 ...	.....	37,939	41	395	30,763	4,793	101·7	62·9	82·3	...	.....	...	25·56	$9\frac{6}{16}$	...	...	$23\frac{15}{16}$	...	...	$21\frac{1}{16}$	
Násik	1895 ...	841,087	31,115	682	309	21,761	3,062	102·	50·	76·	...	S.W.	...	29·51	$9\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$20\frac{15}{16}$	
	1894 ...		32,351	1,866	73	24,819	3,347	104·	54·	73·3	...	S.W.	...	30·8	$11\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$15\frac{3}{16}$	
	1893 ...		38,787	928	350	18,275	3,391	100·	45·	72·	...	S.W.	...	39·38	$10\frac{6}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$17\frac{5}{16}$	
	1892 ...		28,870	1,041	182	20,555	3,009	106·	52·	79·	...	S.W.	...	35·14	$10\frac{8}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$15\frac{4}{16}$	
	1891 ...		30,282	971	88	21,824	3,519	...	...	...	...	.....	...	25·99	$11\frac{12}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$18\frac{12}{16}$	
	1890 ...	.....	23,156	35	23	17,803	2,277	...	...	...	...	.....	...	29·37	$11\frac{6}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$19\frac{1}{16}$	

District.	Years.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches.)	Average Quantity in Seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.							Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing.	Mean velocity (in miles.)		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juári.	Gram.	Rági.	Bájri.	
Poona	1895 ...	1,061,449	36,247	458	116	24,726	3,117	89·8	64·8	77·3	64·	... ..	173·2	25·02	10	14	...	20	...	...	17	
	1894 ...		39,837	4,879	286	25,034	2,957	89·5	64·9	77·2	66·	N.W., S.W. & S.E..	216·	26·73	9	13	...	18	...	...	15	
	1893 ...		29,769	1,195	278	20,475	2,062	88·3	63·8	76·0	65·	S.E., N.W. & S.W..	220·	30·84	9	11	...	17	...	...	16	
	1892 ...		30,407	2,434	82	21,671	1,320	89·8	65·2	77·5	56·	S.E., N.W. & S.W..	215·	48·92	8	9	...	15	...	...	12	
	1891 ...		29,117	2,316	23	20,960	1,282	90·6	63·6	77·1	49·	N.W., N.E. & S.W.	241·	17·50	9	11	...	19	...	...	14	
	1890 ..	900,621	21,599	64	75	16,970	1,079	89·6	64·6	77·1	55·	S.E., S.W. & N.W..	222·	24·29	9	12	...	18	...	...	15	
Belgáum ...	1895 ...	1,011,453	29,124	173	103	15,633	3,690	84·3	64·2	71·4	72·	.....	171·	52·45	11	19	...	23	...	28	23	
	1894 ...		29,063	1,397	34	16,348	2,796	83·9	64·0	70·9	72·	S.E., N.W. & S.W..	99·	49·66	11	16	...	21	...	25	21	
	1893 ...		25,612	301	39	14,104	4,329	82·4	63·3	70·1	73·	S.E., N.E. & S.W..	...	51·60	12	12	...	20	...	24	21	
	1892 ...		34,425	5,267	155	17,240	6,015	83·5	63·9	73·7	66·	S.W., N.E. & S.W..	369·	64·15	11	9	...	16	...	21	16	
	1891 ...		24,186	295	148	12,489	5,758	84·9	63·9	74·4	63·	N.W., N.E. & S.W..	378·	47·25	11	14	...	21	...	21	22	
	1890 ...	.....	26,935	809	140	14,876	6,039	83·3	63·7	73·5	66·	S.E., S.W. & N.W..	370·	52·13	13	17	...	21	...	24	21	

TABLE B.

Monthly Details of above Statement for the year 1895.

	Mean Temperature.			Rainfall.	Days of Rain.	Wind.				Price per Rupee.				Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Inches.		N.	N. N. E. to S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W. to N. N. W.	Wheat.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Fever.	Cholera.	
January—																
Surat	83·7	27·6	56·1	...	...	2	4	...	15	$13\frac{14}{16}$	$7\frac{14}{16}$	$16\frac{3}{16}$	$13\frac{6}{16}$	2·52	...	
Málegaon	84·9	30·4	54·5	...	...	1	3	...	23	$17\frac{8}{16}$	$9\frac{7}{16}$	$22\frac{7}{16}$	$20\frac{3}{16}$	1·80	...	Khándesh.
										$15\frac{13}{16}$	$11\frac{11}{16}$	28	$18\frac{6}{16}$	1·80	...	Násik.
Poona	87·3	31·5	55·8	...	...	...	6	...	8	$15\frac{2}{16}$	$10\frac{13}{16}$	$18\frac{13}{16}$	$16\frac{2}{16}$	1·43	...	
Belgaum	83·7	25·5	58·2	...	...	...	19	...	1	$18\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{9}{16}$	$21\frac{13}{16}$	$20\frac{8}{16}$	1·07	...	
											S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.			
February—																
Surat	88·7	30·3	58·4	...	...	2	3	1	19	$12\frac{15}{16}$	7 14	16 3	13 14	2·09	...	
Málegaon	87·7	32·0	55·7	·05	...	...	4	...	24	$17\frac{8}{16}$	9 7	22 7	20 3	1·60	...	Khándesh.
										$15\frac{3}{16}$	11 11	22 6	18 6	1·44	...	Násik.
Poona	90·2	33·1	57·1	·24	1	...	6	...	9	$13\frac{15}{16}$	10 13	18 13	16 2	1·27	...	
Belgaum	87·0	26·9	60·1	·03	...	...	17	...	2	$17\frac{3}{16}$	11 0	21 4	20 8	0·99	...	
										S. ch.						
March—																
Surat	96·3	30·2	66·1	...	...	5	2	...	17	14 13	8 5	16 3	13 14	2·32	...	
Málegaon	97·2	31·3	65·9	·14	1	1	5	...	20	15 12	9 7	22 7	18 6	1·87	...	Khándesh.
										17 0	11 11	...	19 12	1·57	...	Násik.
Poona	99·0	34·7	64·3	...	...	...	1	...	7	13 15	10 13	18 13	16 2	1·39	...	
Belgaum	93·3	28·8	65·1	...	...	1	13	...	5	19 4	11 0	21 13	21 7	1·29	...	

TABLE B—*continued.*

	Mean Temperature.			Rainfall.	Days of Rain.	Wind.				Price per Rupee.				Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Inches.		N.	N. N. E. to S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W. to N. N. W.	Wheat.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Fever.	Cholera.	
										S. ch.	S. ch.	S ch.	S. ch.			
April—																
Surat	98·0	25·5	72·5	...	...	1	...	1	20	14 13	8 5	15 12	13 14	2·12	...	
Málegaon	102·4	32·0	70·4	·04	...	...	5	1	24	16 10 17 0	9 7 11 0	22 7 ...	18 6 18 6	2·23 1·96	... ...	Khándesh. Násik.
Poona	102·5	33·9	68·6	...	...	...	1	...	13	13 15	10 13	20 0	16 2	1·87	...	
Belgaum	95·0	28·6	66·4	2·23	4	1	8	1	14	18 4	11 9	22 5	21 7	1·40	...	
May—																
Surat	96·2	17·6	78·6	...	...	...	3	1	25	14 5	8 5	15 4	13 7	2·04	...	
Málegaon	105·3	29·1	76·2	...	...	2	...	...	29	16 10 18 0	9 7 11 11	22 7 ...	18 6 19 1	2·29 2·12	·05 ·06	Khándesh. Násik.
Poona	100·3	27·7	81·6	...	...	...	1	...	30	13 15	10 13	20 0	16 2	1·84	...	
Belgaum	92·7	24·6	68·1	·46	2	...	...	...	30	18 12	11 0	22 13	21 7	1·57	...	
June—																
Surat	93·2	14·0	79·2	5·30	8	...	4	3	17	14 5	8 5	14 13	13 7	1·60	...	
Málegaon	95·0	20·0	74·5	4·82	9	...	3	...	26	16 10 17 4	9 7 11 11	22 7 ...	18 6 18 6	1·75 2·08	·04 ·37	Khándesh. Násik.
Poona	90·7	18·6	72·1	2·00	9	1	...	...	29	13 15	10 13	20 0	14 15	2·13	...	
Belgaum	82·3	13·3	69·0	9·56	21	...	1	...	24	17 11	11 0	22 13	20 15	1·44	...	
July—																
Surat	87·7	10·4	77·3	13·25	18	...	1	8	27	14 13	8 5	14 13	13 7	1·62	...	
Málegaon	89·3	15·7	73·6	3·16	7	...	1	...	29	16 10 17 4	9 7 11 11	21 9 ...	18 6 18 6	2·33 2·25	·17 ·07	Khándesh. Násik.
Poona	84·0	13·5	70·5	5·47	13	...	...	...	30	13 15	10 13	20 0	16 2	2·48	·01	
Belgaum	75·5	8·6	66·9	11·37	22	...	...	...	31	18 4	11 0	22 13	20 15	1·51	...	
August—																
Surat	86·9	10·4	76·5	5·27	14	...	...	1	30	14 13	8 5	14 13	13 7	1·70	...	
Málegaon	87·4	15·9	71·5	·79	4	...	...	...	31	16 10 17 4	9 7 11 11	22 7 ...	18 6 18 6	3·35 2·73	·22 ·09	Khándesh. Násik.
Poona	81·5	12·5	69·0	3·39	6	...	...	...	31	13 15	10 13	20 0	16 2	2·88	·09	
Belgaum	75·9	9·9	66·0	10·27	18	...	...	...	31	17 12	11 0	22 13	22 7	1·22	·03	

September—																		
Surat	90·0	14·6	75·4	3·82	4	...	...	...	24	14 13	8 5	14 13	13 14	1·74	...		
Málegaon	87·0	15·9	71·1	12·70	12	1	1	...	27	16 6 17 4	9 7 11 11	25 14 ...	20 3 19 12	3·01 2·36	·13 ·03	Khándesh. Násik.		
Poona	83·9	15·3	68·6	7·72	7	...	1	...	25	13 15	10 13	20 0	17 4	2·39	·10			
Belgaum	79·1	14·1	65·0	9·14	10	...	3	...	26	17 12	11 0	23 5	21 15	1·19	...			
October—																		
Surat	91·9	22·7	69·2	1·42	4	1	23	...	6	13 7	8 5	14 13	13 6	1·69	...			
Málegaon	89·3	25·3	64·0	1·68	2	...	6	...	19	19 4 17 4	9 7 11 11	25 14 ...	22 1 21 3	2·60 2·25	·04 ·01	Khándesh. Násik.		
Poona	87·6	21·1	66·5	5·46	6	...	8	...	3	13 15	10 13	21 2	18 6	2·05	·09			
Belgaum	82·5	16·6	65·9	7·85	8	...	21	1	1	18 4	11 8	23 14	22 14	1·19	·07			
November—																		
Surat	93·6	29·8	63·8	...	...	3	14	2	11	12 15	8 5	14 13	14 5	1·83	...			
Málegaon	90·1	30·8	59·3	...	...	...	2	...	23	19 4 18 0	9 7 12 7	26 12 ...	21 2 21 3	2·04 2·45	... ·12	Khándesh. Násik.		
Poona	86·9	27·2	59·7	·74	2	...	9	...	...	13 15	10 13	22 5	18 6	1·85	·10			
Belgaum	83·1	21·5	61·6	1·54	1	...	21	...	...	18 4	11 9	25 15	23 6	1·28	·04			
December—																		
Surat	88·0	30·2	57·8	...	...	3	20	...	8	12 15	8 5	16 3	14 13	2·16	...			
Málegaon	83·8	32·9	50·9	...	...	...	3	...	24	17 8 17 4	9 7 13 3	25 14 ...	21 2 21 3	2·55 2·91	·05 ·07	Khándesh. Násik.		
Poona	83·5	30·8	52·7	...	...	...	15	...	...	13 15	10 13	22 5	18 6	1·74	·03			
Belgaum	80·6	23·0	57·6	...	...	...	26	...	...	17 3	12 1	24 14	24 6	1·32	·02			

NOTE.—Under "Wind" days not accounted for are registered "calm". 16 chittaks = 1 seer = 2 lbs.

Surat is a coast collectorate north of Bombay. The fever death-rate starts at over 2 per 1,000 of population and keeps up above that figure till the fall of rain in June, when the death-rate also falls and keeps down during the rains, rising again over 2 per 1,000 in December. The increase in the temperature does not appear to influence the mortality, but coincidently with the rainfall and the decrease in the death-rate it may be noted that the range of temperature is very much less. The direction of the wind seems to have little influence, but this will be better seen after continuous observation. After October it is easterly, but for 219 days out of the year it is westerly, out of which it was W. 69 days, S. W. 59 days, N. W. 38 days, and 43 days calm. The influence of the price of food-grains on the fever death-rate is not apparent. Prices are mostly cheapest at the beginning and end of the year, rice prices showing little fluctuation. Rice and jowári are the staple foods. For the year as compared with past years the striking facts are that the rainfall is very much lower than it has been since 1890 and also that the price of wheat is much cheaper.

Málegaon Observatory being situated midway between Khándesh and Násik Collectorates, the fever death-rates and prices of cereals for both are given. In both collectorates the fever death-rate appears to advance with the increasing temperature, drops with the fall of rain in June, increases again as the rainfall seems scant, and lessens after September. In the case of these collectorates the lessened range of temperature does not coincide with a lessened death-rate. The prevailing wind was westerly for 293 days of the year, being W. 44 days, W. S. W. 68 days, N. W. 56 days, W. N. W. 96 days, and 27 days calm.

In Khándesh wheat is cheapest after August. Jowári, except for a drop in July, keeps at the same price till August, after which it gets much cheaper. Jowári and bájri are the chief foods.

In Násik wheat is cheap in May and then rising in price remains the same to the end of the year. The price of bájri fluctuates till November, when it gets decidedly cheaper. Bájri is the staple food. Wheat and rice are used chiefly by the well-to-do. The effect of the varying prices on the death-rate are not clear. Comparing with other years the number of deaths from fever are high, and the most noticeable facts are an increase in the price of wheat and a very great cheapening in the prices of jowári as compared with the previous two years in Khándesh and of bájri in Násik.

Poona Collectorate, which is on the Central Deccan plateau south of Násik and Khándesh, shows much the same fluctuations in the fever death-rate, which is, however, lower. The death-rate, however, does not seem to drop as the rain falls and the range of temperature gets less, but increases, and upon the rain ceasing the death-rate drops. The wind just before and during the rains is mostly westerly, there being 186 days of westerly wind, of which it was W. 58 days, W. S. W. 50 days, N. W. 25 days, W. N. W. 28 days, and 131 days of the year 'calm'.

As to the prices of cereals, wheat and rice are practically the same price throughout the year. Jowári is dear for the first three months, cheaper from April to September and still cheaper at the close of the year. Bájri is practically the same price till it gets cheaper as the year closes.

In fact, comparing this with previous years the striking fact is the cheapness of all the cereals as compared with former years; the number of deaths from fever is, however, the largest since 1890 except last year.

The Belgaum Collectorate to the south of the Presidency has the fever death-rate high from April to July. Here again no particular reason for such incidence can be given. The range of temperature in May, when the death-rate is 1·57 per 1,000, is 24·6 and in July the death-rate is 1·51 with a range of 8·6: scarcely any rain in May and 11·37 inches in 22 days in July, with the wind westerly in both months. During the year the wind was westerly for 165 days, out of which it was W. 42 days, W. S. W. 62 days, W. N. W. 39 days; there were 76 'calm' days, and 71 days the wind was easterly. The prices of cereals show that wheat fluctuates through the year and is cheapest in March. Rice is steady till September and then cheapens. Jowári cheapens till May, remains the same to August, and then gets still cheaper till the end of year and the same practically as regards bájri. These two cereals are the staple food, and, in comparing this with past years, the most noticeable fact is the great cheapening in price of most of the cereals.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes.

85. During 1895 dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 18,943 males and 16,405 females, or a total of 35,348 persons against 34,667 in 1894 and a decennial mean of 39,475.

Deaths since 1884.

86. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1884 is as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Years.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
1884	35,983	1890	36,037
1885	45,056	1891	37,728
1886	36,612	1892	35,406
1887	42,634	1893	32,965
1888	45,462	1894	34,667
1889	48,202	1895	35,348
Total ...	253,949	Total ...	212,151
Mean ...	42,325	Mean ...	35,358

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

87. The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa arranged by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mean for ten years from 1885 to 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,640,319	5,681	4·28	5,714	3·91	4,517	3·09
	2	Násik...	841,087	3,107	3·86	3,348	3·98	3,062	3·64
	3	Thána	818,967	901	1·11	1,149	1·40	927	1·13
	4	Bombay	806,144	1,646	2·10	2,298	2·85	1,763	2·19
	5	Kolába	594,779	936	1·78	2,024	3·40	1,016	1·71
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ..	887,656	2,294	2·85	2,502	2·82	3,026	3·42
	7	Poona	1,061,449	1,753	1·82	2,957	2·79	3,117	2·94
	8	Sholápur	750,255	1,531	2·36	2,321	3·09	3,254	4·34
	9	Sátara	1,225,511	2,477	2·19	3,293	2·69	4,750	3·88
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,865	1,807	1·74	1,732	1·57	2,039	1·84
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	5,498	5·96	2,796	2·76	3,690	3·65
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	4,642	4·89	1,093	1·04	1,211	1·15
	13	Bijápur	796,286	2,475	3·53	1,318	1·66	1,437	1·81
	14	Kánara	446,156	665	1·54	574	1·29	596	1·34
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat...	649,824	1,186	1·90	171	0·26	118	0·18
	16	Broach	341,450	258	0·77	152	0·45	37	0·11
	17	Kaira...	871,529	996	1·20	399	0·46	126	0·14
	18	Panch Mahals ...	313,381	53	0·19	25	0·08	15	0·04
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	1,091	1·23	460	0·50	248	0·27
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	254	0·50	198	0·36	211	0·38
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	67	0·08	56	0·06	104	0·12
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	23	0·09	31	0·09	21	0·06
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	110	0 12	43	0·05	53	0·06
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	24	0·17	13	0 07	7	0·04

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	12,271	2·88	14,533	3·21	11,285	2·50	
Central do. do.	5,030,733	9,862	2·15	12,805	2·55	16,186	3·22	
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	13,280	4·42	5,781	1·75	6,934	2·10	
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,112	3,584	1·21	1,907	0·39	544	0·18	
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	478	0·18	341	0·12	399	0·14	
Total ...	18,820,346	39,475	2·27	34,667	1·84	35,348	1·88	

The Central Registration District heads the list with a ratio of 3·22 per 1,000 against 2·55 in 1894 and 2·15 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·50, the Southern Registration District 2·10, the Gujarát Registration District 0·18 and the Sind Registration District 0·14. In the Presidency the rate was 1·88 against 1·84 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·27. In the collectorates of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur the death-rate for the year was slightly higher, and in the rest it was below 1894. High ratios were recorded in Sholápur 4·34, Sátára 3·88, Belgaum 3·65, Násik 3·64, Ahmednagar 3·42 and Khándesh 3·09; and the lowest 0·06 in Thár and Párkar and Shikárpur, and 0·04 in Panch Mahás and the Upper Sind Frontier.

88. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1894. During the five months from August to December the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa exceeded those recorded in 1894, but in other months, and excepting July, August and September of the mean, they were less than in 1894 and the ten years' mean. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in February.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1885 to 1894.	1894.	1895.
January ...	2,908	2,137	2,097
February ...	2,789	1,773	1,770
March ...	2,367	2,059	1,786
April ...	2,651	2,226	1,855
May ...	2,763	2,842	2,075
June ...	3,057	2,997	2,579
July ...	3,480	4,038	3,839
August ...	4,070	5,066	5,424
September ...	4,483	3,751	4,528
October ...	3,886	3,026	3,794
November ...	3,388	2,471	2,920
December ...	3,657	2,281	2,681
	39,476	34,667	35,348

The number of deaths in each month rises steadily in the rainy season, gradually diminishing through the cold weather till the hot season sets in.

Injuries.

89. During 1895, 3,494 males and 2,557 females or a total of 6,051 persons met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 66 than that reported in 1894, when 6,117 deaths were recorded. Of the 6,051 deaths 2,410 happened from drowning, 1,380 resulted from snake-bites, 532 from wounds, 170 from hanging, 140 from poisoning, 80 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,339 from causes not specified.

Deaths from injuries by sexes.

90. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1884 was as follows:—

Deaths since 1884.

Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.
1884	5,570	1890	5,883
1885	5,577	1891	5,887
1886	5,692	1892	5,432
1887	5,558	1893	6,144
1888	5,731	1894	6,117
1889	5,941	1895	6,051
Total ...	34,069	Total ...	35,514
Mean ...	5,678	Mean ...	5,919

91. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table:—

Deaths from injuries in 1894 and 1895 arranged by sexes.

	1894.			1895.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,187	1,366	2,553	1,105	1,305	2,410
Poisoning	92	43	135	93	47	140
Hanging	130	85	215	109	61	170
Wounding...	354	167	521	370	162	532
Wild beasts	70	28	98	61	19	80
Snake-bites	867	497	1,364	885	495	1,380
Other causes	804	427	1,231	871	468	1,339
Total ...	3,504	2,613	6,117	3,494	2,557	6,051

From the above table it will be seen that, during 1895, under drowning, hanging and wild beasts there is a decrease under each head; under poisoning, wounding, snake-bites and other causes there is an increase as compared with 1894, but the difference between the two years on the totals is small.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

92. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1894 and 1895 and the mean for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 12 collectorates was greater and in 12 less than in the previous year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the Town and Island of Bombay (466) and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (62) :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Injuries.					
				Mean for ten years from 1885 to 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	294	0·22	345	0·24	372	0·25
	2	Násik	841,987	165	0·20	184	0·22	183	0·22
	3	Thána	818,967	401	0·50	391	0·48	401	0·49
	4	Bombay... ...	806,144	365	0·47	371	0·46	466	0·58
	5	Kolába	594,779	188	0·36	199	0·33	222	0·37
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	114	0·14	137	0·15	163	0·18
	7	Poona	1,061,449	294	0·30	354	0·33	329	0·31
	8	Sholápur	750,255	144	0·22	156	0·21	169	0·23
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	281	0·24	324	0·26	316	0·26
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	268	0·26	295	0·27	279	0·25
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	293	0·32	331	0·33	299	0·29
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	285	0·30	270	0·26	315	0·29
	13	Bijápur	796,286	205	0·29	222	0·28	193	0·24
	14	Kánara	446,156	200	0·46	185	0·41	104	0·23
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	247	0·39	247	0·38	190	0·29
	16	Broach	341,450	130	0·40	122	0·36	114	0·33
	17	Kaira	871,529	363	0·44	353	0·41	392	0·46
	18	Panch Maháls	313,381	112	0·40	93	0·30	123	0·39
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	280	0·32	274	0·30	308	0·33
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi...	561,013	278	0·54	262	0·47	285	0·51
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	367	0·46	373	0·42	295	0·33
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	98	0·38	152	0·46	119	0·36
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	380	0·43	421	0·46	352	0·38
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	43	0·29	56	0·32	62	0·36
Abstract.									
Western Registration District			4,521,296	1,413	0·33	1,490	0·33	1,644	0·36
Central do. do.			5,030,733	1,101	0·24	1,266	0·25	1,256	0·25
Southern do. do.			3,304,428	983	0·33	1,008	0·30	911	0·28
Gujarát do. do.			3,097,112	1,132	0·38	1,089	0·35	1,127	0·36
Sind do. do.			2,866,777	1,166	0·45	1,264	0·44	1,113	0·39
		Total ...	18,820,346	5,795	0·34	6,117	0·32	6,051	0·32

Snake-bites by months.

93. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1890 to 1895 inclusive. The deaths in 1895 were as usual most numerous during the rainy season :—

Months.	Years.						
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Mean for five years.	1895.
January	28	26	27	43	46	35	44
February	37	39	28	26	54	37	31
March	40	37	29	58	38	40	40
April	51	63	54	66	67	60	66
May	81	82	106	110	80	92	113
June	163	149	121	138	182	150	192
July	217	186	159	161	196	184	180
August	181	192	172	198	186	186	221
September	176	221	128	194	179	180	194
October	148	121	135	146	173	144	138
November	61	87	72	96	92	81	123
December	35	37	42	46	71	46	38
Total ...	1,218	1,240	1,073	1,282	1,364	1,235	1,380

Snake bites by districts.

94. The next table shows the deaths by localities, and the highest number 149 was recorded in Ratnágiri, Thána follows with 148, Hyderabad 132, and Shikárpur 102. The minimum mortality occurred in the Town and Island of Bombay, where 3 deaths were reported from snake-bites. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year was 1,380 against 1,364 in the previous year and 1,235 the five years' mean, or they were respectively more by 16 and 145 than the previous year and the mean :—

	Years.						
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Mean for five years.	1895.
Khándesh	36	50	37	44	58	45	54
Násik	24	17	21	33	14	22	31
Thána	111	134	133	147	129	131	148
Bombay	3	1	4	4	9	4	3
Kolába	21	17	23	43	30	27	43
Akmednagar	21	23	13	17	14	18	20
Poona	41	40	32	40	26	36	50
Sholápur	14	15	17	19	25	18	18
Sátára	39	31	34	23	33	32	51
Ratnágiri	117	110	134	166	182	142	149
Belgaum	27	30	21	25	34	27	30
Dhárwár	17	23	14	23	21	20	25
Bijápur	33	29	17	24	23	25	31
Kánara	19	13	18	13	25	18	9
Surat	31	45	33	39	47	39	33
Broach	26	28	33	36	30	30	28
Kaira	71	75	63	57	78	69	98
Panch Mahals	29	50	38	24	38	36	39
Ahmedabad	66	69	70	63	87	71	97
Karáchi	97	81	65	84	86	82	96
Hyderabad	167	160	96	145	140	142	132
Thar and Párkar	36	56	50	85	106	66	81
Shikárpur	158	124	99	111	115	121	102
Upper Sind Frontier	14	19	8	17	14	14	12
Total ...	1,218	1,240	1,073	1,282	1,364	1,235	1,380

Details of injuries.

95. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under the specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,410 deaths by drowning 332 were suicidal, 1,985 accidental and 93 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,386 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,395 in 1894. Of the 595 suicidal deaths, 332 were the result of drowning, 91 from taking poison, 147 from hanging, and 25 from self-inflicted wounds :—

Detail of Deaths by Violence in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895.

1		2																						3						4				5						6		7			8			9		
		Drowning.																						Poisoning.						Hanging.				Wounding.																
		Suicidal.						Accidental.						* Otherwise.										Suicidal.			Accidental.			Suicidal.			Accidental.																		
		Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.			Well			Tank.			Otherwise.																																		
No.	Names of Registration Circles.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Khándesh	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56	92	2	2	4	29	15	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1	2	...	2	55	21	76	8	2	10	10	2	12	27	27	54	32	14	46	220	152	372
2	Násik	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	45	1	1	2	7	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	27	7	34	3	7	10	6	2	8	16	15	31	14	10	24	91	92	183
3	Thána	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	53	76	11	7	18	23	14	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	8	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	31	7	38	4	5	9	2	...	2	103	45	148	24	7	31	244	157	401
4	Bombay	14	12	26	7	3	10	2	...	2	6	3	9	9	1	10	18	7	25	2	...	2	3	1	4	5	3	8	21	11	32	18	5	23	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	199	10	301	315	151	466
5	Kolába	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	27	38	3	...	3	5	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	29	5	3	8	10	7	17	32	11	43	33	23	56	127	95	222
6	Ahmednagar	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	38	58	...	...	...	14	11	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	12	8	20	20	15	35	81	82	163
7	Poona	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	44	72	7	1	8	25	21	46	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	7	26	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1	4	2	4	6	34	20	54	5	2	7	2	1	3	33	17	50	24	15	39	188	141	329
8	Sholápur	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	41	43	84	2	1	3	12	8	20	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	10	18	5	11	16	81	88	169
9	Sátára	8	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	86	140	2	6	8	12	11	23	...	2	2	1	...	1	4	3	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	5	2	...	2	...	1	1	6	2	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	24	27	51	35	13	48	156	160	316
10	Ratnágiri	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	29	39	68	13	13	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	1	4	97	52	149	11	4	15	165	114	279
11	Belgaum	3	30	33	...	1	1	1	5	6	21	63	84	12	3	15	15	10	25	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	7	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	8	13	9	3	12	6	1	7	18	12	30	27	19	46	130	169	299
12	Dhárwár	10	28	38	4	5	9	7	5	12	27	27	54	16	10	26	16	7	23	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	9	20	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	26	8	10	18	3	2	5	18	7	25	38	10	48	185	130	315
13	Bijápur	2	13	15	...	...	...	2	2	4	14	39	53	4	...	4	14	7	21	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	1	4	2	1	3	21	10	31	22	22	44	96	97	193
14	Kánara	3	8	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	8	15	2	3	5	9	2	12	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	3	2	5	1	...	1	5	4	9	15	5	20	64	40	104
15	Surat	5	10	15	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	26	30	4	3	7	15	11	26	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	33	48	21	70	105	85	190
16	Broach	5	6	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	14	16	4	6	10	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	18	28	17	18	35	47	67	114
17	Kaira	10	13	23	...	1	1	...	...	...	21	37	58	11	25	36	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	1	11	2	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	51	47	98	88	48	136	206	186	392
18	Panch Mahála	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	5	2	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	17	22	39	27	19	46	65	58	123
19	Ahmedabad	6	12	18	1	...	1	...	1	1	20	40	60	10	8	18	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	58	39	97	49	26	75	161	147	308
20	Karáchi	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	16	47	22	21	43	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	4	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	5	3	8	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	...	3	6	1	7	1	1	2	71	25	96	37	16	53	190	95	285
21	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	12	3	15	29	13	42	9	5	14	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	4	7	1	1	2	...	2	6	2	8	4	...	4	5	...	5	105	27	132	37	17	54	221	74	295
22	Thar and Párkar	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	5	6	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	3	2	...	2	54	27	81	6	3	9	84	35	119
23	Shikárpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	6	5	11	51	35	86	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	3	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	1	9	18	13	31	3	...	3	70	32	102	53	25	78	229	123	352
24	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	3	8	1	...	1	11	1	12	11	3	14	43	19	62
	Total	94	177	271	14	12	26	16	19	35	399	662	1,061	192	127	319	340	233	573	10	14	24	16	3	19	30	29	59	9	1	10	9	2	11	26	6	3	9	92	54	147	16	7	23	15	10	25	253	96	349	102	56	158	41	19	60	885	495	1,380	371	168	1,539	3,494	2,557	6,051

* The term "Otherwise" is used, because, when the Return is submitted, the Law may not have pronounced these cases to be "Homicidal."

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

96. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 97,104, of which 50,044 occurred among males and 47,060 among females. The total for 1894 was 100,558, so there is a decrease of 3,454 under this head. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratio per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1894 and 1895 :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Other Causes.					
				Mean for ten years from 1885 to 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	1,799	1·36	2,560	1·75	4,151	2·85
	2	Násik	841,087	3,381	4·20	5,061	6·02	5,239	6·23
	3	Thána	813,967	2,160	2·66	3,102	3·79	2,826	3·45
	4	Bombay	803,144	13,611	17·31	16,876	20·93	15,733	19·51
	5	Kolába	594,779	1,749	3·31	2,496	4·20	2,321	3·90
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	4,493	5·58	5,101	5·74	5,486	6·18
	7	Poona	1,061,449	4,511	4·67	6,327	5·96	7,501	7·07
	8	Sholápur	750,955	2,555	3·93	2,315	3·09	2,101	2·80
	9	Sátára	1,226,511	4,233	3·75	4,102	3·35	4,217	3·44
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	6,553	6·30	6,889	6·23	6,556	5·93
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	5,694	6·17	8,157	8·06	9,226	9·12
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	6,004	6·32	8,951	8·52	9,603	9·14
	13	Bijápur	796,286	3,194	4·55	4,947	6·21	4,761	5·98
	14	Kánara	446,156	4,078	9·45	3,973	8·90	4,052	9·08
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	2,133	3·39	2,882	4·43	2,197	3·39
	16	Broach	341,450	1,212	3·64	1,976	5·78	1,064	3·12
	17	Kaira	871,529	3,591	4·32	6,912	7·93	3,842	4·40
	18	Panch Mahals... ...	313,381	183	0·66	420	1·34	161	0·52
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	3,654	4·14	5,202	5·64	3,477	3·77
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	1,489	2·90	1,422	2·53	1,368	2·44
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	514	0·64	422	0·48	590	0·67
	22	Thar and Párkar ..	332,401	142	0·55	185	0·56	254	0·76
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	326	0·37	222	0·24	300	0·33
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	64	0·44	58	0·33	80	0·46

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,996	22,700	5·33	30,095	6·65	30,270	6·69
Central do. do.	5,030,733	22,345	4·87	24,734	4·92	25,861	5·14
Southern do do.	3,304,42	18,970	6·31	26,028	7·88	27,642	8·37
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,1[illegible]	10,773	3·65	17,392	5·62	10,741	3·47
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	2,535	0·98	2,309	0·81	2,592	0·90
Total ...	18,820,346	77,323	4·44	100,558	5·35	97,104	5·16

Deaths since 1884.

97. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1884 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from other Causes.	Years.	Number of Deaths from other Causes.
1884	61,625	1890	70,663
1885	68,788	1891	81,263
1886	56,388	1892	87,196
1887	68,883	1893	89,142
1888	72,284	1894	100,558
1889	78,044	1895	97,104

Under this heading all deaths are included which cannot be classed under cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and injuries. The number of deaths under this heading has been gradually increasing, though there has been a fall during the year under report. From my own experience in the Deccan portion of the Western Registration District I am inclined to think that as the headmen and village accountants improve in knowledge and ability, so also will the entries under this head increase. I went through a number of death registers and found that under this heading are entered death causes as cough and asthma, jaundice, leprosy, measles, which are recognized and so entered. Of course strict diagnosis is not to be expected, but it shows that the village headmen strive as far as they can for accuracy.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

98. This has been omitted from this report, and appears separately.

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

SANITARY WORKS.

Military and Civil.

99. All available information under these sections has been thrown in a tabular form, and will be found in Appendices Nos. IV—V and the last four columns of Annual Form II, Appendix VI.

Sanitary Works—Military.

Poona.

100. The Executive Engineer, Poona Division, suggests the following improvements at Poona: (1) flushing drain scheme required for New Modi Khana in the Sadar Bazár; (2) removal of cactus hedges and substituting stone walls in Petty Staff Lines; (3) as drainage from married quarters in the Right Native Infantry Lines is defective, suggests stone drains; and (4) roofing in the different drinking water tanks in the Sadar Bazár.

Málegaon.

101. The Executive Engineer, Khándesh District, suggests that the existing nightsoil pits at Málegaon, which are very close to the cantonment and when the east wind blows (for nearly 3 or 4 months in the year) give rise to fever and other complaints, should be removed to a distant place as selected by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the private latrines if convenient be cleansed by the cantonment sweeper and not by private sweepers as at present, an adequate fee being laid on private latrines for cleaning them.

Indore.

102. The Executive Engineer, Indore Division, suggests the following improvements at Indore:—two extra seats are necessary for the servants' lines attached to the European Infantry Hospital; (2) construction of a washing platform for the cook-room attached to the European Infantry Barrack; (3) construction of masonry drains for waste water, &c., for the sepoys' pendals, Native Infantry Lines; (4) construction of masonry drains for waste water, &c., for the servants attached to the Station Hospital; (5) construction of masonry drains round the plinth of the European Infantry (Station) Hospital to drain off the rain water from the roofs.

Colába.

103. The Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, states that the pipes leading from the bath rooms of married quarters in British Infantry Lines at Colaba are too small, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter only. They are always getting stopped up and smell badly, and the drains are not properly trapped and ventilated.

Baroda.

104. The Executive Engineer, Kaira District, recommends that as water in some of the wells dry up, a new well at Baroda might be sunk to a greater depth at some suitable spot.

Khandála.

105. The Executive Engineer, Poona Division, suggests that, at Khandála, water-supply pipes be laid from the reservoir to the hospital bath rooms and cook-house, a distance of about 776 running feet. The water is at present brought to the hospital in mussucks. He also states that one unsatisfactory feature in the sanitation of the Khandála Station is the proximity of the native bazár, where no attention is paid to sanitation and no establishment maintained for purposes of conservancy. The bazár derives its water-supply from a large stagnant pool of impure water. This state of things is sure to breed disease, and as any infection may spread to the cantonment, it is at all times a source of danger to the troops.

106. The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, says:—The drainage of the Native Infantry Lines was considered defective by the Principal Medical Officer.

Ahmedabad.

107. The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, suggests wire-netting or some sort of covering may be provided to wells in the cantonment at Rájkot.

Rájkot.

108. It will be seen from the statement given in Appendix V that in the 168 Municipalities in the Mofussil there was a population of 2,237,838 souls and an income of Rs. 47,49,303. Out of this income Rs. 21,50,827 or 45·28 were alloted for sanitary works, and out of this allotment Rs. 18,21,963 or 84·71 per cent. were spent.

Allotment and expenditure on sanitary works in municipal towns during 1894-95.

Of the total expenditure Rs. 8,69,219 or 47·71 per cent. were spent on conservancy, Rs. 4,96,543 or 27·26 per cent. were spent on improvement to water-supply, Rs. 2,15,979 or 11·85 per cent. were spent on improvement of town-sites, Rs. 77,961 or 4·28 per cent. were spent on construction and repairs to markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 8,130 or 0·45 per cent. were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, and Rs. 15,431 or 8·45 per cent. were spent on other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks, &c. These divisional details are given below:—

Number of Municipalities.	Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Estimated Income, 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.	
						Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41	Northern Division ..	709,253	14,88,214	36·07	86·22	5,36,824	4,62,875	3,09,397	2,76,756	54,047	45,244	1,09,749	91,193	190	185	12,164	8,450	51,277	41,005
63	Central Division ...	746,001	13,85,249	43·12	84·66	5,97,385	5,05,774	2,96,993	2,61,245	47,786	41,248	1,22,328	1,04,621	8,414	6,704	49,135	37,517	72,729	54,439
39	Southern Division...	444,355	5,35,326	39·10	81·66	2,08,294	1,70,084	1,02,508	92,572	22,263	16,123	37,007	24,894	1,209	1,111	19,083	16,482	26,224	18,902
25	Sind Division ...	338,219	13,40,514	60·30	84·52	8,08,324	6,83,230	2,65,188	2,38,646	1,49,035	1,13,364	3,23,342	2,75,835	160	150	24,213	15,512	46,386	39,725
168	Total ...	2,237,828	47,49,303	45·28	84·71	21,50,827	18,21,963	9,74,086	8,69,219	2,73,131	2,15,979	5,92,426	4,96,543	9,973	8,130	1,04,595	77,961	1,96,616	1,54,131

109. The following are the divisional details of the allotments and expenditure from the District and Táluka Local Boards, and it will be seen from it that a large portion of the amount was spent on improvement of water-supply.

Allotment and expenditure on sanitary works by Local Boards.

Statement showing the Income and Allotment for Sanitation during the year 1894-95 in the District Local Boards of the Bombay Presidency.

District Local Boards.	Population as per Census of 1891 (excluding municipal population).	Area in square miles.	Number of villages in the Circle.	Number of villages conserved.		Income of 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to allotment.	1894-95.											
				Number of unions.	Number of other villages.				Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Village-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing and construction of Tanks and Wells.		Sanitary arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repair of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of Latrines, Dust-bins, Drains, &c.	
									Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division..	3,206,826	13,736	5,002	7	161	10,63,003	27·06	64·26	2,87,624	1,84,819	884	500	607	372	2,79,505	1,78,087	99	99	...	...	6,529	5,751
Central Division ...	5,480,276	36,244	10,117	...	1	11,49,206	18·10	57·3[illegible]	2,07,998	1,19,279	144	139	2,212	1,385	2,01,982	1,14,60[illegible]	25	25	500	486	3,135	2,639
Southern Division ...	4,560,714	24,872	8,152	...	56	9,72,445	22·11	74·42	2,15,035	1,60,030	1,693	1,517	3,268	2,982	2,02,866	1,48,56[illegible]	...	...	...	...	7,208	6,971
Sind Division ...	2,525,358	47,008	7,196	724	1,713	6,22,188	12·62	66·92	78,549	52,564	507	507	2,060	1,45[illegible]	59,121	34,94[illegible]	880	524	35	28	16,140	15,103
Total ...	15,773,374	1,21,860	30,467	731	1,931	38,06,842	20·73	65·47	7,89,206	5,16,698	3,228	2,663	8,147	6,192	7,43,474	4,76,30[illegible]	804	648	535	519	33,018	30,474

110. The following table shows when the drainage and water works were completed and the average annual death-rate since the completion and the average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the works :—

	Name of Municipal Town.	Date of completion of works of		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage or water-supply, or both.	Average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply, or both.
		Drainage.	Water-supply.		
A.	1 Ahmedabad	...	1891	41·5	45·2
	2 Talegaon Dábháde ...	...	1887	80·9	80·8
	3 Sátára	...	1886	27·6	26·6
	4 Sholápur	...	1881	34·6	81·8
	5 Alibág	...	1876	23·6	21·8
	6 Pen	...	1876	24·6	34·6
	7 Karáchi	...	1884	35·1	24·5
B.	8 Jalgaon	...	1878	21·8	No information available.
	9 Vengurla	...	1878	19·	
	10 Rájápur	...	1878	21·2	
	11 Roha-Ashtami	...	1884	26· (*a*)	22· (*a*)
	12 Chiplún	...	1884	204 (*b*)	70 (*b*)
C.	13 Hubli	...	1894	23·9	25·7
	14 Dhulia	...	1895	.....	30·4
	15 Nipáni	...	1895	.....	30·
	16 Panvel	...	1895	.....	18·2
	17 Sukkur	...	1895	.....	.....
D.	18 Sangameshwar Bandar ..	..	1894	25·7	16·2
	19 Wáda Nawádi	...	1894	22·9	22·4

(*a*) Stated as unreliable. (*b*) Number of deaths.

Village Sanitation Act.

111. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, has been introduced, up to the end of 1895, in 163 villages. Under this Act, if the villagers agree to provide three-sixths of the cost and the Local Board two-sixths, the Provincial Fund adds the remaining one-sixth, the principal conditions being that there must be residents in the village willing and competent to serve on the Sanitary Committee and that there are good prospects of benefit arising from the application of the funds provided. The benefits to be conferred are preserving the purity of the water-supply and attending to the conservancy of the village, and by inducing the leading people of the village to move up the matter, thus to spread an interest in sanitation amongst the people themselves. Below is a table giving the names of the villages and the date of the introduction of the Act :—

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Village.	Date.	Collectorate.	Taluka.	Village.	Date.
Khándesh ...	.....	.....	...			Dahivadi ...	1895.
Násik ...	Kalvan ...	Kalvan ...	1895			Neral... ...	,,
	Nándgaon ...	Nándgaon ...	,,		Roha ...	Chanere ...	,,
	Násik ...	Bhagúr ...	,,			Medhe	,,
		Devláli ...	,,		Mángaon ...	Tale	,,
	Dindori ...	Vani ...	,,	Ahmednagar.	Shevgaon ...	Pákhardi ...	,,
		Mohádi ...	,,		Nevása ...	Nevása... ...	,,
		Jánori ...	,,	Poona ...	Bhimthadi ...	Pátas	,,
Thána ...	Dáhánu ...	Chinchnee ...	,,			Pargaum ...	,,
	Máhim ...	Tárápur ...	,,			Dhond... ...	,,
Kolába ...	Panvel ...	Vaidhána ...	,,		Purandhar ...	Belsar	,,
	Karjat ...	Karjat ...	,,	Sholápur ...	.....	.....	...

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.
Sátára ...	Válva ...	Kasegaum ...	1895
	Tásgaon ...	Pálas ...	„
		Kupurad ...	„
		Hingangaon ...	„
		Akalkope ...	„
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	...
Belgaum ...	Nominally ap	plied to a few vi	llages.
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	Garag	1895
		Aminbhávi ...	„
	Kalghatgi ...	Kalghatgi ...	„
	Navalgund ...	Annigeri ...	1894
		Masub ...	„
		Shelawádi ...	„
	Gadag ...	Mulgund ...	„
		Humbal ...	„
		Mundargi ...	„
	Ron	Ron	„
Bijápur ...	Statement no	t received, but it	is in-
	troduced in	32 villages.	
Kánara ...	.....	.....	...
Surat ...	Bárdoli ...	Bárdoli ...	1895
	Olpád ...	Olpád	„
	Chikhli ...	Chikhli and Samroli.	„
Broach ...	.. ...	.....	...
Kaira ...	Anand ...	Sarsa	1894
		Karamsad ...	„
	Mátar ...	Radu	„
		Nayeka ...	„
	Borsad ...	Ankolan ...	„
		Vilsad... ...	„
	Kapadvanj ...	Lasundra ...	1893
		Antroli... ...	„
		Kathal... ...	„
	Thásra ...	Kasba Thásra ...	„
		Kalsar	„
	Mehmadabad.	Vanthalvali ...	„
		Sinhuj	„
	Nadiád ...	Chakláshi ...	„
		Alina	„
Panch Mahás.	Kálol ...	Vijulpur ...	„
	Hálol ...	Hálol	„
	Jhálod ...	Jhálod including Moowaras.	„
Ahmedabad .	Daskroi ...	Báriya	1895
		Úvarsad ...	„
	Dholka ...	Bávla	„
	Prántij ...	Harsal... ...	1893
		Dhusura ...	1892
Karáchi ...	Jati	Moghulbin ...	1895
	Mánjhand ...	Laki	1894
		Amri	„
		Laun	„
		Lakha	„
	Sujával ...	Sujával ...	„
	Mirpur Batoro.	Mirpur Batoro .	„
		Darro	„
	Kotri ...	Bhian	1893
		Budhápur ...	„
		Unsupur ...	„
		Manjhu ...	„

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.
		Bada	1893
	Tátta ...	Jerruck ..	„
		Sonda	„
	Sehwan ...	Talti	„
		Jhangar ...	„
		Bajar	„
	Mirpur Sákro.	Gárho	1892
		Mirpur Sakro...	„
	Sháhbandar .	Chuhar J. ...	„
	Jati	Sando Bandar .	„
	Sehwan ...	Bháu	„
	Dádú ...	Dádú	„
		Pat	„
		Sita	„
		Phaka	„
	Johi	Johi	„
		Sháh Hasan ..	„
		Bháwalpur ...	„
		Phulji	„
		Tándo Rahim Khán.	„
		Dig Máthi ...	„
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	Tándo Kaisar ...	1895
	Tándo Bágo .	Tándo Bágo ...	„
	Dero Mohbat.	Matli	„
	Guni ...	Bulri	„
	Badin ...	Talhar	„
		Badin	„
		Naido Shahar ...	„
	Hála ...	Chotáno ...	1894
		Lál Udéro ...	„
	Sakrand ...	Khori Nakun...	1893
		Sakrand ...	„
	Moro ...	Moro	„
	Naushharo ...	Naushahro ...	„
		Bhiria	„
		Tháru Sháh ..	„
	Kandiáro ...	Kandiáro ..	„
	Shahdádpur .	Shahdádpur ...	„
	Hyderabad ...	Tando Jan ...	1892
		Shekh Bhisko .	„
Shikárpur ...	Nasirabad ...	Nasirabad ...	1895
	Ubauro ...	Ubauro ..	1894
	Mehar ...	Mehar	„
	Nasirabad ...	Wárah... ...	„
	Mirpur ...	Mirpur ...	1893
	Labdarya ...	Dokri	1892
	Sukkur ...	Shairpur Nathanshah.	„
Thar and Párkar.	Mirpur ...	Mirpur ...	1893
	Umarkot ...	Nabisar ..	1892
	Khipro ...	Khipro... ...	„
	Sánghar ...	Sánghar ...	„
	Nagar ...	Nagar	„
	Cháchra ...	Cháchra ...	„
	Diplo ...	Diplo	„
Upper Sind Frontier.	.....	.....	

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

112. I took charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner on the 7th October 1895 and have inspected various towns, and give below a short summary of the sanitary condition of each.

SURAT.

Population	108,631
Birth-rate	34·95
Death-rate	24·75
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.	100·34

113. The scheme for a good water-supply has been commenced; but is unfortunately delayed owing to some hitch in the financial arrangements. I hope, however, that this will soon be got over and the work pushed on to completion, as a pure water-supply is badly wanted, and when introduced will be a great boon.

The public latrines are insufficient and more are to be built. I have advised that where there is space latrines be built in larger blocks, so that they can be better and easier cleaned and supervised. A pattern of public latrine has been supplied.

The nightsoil depôts are very offensive. The acquiring and proper laying out of new areas is recommended. Also that poudrette be manufactured instead of the present unsatisfactory mode of drying and disposing of the filth. The trenches in which the poudrette is prepared should be roofed over.

The slaughter-houses can be rendered quite sanitary by properly resetting the floor, properly glazing or painting the walls, posts and edging, and making gates in the railings, so that carts can stand on the paved ground to be filled, and so doing away with the soiling of the ground, which now takes place.

The Golvad sullage is a matter of great difficulty in the absence of regular drainage works. The owner of the garden near will not allow the discharge of the water over his grounds, and the Municipality at present do not see their way to acquiring the land. I have advised the making of a small fenced-in garden as a tentative measure which will take up a good deal of the liquid matter from one portion of the quarter and probably dispose of it in an efficient way during the cold and hot seasons. If successful, the same plan can be tried for the other outlets.

The Mahárája has agreed to adopt certain measures to improve the condition of his enclosure. It has been recommended that the stalls be properly paved, sloping to a gutter from which all liquid will drain to a cesspool outside, which will be emptied daily by the Municipality. Overcrowding of cattle to be prevented by fixing a minimum amount of space for each.

The Municipality seem desirous of improving the sanitation of the town; but, until the water-supply is introduced, not much real progress can be made, and I hope they will soon overcome all their difficulties with regard to this great sanitary measure.

BROACH.

Population	40,137
Birth-rate	21·95
Death-rate	15·39
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births.	137·34

114. The last project of water-supply for Broach has not been satisfactory, and now the Municipality are turning their attention to cleaning the old wells and sinking two new ones. These measures are very good in themselves, but a town like Broach ought to have a good water-supply from without. It would only be the cost of extra piping to take the water from a point higher up the river than was proposed in the last scheme. Until there is an adequate supply of water available, cleanliness cannot be thoroughly carried out.

There is no sewerage. The private open latrines are cleaned by private agency, but the Municipality should undertake this as well as cleaning the fœcal khálkuvas. The ravines are freely used for natural purposes and are being screened off from view by walls,—a good measure,—but the people should be discouraged from squatting all over the ground and induced to resort to the bamboo enclosures by keeping these thoroughly clean. The depôt at which sweepings and nightsoil are burnt should be changed, and the new place marked out properly.

The streets are kept clean and the dirt and rubbish efficiently removed.

The market is one which cannot be kept properly clean. It is also badly planned. The Municipality have recognised this, and propose to build a new market, first filling in an insanitary tank.

The beef slaughter-house has been moved from near the market and all slaughtering is carried out in one enclosure. It would be an advantage to pave the whole enclosure and carry out one or two minor improvements which were suggested.

The kilns should be moved outside the town.

GODHRA.

Polulation	14,691
Birth-rate	32·13
Death-rate	25·45
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	169·49

115. The town requires, in the first place, a good water-supply, which I have recommended the Municipality to seriously consider. Water is easily available, and without it no proper sanitary measures can be carried out.

All latrines and private privies and the fœcal khálkuvas should be cleaned by Municipal agency.

The open spaces now set aside below town for natural purposes should be levelled, sanded and kept perfectly clean.

The new slaughter-house, not yet used, seems to me to be too small for the requirements of the butchers; but it can easily be added to, and defects soon remedied in the way pointed out.

Progress is being made with roads and filling up hollows and if a good water-supply is introduced, the sanitary condition of Godhra can be much improved.

NADIA'D.

Population	29,044
Birth-rate	33·67
Death-rate	33·71
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	231·08

116. I was accompanied on my inspection by Mr. Shaik Husen Abdulla, who appears to take an interest in the town, and the Municipal Secretary.

The Municipal authorities of this town have made arrangements to have a survey of the town made so that the surface water can be prevented lodging, and have asked the advice of the Sanitary Engineer on the subject. This is a step in the right direction, and I suggest that whilst surveying for this object that a contour survey of the whole town be made, as sewerage is badly wanted.

Efforts have also been made to put a stop to the kilns in the town; but at present the Municipality have been delayed owing to adverse decision in the law Courts; but I hope they will soon be able to deal with this nuisance.

The nightsoil is imperfectly removed. There are 10 bhangis to remove the contents of 425 private privies. Only the solid matter is removed, and this is taken in baskets to the depôt. Nightsoil carts should be placed at certain stands for the bhangis to empty the contents of the private privies into, and the number of bhangis on this duty should be increased.

The arrangements at the male public latrines should be improved, so that in emptying the liquid filth from the made cesspools it should not be spilt over the

ground. This can be done by having a pavement sloping to the cesspool for the cart to stand upon.

The system at the nightsoil depôt is unsatisfactory. The nightsoil is put down and but slightly covered with earth. The ground should be properly laid out and the nightsoil well mixed with ashes and sweepings. It appears, however, that the right to the rubbish and sweepings of the town has been given up to the bhangis, who collect it in one place and sell it.

KAIRA.

Population	10,101
Birth-rate	22·97
Death-rate	22·77
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	99·14

117. I inspected the town with Ráo Bahádur Motilal Chunilal, the President of the Municipality, and under his guidance efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the place.

A water-supply scheme is being worked out, a new site has been selected for the nightsoil depôt and the roads are being put into order; but I objected to the square-shaped underground drains and suggested that they be made oval and cemented. The great object of these is to take off the rain water.

It is also proposed to increase the number of public latrines, build them on a better pattern and get an adequate supply of nightsoil carts.

These measures, if carried out without too long delay, will go far towards improving the sanitary condition of the town. The streets were clean and the river side was sharply looked after to prevent fouling. I think melon cultivation should be prohibited in the sandy bed opposite the town, and for 400 yards up above the town.

AHMEDABAD.

Population	144,192
Birth-rate	27·48
Death-rate	37·69
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	322·48

118. The sewerage of the city gives satisfaction, and extensions continue to be made. The sullage water from the residence of the Mahárâj is now connected with the pumping station. The number of private privies which are being turned into water closets and connected with the sewers is steadily increasing. These water closets are quite free from smell, and the wash down is good.

There was no smell at the man-holes.

The public urinals should be built on a better plan.

The tipping station outside the walls might be improved by extending the paving and providing the water-pipe with a short length of flexible tubing and a proper hose.

The sewage farm, since I last saw it in 1892-93, has much improved. Good crops growing, fairly free from weeds and not more nuisance than is to be expected. There is still some levelling to be done. The area of the present farm is far too small for the amount daily pumped on it and will soon get logged. The Municipality are alive to this and are acquiring fresh acreage. The extension should be made and the land acquired properly laid out for a farm with as little delay as possible.

The slaughter-houses in the city should be closed and proper ones built outside on the area that has already been selected.

Good markets and a better method of watering roads are required.

VIRAMGA'M.

Population	23,197
Birth-rate	27·41
Death-rate	37·33
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	306·60

119. The Municipality deserve credit for their efforts to find a good potable water-supply. So far the results have not been favourable although the Municipality have spent a large sum. Another trial is about to be made.

There can be no doubt that the high death-rate of this town is due to the large accumulation of water round it. Local efforts have been made to get rid of the superfluous water since 1893 and so far, as the death-rate shows, with some success, though it is as yet too early to put too great reliance on it.

The death-rate per 1,000 of population in		1890 was ...	80·88
Do.	do.	1891 do. ...	64·01
Do.	do.	1892 do. ...	62·80
Do.	do.	1893 do. ...	50·74
Do.	do.	1894 do. ...	46·73
Do.	do.	1895 do. ...	37·33

What is wanted is a more comprehensive scheme, so that such a large quantity of flood water should not be allowed near the town.

The public latrine requires re-arranging, and I suggest that all should be on the enclosure system.

The removal of the nightsoil is imperfectly done and the number of carts is insufficient. The depôt is well situated, but I am of opinion that it would be better for the Municipality to make poudrette than to keep on digging trenches.

It cannot be ascertained how much rubbish is removed. There is no objection to using it to fill up hollows outside the inhabited area, provided the rainfall on it is run off away from the town and it is properly done. The system at present in force can be very much improved.

BULSA'R.

Population	14,714
Birth-rate	35·48
Death-rate	27·05
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	134·10

120. The wells, on which the people depend for their supply of drinking water, should have wider pavements and the cleanliness of their surroundings sharply looked after.

There is no drainage; shallow side gutters are being made to carry off the rain water, but not on any well-devised plan. A proper plan should be drawn up and carried out in a regular way from year to year.

The nightsoil of the town is very imperfectly removed and very badly disposed of. The depôt is not managed at all well; fortunately it is so far away that no nuisance to the town results.

A new site near should be taken up properly laid out and the soil either disposed of in pits, or poudrette made.

The floors of the meat and fish markets should be properly paved.

The offal and refuse liquid from the slaughter-house should be removed to some fixed spot and properly disposed of.

No houses should be allowed to be built in the compounds at the back of existing houses, unless a proper road to approach them is made.

JALGAON.

Population	14,672
Birth-rate	28·56
Death-rate	24·33
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births .	188·54

121. This large town has for long been dependent for its water-supply on the water in the Mehrun tank. Unfortunately there is insufficient head to supply all the town properly; the mode of distribution is not good; there is a good deal of waste, and the dipping wells are not at all sanitary. The Municipality desire to improve and increase the supply, and I have suggested that the water be pumped up to a sufficient height to command the whole town and then the distribution of the water can be improved.

The drainage is by means of surface gutters. On the railway side the contents of the gutters stagnate on the ground or collect in a pit, and I recommend that for the present the ground be levelled, laid out properly and planted, and the water lifted on to be utilized by the plants. A drain is required from opposite the railway station gate to carry off the stagnant water just outside the press compound.

A large increase in the number of public privies is required and also of nightsoil carts to remove the filth. The mode of disposing of the filth can be improved.

The beef slaughter-house is too far out and too near the filth depôt, and badly designed.

The Municipality are contemplating building a small vegetable market. The suggestions I made on the plan were approved and I trust will be carried out.

BHUSA'VAL.

Population	13,169
Birth-rate	25·44
Death-rate	30·75
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births.	176·12

122. The water-supply is derived entirely from wells, all, with the exception of two, being private.

The drainage is by means of open surface gutters, but these discharge into the bed of a nála to south of the town, which thus is turned into a receptacle for a mass of stagnant, highly noxious fluid. I recommend that a survey be made to see if an intercepting sewer can be laid to carry this liquid beyond the railway line and use it for irrigation.

There should be an increased staff for cleaning these gutters, assisted by at least three carts to take to a distance the dirt removed from the gutters. The carts should accompany the men, so that the dirt can be removed direct to the cart and not, as now, left for a variable time on the road side, as the semi-solid matter removed is most offensive.

There are 210 private latrines, not cleaned by Municipal agency, and only 12 public seats and two filth carts, one of which has never been used. It is clear that more public latrines and more filth carts are required.

A new nightsoil depôt has been selected. I prefer the old site, but it should have its area much enlarged and laid out properly. There is no objection to the new site however.

The meat market is in a bad condition. From what I can gather it seems that the majority of the butchers, having obtained premises where they can slaughter and sell without fees, have left the Municipal market, and the Municipality have lost the income.

CHALISGAON.

Population	8,138
Birth-rate	45·22
Death-rate	32·19
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births .	135·87

123. There is some prospect of the Sanitary Act being applied to this large village, the local contribution having, I am informed, been paid.

I met the leading inhabitants who are likely to act on the Committee and impressed on them that their first care should be to look after the water by digging and boarding holes and fencing them on the bed of the stream for different castes and also prevent the people squatting on the banks. Areas should in time be selected for natural purposes, but at present the inhabitants must be made to go well away from the banks of the streams.

As regards the roadside gutters, I suggested that no more money be spent on them, but that as funds permit a survey be made to see where the contents of these gutters can best be discharged.

At present the state of the village is not satisfactory. The streams are continually being crossed by animals and human beings. The road-side gutters are full of black semi-solid filth and the discharge is into pools inside the village. There is much cutchra lying about, and ample evidence that the banks of the streams are used for natural purposes, so that a Sanitary Committee, when formed, will have plenty to see to.

DHULIA.

Population	... 21,871
Birth-rate	... 34·06
Death-rate	... 32·69
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births	... 179·87

124. A supply of good drinking water from a tank about seven miles away has now been introduced into the town. The amount delivered is estimated at 20 gallons per head per day, and is distributed chiefly by means of stand-pipes. That the boon is much appreciated is shown by the number of people attending at the taps.

The Municipality have also not been unmindful of sewerage, and a scheme is being matured to remove not only the waste and used water, but I trust also the urine and cooking water from the houses.

This Municipality deserves great credit for the steady attention they are paying to the sanitation and well-being of the town.

MALEGAON.

Population	... 15,633
Birth-rate	... 30·06
Death-rate	... 82·52
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births	... 468·09

125. This town is very insanitary. The water-supply is from a stream which is much and constantly fouled, although the Municipality do their best by building a bund across the river and providing rough sand filters. There is a suggestion to bring in a pure water-supply from a distance and properly distribute it, and I am sure I hope it may take practical shape, for in no town is a pure water-supply more needed.

Also there is no proper drainage and the ground surface is thus rendered unhealthy.

The streets are fairly free from rubbish, but there are open spaces and corners which belong to private owners, and on these rubbish is allowed to accumulate, and I consider the Municipality should enforce the daily cleansing of such places or do it themselves.

The places of public resort and the nightsoil depôts are fair in their way though far from perfect, but an increase is wanted in the establishment and in the number of carts.

The floors of the slaughter-houses require repair and the walls cementing.

A new meat market is to be built, and I have made suggestions regarding it, which I trust will be carried out.

The Municipality should see that when they sanction the building of the poorer class of houses some arrangement for ventilation should be exacted. At present a large number of weavers, very poor, very dirty and overcrowding into small tenements without any ventilation, live in a certain quarter of the town. Owing to the state in which they live and their utter indifference to cleanliness, when epidemic disease comes amongst them, as it has lately, not only does it attack them in large numbers, but the mortality amongst those attacked is very heavy.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Population	... 36,031
Birth-rate	... 55·90
Death-rate	... 54·26
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births	... 330·19

126. A scheme has been prepared to improve the supply of water from one aqueduct and deliver it to consumers in one portion of the town free from liability to pollution. A loan has been applied for, and I hope it will be obtained and the work pushed forward, as the present arrangements are by no means satisfactory.

A European officer of experience has been made Secretary, and, judging from the way the sanitary arrangement of the town was last year reported on, a great deal of good appears to have been effected. The gutters have been opened out, the poudrette depôt is fairly well arranged, and some attempt has been made to utilize the sullage water. The Secretary has also prepared and laid before the Municipality a scheme whereby the town is divided into wards, and by placing an Inspector in charge of each and holding him responsible for the condition of his ward, the efficiency of the sanitary establishment will, I consider, be much increased, and this at very trifling increase in the expenditure.

As to the markets until they can be rebuilt in a proper way, the only remedies are constant cleaning and whitewashing.

The mutton slaughter-house should most certainly be built outside the inhabited area and on a proper sanitary plan.

The Municipality should take steps, if they have the power, to remove or alter the otas built over gutters. It is impossible to constantly and efficiently clean these long narrow covered channels as they are at present.

The Municipality have secured the services of an efficient and hardworking Secretary, and I strongly recommend that they make this officer permanent. All the sanitary arrangements devolve on him, and for this large town an official of his stamp is needeed. If the old system is reverted to, the sanitary condition of the town will fall back into the condition which has compelled such severe remarks in former years.

NA'SIK.

Population	... 24,406
Birth-rate	... 17·53
Death-rate	... 38·47
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	... 170·56

127. The bed to contain a sewer to convey sullage water from the cesspools on the north and north-east side of the town to the main sewer is being cut. Three new filth carts have been added to the establishment, but the number of filth carts as well as of bhangis is insufficient. There appears to be an increasing demand for the poudrette manufactured.

In view to the approaching Sinhast fair at Trimbak the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, made a number of suggestions as to the precautions to be taken at Trimbak, Násik and the railway station. Upon this a special Sanitary Committee with the Civil Surgeon as President was

appointed. The Committee have recommended extra latrines, extra establishment and the formation of three temporary hospitals, the site for which have been selected.

The Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, visited Trimbak, and all feasible modes of protecting the water-supply were discussed, and those approved of will be carried out by the Executive Engineer.

SÁTARA.

Population	25,748
Birth-rate	33·40
Death-rate	32·90
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births ...	202·33

128. The mode of distributing the water-supply to the public is not good. Gradually covered raised reservoirs should be substituted for the present open dipping tanks. The Municipality are desirous of filtering their water-supply; but filtration will be of little good with such open tanks.

The natural drainage is good and the channels in the nálás should be kept open to allow water to run off.

The number of seats in the public latrines is insufficient; more bhangis are wanted; the filth carts should take two trips each day instead of one, and the hours of removal want alteration.

At the depôt the making of poudrette is understood and is being carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of one of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Kolatker; but the whole depôt wants properly laying out.

The markets are indifferent and new ones are wanted.

The mutton slaughter-house is very clean, free from smell and flies. The floor requires repair.

The prickly-pear, of which there is a large quantity, should be cut down, a certain amount yearly, and what is cut down should be kept down.

The Municipality have made a grant for the purpose of animal vaccination in the town. Though only lately started, the new system appears to have given the people satisfaction, upon which the Municipality are to be congratulated.

BELGAUM.

Population	28,342
Birth-rate	21·09
Death-rate	25·29
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	157·19

129. This town requires to pay a great deal of attention to sanitary matters.

It is entirely dependent on wells for the water-supply, and in the hot weather there is scarcity of water. The scheme for supplying potable water to the town, that has been proposed, is beyond the means of the Municipality, but further effort should be made to find a supply of good water near at hand. The members of the Sanitary Board inspected a valley to the south of the town and there found evidences of water which the Sanitary Engineer considered was well worth testing to ascertain the probable amount which could be obtained.

Some years ago a scheme was drawn up for providing the town with surface drainage. A length of gutter is now being laid, but if the proposed tests for another water-supply project are favourable, the drainage should be postponed till the water-supply is introduced.

The number of public latrines is insufficient and the nightsoil is imperfectly removed as has been shown in an able report written by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Major Channer, for the Municipality.

The number of bhangis for the removal of the contents of the private privies is too few.

Until the Municipality can afford to make poudrette properly, the depôts at Tirkumatti and Khanbhurgi must be kept up. The Khanbhurgi Depôt is in bad condition. The prickly-pear should be cut down, a wall substituted, the pits dug in proper rows, and the dirty slop water, &c., allowed to flow on to adjacent fields.

The markets should be whitewashed oftener and nothing kept in the market but what is for sale.

The mutton slaughter-house is badly situated, and until it can be moved there should be a cart stationed behind it to receive the solid refuse, and the very dirty and offensive stone bin removed.

Efforts are being made to improve the birth and death registration, and arrangements should be made to collect children at the vaccine stations, as now a good deal of the calf lymph is wasted.

WA'I.

Population	12,436
Birth-rate	25·24
Death-rate	27·01
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	156·05

130. A drinking water-supply for this town is much needed, as the river is much exposed to fouling, though care is taken to minimise it as much as possible. Stagnant pools in the river should not be allowed, but the stream made to run through, and this is as a rule done. The Municipality have voted a small sum of money for a survey for water-supply purposes, and there is at Nágjiri, about two miles away, powerful springs which would probably be sufficient for a supply of potable water.

The pit-privies appear to have been reduced from 360 to 139, and all should be abolished, and, moreover, for surface privies no underground cesspools should be allowed. If a cesspool is necessary it should be a pucka one and open to the bhangi to clean.

The number of bhangis and of filth carts is quite inadequate, and so also is the number of seats in the public latrines; but it is useless to advocate an increase in the number unless an adequate staff is maintained to keep them clean.

The pits, which contain such nightsoil as is removed from the town, are far away; but as long as the present method of dealing with the filth is maintained, it is very necessary to have the depôt far away to avoid nuisance. If a proper establishment was maintained, poudrette could be manufactured with a minimum of nuisance much nearer at hand to the south-east and would command ready sale, as a good deal of sugarcane is grown in the vicinity.

PANCHGANI.

Population	799
Birth-rate	33·78
Death-rate	22·53
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	37·03

131. This hill station is well looked after by the Superintendent and kept as clean as the funds at his disposal permit.

Three new wells to the south have been acquired, the supply from which is said to be ample, and it is intended to make a winding road down to them, cover the wells, and deliver by pipe to the water-carriers.

The descent is very steep and a hard strain on the animals, and I have suggested that the plans be submitted to the Sanitary Engineer to see if pumping is not within the means of the funds, and if this is carried out, I consider the

water should be charged for. A large number of men and animals pass through the place using the water, and if it is brought within easy reach of them, it is but fair they should contribute towards the expense.

Another filth cart is required and two more bhangis. The public latrine should be fenced to prevent cattle getting near it. The depôt for nightsoil is well placed.

There are 266 live-stock and 23 pigs in the station. The pigs should be kept under proper control or banished.

MAHA'BALESHVAR.

Population	3,442
Birth-rate	17·72
Death-rate	14·82
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	196·72

132. In May 1895, at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Monks, the Superintendent, took a census of the population on the hill.

The population was shown to be 9,396 or nearly 6,000 in excess of the census figures, and the number of animals 1,922.

To carry away the nightsoil of the population there is one filth cart of 60 gallons and 14 receptacles, holding perhaps twenty gallons each, carried in five bullock carts making each one trip a day.

I think there should be two trips, one after 10 o'clock in the morning, and if the receptacles are properly covered, and regularly cleaned as they should be, there will be but little offence. The number of sub-depôts should be increased.

Only chupper covers should be provided for latrines unconnected with the dwelling-house, so that before the monsoon they can be removed and the place washed out by the rain.

The slopes above the Bishop's and Elphinstone tanks should be regularly and carefully inspected, to see no squatting takes place there. The purity of the water-supply requires the most careful attention ; when funds permit, it would be advisable to substitute a series of covered wells in place of the open Elphinstone tank.

Many camps are now being pitched at Mahábaleshvar. It should be in the power of the Superintendent to carefully regulate the position of the camps whether they are on private ground or not, so that servants may not cause a nuisance ; or, if they do, the nuisance can be traced, which cannot now be done if camps belonging to different officers are pitched too close to one another.

Except in the case of children obviously under the age of ten, cartmen driving carts, and coolies carrying head-loads or supplies, a tax should be levied on every visitor to the hill.

If a poll tax is objected to, the money can be levied from people in the same way as the pilgrim tax from pilgrims at Trimbak.

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133. The annual report of the Sanitary Board is printed as Appendix I, and the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay for 1895 as Appendix II.

134. Paragraphs 45 to 51 of the Health Officer's report are instructive reading, and shows that cholera did not appear during the voyage and not till pilgrims had been 5 to 7 days at Camaran.

The Health Officer brings to notice the successful efforts of the Port Trustees in improving the sanitary condition of the port. I hope before long that private owners and the Municipal Corporation will co-operate to remove the insanitary condition along the foreshore.

135. The services rendered by Surgeon-Major MacCartie have been already brought to the notice of Government. This officer has been transferred under the Government of India, and his place was taken by Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V. C., an officer who has already gained much experience in the port.

J. W. CLARKSON,
Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1895.

1. The members of the Board remained the same until the 7th October 1895, when Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel C. W. MacRury went on special leave, and Government were pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. Clarkson to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

This report is, as usual, divided into three heads :—

1. Water-supply.
2. Drainage.
3. Miscellaneous works.

Water Works.

Dákor.

2. The Superintending Engineer, N. D., brought to the notice of Government that the water from the boring further down the river has not resulted as favourably as anticipated by the Sanitary Engineer. The supply from wells around Dákor was very large, but the draw off from them is small, and they require to be cleaned by continual pumping, and by cleansing their bottoms. He proposed that a trial may be made with the Charandabawa's well about a mile from Dákor; and, if this be approved by Government, the experiment of cleansing this well might be made after consultation with the Sanitary Department. If this experiment be found successful, the other wells should also be tried ; or a sufficient number of wells be dug to provide Dákor with an ample supply of water.

The above report was forwarded by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the Sanitary Board for opinion and report. The Board in returning the papers stated that :—

(*a*) They agree with the Superintending Engineer, N. D., in thinking that it would be advisable to further test the quality of Charandabawa's well by prolonged pumping for several days, and by dredging out its bottom to remove the vegetable deposit, if any.

(*b*) Separate wells sunk at a sufficient distance apart, and connected below permanent water level, will be better, and probably cheaper, than one large well, or a well with tunnels; as the supplying capacity of a well depends on its cone of filtration, and the size of this is little increased by merely enlarging the well. A second well of moderate size, situated at such a distance that its cone of filtration does not overlap that of the first similar well, doubles the supply at once. The necessary distance apart of such wells depends on the side slope of the cone of filtration, which varies according to the porosity of the soil, and must be tested by measuring the sinkage of the water in the adjoining wells whilst the trial well is being worked.

Nothing further has been heard of this matter.

Yeola in Násik District.

3. The project for the water-supply to Yeola, prepared by the Executive Engineer, Násik District, was forwarded to the Board, by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, for opinion. The Board in returning the papers forwarded a memorandum on the project by the Engineer Member of the Board, in which they concurred; and they emphasised the advisability of using the insanitary leather "mote" for raising water, as little as possible, and the necessity of increasing the storage supply in the town, and of covering in the service reservoir and distribution cisterns, and made the following remarks :—

(*a*) When people have become accustomed to such a water-supply, the old wells naturally fall into disuse and become foul; if there is no reserve storage, during an accident of any kind necessitating even a temporary stoppage of the supply, these wells must be resorted to, and the probable result is obvious.

(*b*) The proper covering in of the reservoir and cisterns admits of no question. A corrugated iron roof for the reservoir, especially with a depth of only 6 feet of water, would be most unsuitable, and almost certainly make the water unpalatable at least.

Nothing further has been heard of the matter, but it is believed that it will be taken up during the ensuing year.

Kirki.

4. The Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation, prepared the project, amounting to Rs. 3,09,228, for "Improving the water-supply of Kirki," and the Superintending Engineer, C. D., forwarded the same to Government with his report, explaining the necessity for the work as follows :—

(I) The existing pipe mains are too small to pass the required supply.

(II) The quality of water is not as pure as it should be for drinking purposes.

This new project provides for piping of the required dimensions to pass the necessary full supply of water, and for complete filtering arrangements.

(2) The following proposals of the Sanitary Board, made last year, have been carried out in the above project, *viz.*:—

(1) Pure water tanks should be roofed in.

(2) The removal of the two small villages standing in the catchment basin of the Pashan Tank has been arranged.

(3) Meters should be invariably adopted.

(4) Distribution pipes should be enlarged.

(3) The above project was forwarded by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the Board for opinion. The Board in returning the papers stated that the new project meets with their approval, and that looking to the state of the water from the Pashan Tank in the hot weather, they would urge that the project should be taken in hand early, and also reported that the Engineer Member of the Board had discussed the project personally with the Executive Engineer, and suggested that—

(*a*) A regulating valve should be put on the new 9″ main, as well as on the short branch to the old 9″ main.

(*b*) Free communication should be kept between all parts of the pure water reservoirs, so that they can be drawn on as a whole, except when one or other part is being cleaned; as a considerable extra head will thus be obtained.

The Executive Engineer stated that these proposals will be carried out during construction. Nothing further has been heard of the matter, which is very urgent.

Poona Cantonment.

5. The Superintending Engineer, C. D., forwarded to the Board the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona's, report No. 4652, dated 2nd November 1895, regarding the supply of water free of charge to the following :—

	Gals per day.
1. Sir J. J. fountain	3,000
2. Dipping wells in Bootee Street	9,000
3. Do. Bazar Garden	2,000
4. Malcolm Tank	13,000
Total	27,000

The Executive Engineer states therein that as regards :—

(1) No alteration is needed, as the consumption in excess of 3,000 gallons is paid for by the Cantonment Committee.

(2) The consumption is much less than the quantity allowed, but these dipping wells should be abandoned, as they are insanitary; and a cistern, 12′ × 12′ × 6′, should be constructed, which, if kept full of water, would be sufficient; the supply pipe being provided with a ball-cock.

(3) The water now used is less than that allowed, and it is solely required for the Cantonment Garden. This water is not used for drinking

purposes, as the cisterns are in a dirty condition. They should be abandoned, and stand posts erected for drawing water for the garden, limiting the consumption to 1,500 gallons a day (the present average supply per day being 1,100 gallons).

(4) The old tank was filled up some years ago, and a new fountain has been built by the Cantonment Committee. The site is insanitary. It is close to a frequented thoroughfare where dust and dirt must be always blown into the water. A covered cistern in its place would have answered well.

The Sanitary Board in returning the above papers stated that:—

(*a*) Dipping cisterns are most insanitary; and where the water-supply is under sufficient pressure for raised cisterns, the latter should be substituted.

(*b*) The four dipping cisterns in Bootee Street should be abolished. A raised cistern, 12 feet square, and 10 feet high above ground level, with cocks 1½ feet above ground, would be sufficient. A waste-water trough for street watering might be made on the site of one of the existing cisterns. If caste prejudices need to be considered, a stand post should be put on the site of each of the smaller cisterns, and the waste water taken off to the above proposed trough on the other side of the road.

(*c*) The large tank with fountain in the garden should be provided with a wash-out pipe, as the water is very foul.

(*d*) The fountain and dipping cistern at the old Malcolm tank site is peculiarly insanitary, being very large and shallow, and in the vicinity of a frequented road, and adjoining a place where numerous carts and bullocks halt; and, moreover, it is not provided with a wash-out pipe. The adjoining small raised cistern is also in the same condition, the corrugated roof being too flat, with open spaces more or less all round, which allow dust to go in; it should be provided with a proper roof, with manhole, and a wash-out pipe.

2. On the Malcolm tank site a raised cistern, properly covered in, should be built; and a cattle trough for waste water should be made in connection with it. The fountain is a waste of money, as there is not sufficient pressure during the day time to work it, and so it is useless as an ornament there. The raised cistern could be filled during the night.

Nothing further is known of this matter.

Alandi.

6. The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, carefully inspected the river Indraini, and discussed with the Secretary and members of the Municipality the subject of the water-supply to this village from outside sources, and came to the conclusion that as the greater quantity of water is used by the monthly and annual pilgrims, the permanent inhabitants, who raised this subject, should not be provided with an outside water-supply at the cost of the pilgrims, who, during the pilgrimage days, require to drink the holy Indraini river water, which is made foul by bathing in the pools.

(2) He proposes:—

(*a*) To build a 200 feet long wall at right angles to the weir, on the right bank, towards the village.

(*b*) To make a pavement at the foot of the wall, about 12 feet wide at ground level.

(*c*) To fix a pipe in the weir and run it along the wall, 18 inches above the pavement and 4 feet below the crest of weir.

(*d*) To fix taps at every two feet in the pipe, for drawing off water.

(*e*) If the above pipe does not supply a sufficient number of cocks, it would be extended, and brought round and back to the weir in a horse-shoe form, thus doubling the number of taps.

(*f*) The waste from the draw-off platform to run into the bathing pool below.

(*g*) To change the camping ground for the pilgrims from west to east of the village, so as to prevent pollution of the river above the village.

The above correspondence was forwarded to the Board by the Superintending Engineer, C. D., for opinion.

The Board in returning the papers stated that the proposals made by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, are quite suitable to the circumstances stated, and proposed that :—

(*a*) The Municipality should take proper steps to keep the vicinity of the river above the weir clear of pilgrim camps.

(*b*) The pipe should be 6 in. diameter, and supported by pillars under the joints.

(*c*) The pavement should slope back to a low back wall of 6 inches height, and side gutters should lead the waste water to the bathing pool.

(*d*) During the hot weather the Municipality should look after the conservancy of the river banks ; otherwise the water will probably be polluted by the pilgrims.

Nothing further is known of the matter.

Drainage.

Ahmedabad.

7. The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, prepared and submitted to the Superintending Engineer, N. D., through the Sanitary Board, a project for making house connections in the experimental portion of the Drainage Scheme, Ahmedabad, for the approval of Government. The Board have countersigned it, subject to the advisability of providing ventilating pipes and dead heads in the future ; and as regards the average plan of the proposed arrangement of house connections suggested that :—

(*a*) Where it is possible, the drain should not be laid under dwelling rooms.

(*b*) The flanged ends of the earthenware pipes should be laid on the up hill side.

This project has been approved and sanctioned for Rs. 27,879—*vide* Government Resolution No. 17—C. W. 35, dated 3rd June 1895—and the work is approaching completion ; and a similar drainage scheme for the rest of the town is under consideration.

Ahmedabad Sewage Farm.

8. A report on the progress of this farm, and the proceeds from crops, &c., grown on the sullage water, was received from the Executive Engineer through the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, for remarks of the Board.

The Board in returning these papers pointed out that :—

(*a*) The farm will be a failure unless the Municipality put the management of it into suitable hands, and spend the required sum for levelling and laying it out properly for *broad irrigation.*

(*b*) Owing to the ignorant management, it was found, at the time of inspection last year, to be completely choked with weeds ; and the Municipality attempting to make it a paying concern from the first, is a wrong principle.

(*c*) The principal and chief object to be borne in mind, is to purify the sewage.

(*d*) The Municipality should first have a sufficiency of land properly laid out for dealing independently with the whole sewage, and then they can try to get more cultivators to use the sullage.

And represented that the Municipality should be urged to amend the above defects without delay, and to adopt the proposal of the Commissioner, N. D., to put up a small steam pump on the adjoining river bank, to provide water to dilute the present very strong sewage until the drainage scheme is extended.

The Municipality have just taken the matter in hand, and it is hoped that an early improvement will be the result.

9. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, requested the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to furnish information as to the progress made towards the drainage and sewerage of Parel.

Parel.

The President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, reported that :—

(1) The Government House road, the main village road, and the smaller roads at Parel have been sewered.

(2) A scheme for the connection of houses in the village, with the sewer, is under consideration, and the cesspools at the Bai Sákarbái Veterinary Hospital have been connected with the new sewer.

(3) The work of the sewerage in the Parel District will be taken in hand immediately; but this scheme does not include in the immediate future a storm-water drain for Parel.

When the above papers were received for report, the Board reported that when the houses are connected up with the sewers, the existing nuisance and danger from the sewage of the village will cease, and forwarded a note on the subject by the Sanitary Engineer Member of the Board, which is as under:—

The Engineer Member of the Board inspected on the 19th January 1895 the locality, and found that—

(1) a masonry drain lately constructed inside the compound of Government House will cut off both the sullage and storm-water of the village from the Government House compound.

(2) The lanes of Parel village were in an abominably filthy state, as all the sullage water is turned on to them, and makes festering channels and pools.

(3) There seems to be no way of preventing the excess of storm water going into the Government House compound.

10. The Executive Engineer forwarded plans in connection with the drainage project of the town of Dhulia, and requested to be advised as to the best and most suitable system of drainage for the town.

Dhulia.

On receipt of the above, the Engineer Member of the Board went through the project and asked for the following information from the Executive Engineer concerned :—

(*a*) To give the actual maximum and minimum daily consumption of water per head in the town, and the total population.

(*b*) To report if the Municipality wishes to go in for a complete system of underground sewers with house connections.

(*c*) How the sullage water, rubbish, urine, and nightsoil are collected and disposed of;

and suggested:—

(*a*) To provide three main drains for the portion south of the Dhulia Irrigation Channel, one on the west, one in the centre, and one on the east.

(*b*) The centre drain will turn west along the Dhulia Irrigation Channel and run into the west drain, which will be continued round the west and north of the rest of the town, and join the east drain at the north end of the town.

(*c*) The eastern drain will be continued from the Agra Road along the river bank to the junction with the western drain, from which point the whole of the drainage can be taken by one sewer to a convenient site for a sewage farm.

(*d*) The above main lines may be joined by subsidiary and cross sewers as convenient.

The Executive Engineer then supplied the information asked for, and reported that the Municipality have consented to obtain the advice of an expert on their drainage scheme.

Mr. Ault, of Messrs. Shone and Ault, was then engaged on this work, and inspected the place with the Executive Engineer, and was supplied with all the information required to draw up his report on the Drainage Scheme. He then, in the month of December 1895, furnished the Municipality, through the Sanitary Engineer's office, with his report and drawings and estimate for the Drainage Scheme of Dhulia. The project is still under consideration.

11. The Chief Engineer, Central Division, forwarded to the Board plans and estimates prepared by the Executive Engineer, Násik, for "constructing an intercepting drain on the right bank of the Godávari river," for opinion.

Násik.

The Board returned the above papers with the following remarks and suggestions :—

(*a*) A good-sized flushing tank at the head of the pipe drain is essential, even if it has to be filled by pumping, or in any other way.

(*b*) The gradient should be increased so as to give a velocity of three feet per second, which is the lowest self-cleansing velocity.

The above project was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5 C.W.—14 (Local) of 14th March 1895. The Executive Engineer, Násik District, in accordance with the above Government Resolution, prepared and forwarded a revised recapitulation for the "Intercepting drain," forming the first portion of the complete drainage scheme of the town of Násik, with separate estimates and plans for "constructing a flushing tank with an outlet pipe, and ventilators." The provisions were as under :—

(1) The flushing tank to be of 15 feet diameter, with a height of 7 feet, giving a capacity of 1,236 cubic feet, and to be of masonry resting on a concrete foundation.

(2) The outlet pipe to be at the bottom of the tank, with a gradient of 1 in 13 and a diameter of 5 inches, giving a discharge of 550 gallons.

(3) A new well, 50 feet in depth, to be dug; and a chain pump $2\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter, with a discharging capacity of 1,000 gallons per hour, to be used for lifting water.

The Board returned the papers with the following remarks and suggestions :—

(*a*) The proposed flushing arrangement and the form of chain pump are not satisfactory, and would certainly give much trouble, as native manual labour cannot be relied on without proper supervision.

(*b*) A double barrel deep well pump with brass barrels, fitted with bullock gear, is more suitable. It should be fitted with doors for access, rods, slings, guides, roller guide boxes, suction and delivery pipes, and strainer complete, and of the best make, for a well 50 feet deep. It can be worked by a pair of ordinary country bullocks, at 15 to 18 strokes per minute, delivering 300 to 400 gallons.

(*c*) Considering the foul and concentrated nature of the sewage, the proposed arrangement of a masonry tank flushing every few days is not suitable. A 500 to 600 gallons wrought-iron tank, fitted with a 6-inch Field's automatic syphon, should be placed between the masonry cistern and the head of the sewer, in or near the manhole, and it should be connected by a pipe with the masonry cistern, and the discharge regulated by a cock, set so as to fill the tank every four hours, so that the total daily flush in 24 hours will be equal to the daily amount of water raised.

This project is now under construction, but a môte has been substituted for the pump.

Nothing further has been done about a pure water-supply for this town, and it can hardly be expected that the great number of pilgrims who will collect in August and the succeeding months of the ensuing "Sinhast" year will escape from an outbreak of cholera, especially as the outfall of the above sewer is not yet taken far enough down the river.

12. The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, suggested to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, that as the work of the sewerage at Colába will shortly be completed, the question of the house connections of the Government buildings within the Colába sewerage section should be considered, so as to stop the present system of hand removal of nightsoil at Colába.

Colába.

The above papers were transferred to the Public Works Department for the preparation of the required project.

The Public Works Department submitted a rough estimate, and approved of the water-carriage system.

The Sanitary Board on receipt of the above papers with the required plans, considered the project, and returned the papers duly countersigned, expressing their agreement with the proposal made by the Public Works Department, *viz.* the desirability of substituting water carriage for the present system of hand removal of nightsoil. Nothing further is known of the matter.

13. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, forwarded to the Board plans and estimates for "Improving the drainage of Government House, Ganesh Khind," for opinion.

Ganesh Khind.

(2) The Executive Engineer, Poona District, had prepared the above plans and estimates in consultation with the Board, and so there was nothing important to be remarked on. The Board approved of the project, and returned the papers with the following suggestions :—

1. That the bed of the nála below the outfall should be trimmed to some extent, so as to prevent the formation of pools of sullage water.

2. It would also be an advantage if a Roger Field's automatic syphon tank of 200 gallons was put at the outfall, as the sullage water would then pass into the nála as a flush.

3. To use iron pipes where there are trees in the vicinity, as the roots would damage the stoneware pipes sooner or later.

14. The Chief Engineer and the Executive Engineer jointly inspected this tank and its surroundings, and reported to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, that :—

Tank near St. Paul's Church.

(*a*) The filling up of the tank to ground level will cost a considerable amount; and even if it be filled up, the reclaimed site would have no saleable value, nor will it be useful for erecting a building on it owing to the very heavy depth of foundations that would be required.

(*b*) Nothing should be done to this tank at present; the effect of the water should be watched during the monsoon, and if the Board be convinced that the high level of water in it is the cause of subsoil damp, then the level should be reduced by directing the inflow of the road drainage into the Mánik Nála.

(*c*) If any attempt be made to run the tank dry, measures should be taken to protect the fish from untimely and unmerited destruction.

(*d*) During the process of drying the tank the inhalation from the matter in the various pits and holes in the bed of the tank would cause great sickness in the neighbourhood.

(*e*) There is little or no communication between the tank and the neighbouring wells; the level of water in the latter rises for the same reason that the tank rises, *i. e.* heavy rain. A continued series of observations would be necessary to establish the fact that the wells rise and fall with the tank surface.

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, transferred these papers to the Board for opinion.

The Board went carefully through the correspondence and stated that :—

1. Some further trials for a year as to the influence of the water in the tank on the adjoining wells should be carried out.

2. If the drainage be from the surrounding subsoil into the tank, it would be as well to leave the tank as it is; in case of overflow, there should be a cutting or drain to carry off the surplus water to the nearest nála.

Miscellaneous Works.

15. The following projects were forwarded to the Sanitary Board for their advice regarding general sanitary details :—

1. Latrines for the Gujarát College.

2. Plan of the Veterinary Hospital, Ahmedabad.

3. Constructing a Dispensary, with out-buildings and a mortuary, at Jámner in the Khándesh District.

16. As proposed in Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 34—C. W. 241, dated 24th February 1895, the Secretary to the Surgeon General informed the Executive Engineer, Thána, that in the opinion of the Surgeon General the window sills of the Lunatic Asylum, Nowpáda, should be 2½ feet from the floor level.

Nowpáda.

This correspondence was forwarded through the Superintending Engineer, N. D., to the Sanitary Board for favour of opinion.

The Board consented to the proposal of the Surgeon General, and in addition also suggested that the upper part of the windows should be so made as to provide ventilation and prevent draughts. In case clerestory windows are not provided, small ventilating openings covered with wire gauze might be provided near the top of the walls, as suggested in the above-mentioned Government Resolution; otherwise they would not be necessary.

17. The Chief Engineer, N. D., forwarded to the Sanitary Board correspondence regarding the sites selected for the Police Hospital, Bombay, for their opinion on the suitability of each site. The Board did not approve of any of them, as they were not satisfactory sites for a hospital, as will be seen from the following remarks :—

Bombay.

Site A.—From a medical point of view, as a site for a hospital it is open to objection, owing to the railway being on one side and a much used road on the other; and it is too narrow to admit of all the buildings being constructed so as to avoid noise.

Site B.—The railway is far too near, and owing to the shunting which takes place there, the noise would be much worse than at site A.

Site C.—is objected to on account of the adjacent very dirty chawls on the east and west, and the Dhobi's ghat on the south-east. If these be removed, the place could be made suitable.

18. The Chief Engineer, C. D., forwarded for approval of the Board 3 plans and estimates for constructing a Dispensary, with out-buildings and a mortuary, at Jámner. The Board returned the plans countersigned with the following suggestions :—

Jámner in Khándesh.

(1) *Mortuary.*—It would be inadvisable to substitute sheet iron for the fine wire gauze sides; and also to enclose it in a corrugated iron well. Sufficient privacy will be ensured by putting teak trellis work, with creepers grown on it, at a distance of 10 feet from the building. This will allow of sufficient light and ventilation. A separate gateway opposite the mortuary door is required.

2. A three-quarter inch skin of Indian patent stone on four inches of concrete, instead of the stone paving, was recommended.

3. The bathing platforms should have gutters to carry off the waste water.

19. The Executive Engineer, Khándesh, sent in, for the approval of the Board, a plan and estimate for "constructing urinals of 5 seats for the high school at Dhulia," providing the following :—

High School, Dhulia.

(*a*) The floor to be of concrete, with depressions and channels, and the urine to run into a cast-iron receptacle sunk in the ground.

(*b*) The concrete to be covered with a layer of $\frac{1}{2}$″ in thickness of Portland cement, the edges of the gutter being finished with raised mouldings.

The Board made the following remarks and suggestions, returning the plan and estimate unapproved:—

(*a*) An iron tank in a masonry pit is sure to be a nuisance, as the urine will be spilt in the pit when emptying the tank.

(*b*) The concrete depressions are objectionable.

(*c*) Glazed pans of the "Hindustáni" pattern, fixed in a marble slab with marble foot rests, surrounded by a kerbing of glazed tiles, and the whole set in cement concrete at the required level, are more useful.

(*d*) The top of the concrete should be finished off with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch skin of Indian Patent Stone.

(*e*) Glazed pipes, joined with cement, should be joined on to the pans, to lead the urine into a cast-iron receptacle.

(*f*) The receptacle should be placed on a small cement concrete platform, covered with a skin of Indian Patent Stone, and surrounded with a low kerbing similarly protected.

20. Wái. The Executive Engineer, Satára, forwarded to the Board a tracing of the proposed urinals to be constructed at the Mamlatdár's Kacheri at Wái, for approval.

The Board returned the tracing unapproved, as it was defective in some respects, and suggested that:—

(*a*) The receptacle outside should be above ground level, and on the further side of the small ditch.

(*b*) The surface of the stone pavement and of side and front walls should have a coating of Indian Patent Stone.

(*c*) The surface of the pavement should be moulded so as to drain from all sides to the outlet, and this moulding should be finished off with the Patent Stone coating.

(*d*) To provide a raised stone cornice for the men to squat on when micturating.

(*e*) The pipe outlet should be so fixed as to drain off *all* the liquid.

(*f*) Arrangements should be made for a bhisti to flush each urinal out twice a day, and for the reservoir outside being emptied at intervals as necessary; and forwarded a design of a very good style of urinal for the information of the Executive Engineer, Satára.

21. Poona. In connection with the great amount of typohid fever in barracks and elsewhere, the Sanitary Board suggested the advisability of an experiment with the Berkefeld filters in one set of European Infantry barracks and one Hospital, comparing the results with that of the other set of Barracks and Hospital fitted with the Macnamara filters which are now used for troops, and pointed out the advantages of the former filters, *viz.*:—

(*a*) The Berkefeld filter consists of one or more hollow cylinders, 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, of compressed and baked "Kisselgurh."

(*b*) It is porous to a certain extent for the passage of water, but close enough in texture to stop all germs on the surface.

(*c*) As the pressure and head is increased, the time for filtering one gallon of water is decreased. For a pressure of 40 lbs., the time required for filtering one gallon by one cylinder is about 4 minutes.

(*d*) By increasing the number of cylinders according to the pressure available, the required increased quantity of water can be easily obtained.

The Board recommended the adoption of the above filters as a trial in the Wanowri Barracks and the Auxiliary Hospital, where the pressure at the taps is from 15 to 20 lbs.

The proposal of the Board has been transferred to the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, for disposal, by the Secretary to Government, General Department, in the month of November 1895. Nothing further has been heard on the subject, but lately it is understood that in Upper India the Macnamara filters have been condemned as useless for stopping cholera and other germs.

Hospital for Women, Church of Scotland Mission.

22. The Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, forwarded to the Board plans and estimates for the following works required by the Senior Medical Officer, Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, Poona, for opinion :—

1. Extension of waiting room.
2. New porch.
3. Raising partitions between bed rooms.
4. Cloth ceiling.
5. Door in partition lower floor rear verandah.
6. Sinks and basins in operation rooms.
7. Altering water-supply.
8. Providing $\frac{1}{2}''$ teak ceiling to waiting room.
9. Providing iron bars to bathing room.
10. Providing double tiles to stables and servants' quarters, &c.
11. Improving the drainage.

(2) The Board returned the papers and stated that the Sanitary Engineer went into the matter on the spot with the Executive Engineer and the Senior Medical Officer of the Hospital, and made the following suggestions, with which the Board concur :—

(*a*) A small automatic flushing tank should be put at the highest point, so that it will flush both the drains running to the north and west.

(*b*) A similar, or even smaller, tank of 50 gallons should be put to flush the front drain from the operating room, &c.

(*c*) The sinks in the operating rooms and ward should be 2 feet by 3 feet *inside* the coping wall ; and the latter should be so raised as not to allow the water to spill on the floor.

(*d*) The asphalt flooring, being in very bad order, should be taken out ; and a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch skin of Indian Patent Stone substituted.

(*e*) The flat asphalt roof of the building leaks into the ward below during rain, and should be thoroughly repaired.

Dhárwár College.

23. The Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, forwarded to the Board two estimates for the following works, received from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, for opinion :—

1. Constructing an improved model latrine of 15 seats for the Training College, Dhárwár.

2. Constructing a urinal for 20 students for the Training College, Dhárwár.

The Board returned the above papers with the following suggestions :—

Latrines.

1. That Gahagan's patent arrangement for seat and bucket should be tried. It will probably prove to be a preferable system, as the " shoot " of Horbury's Patent is always liable to catch solid excreta, even if it is given a

considerable slope. A tracing showing the proposed arrangements was forwarded by the Board.

Urinals.

2. That a constant, or a periodical, flush would be advisable. In the absence of a regular water-supply, the pans should be washed out daily in the evening.

24. A summary of the work of the Engineer Member of the Board is given below :—

Dákor water-supply.

The Executive Engineer, Kaira District, requested the Sanitary Engineer to explain the method of using polarite, and the quantity of water filtered. The following information was supplied by the Sanitary Engineer :—

(*a*) A cubic yard of polarite weighs about a ton, and is sufficient for six square yards of filter bed.

(*b*) Suggests to put up a small brick reservoir, say 3 feet or so square, with paved bottom, outlet pipe, and perforated zinc cover, near the well, filling it as directed for a filter bed, and running the water from the well through it continuously for a day, at intervals of a day or two; and to take samples each time at the beginning and end, and have them analysed.

(*c*) A polarite filter bed will purify water at the rate of 1,000 gallons in 24 hours, and will go on doing this for an indefinite time with an occasional rest.

(*d*) Care should be taken about the quantity of the sand used with the polarite in the filter bed. It must be quite clean and sharp, and free from alumina. The water must be let in so as not to disturb the surface sand.

Sátára.

25. The Sanitary Engineer at his inspection of the works in Sátára found that :—

(*a*) the Hazri Bungalow latrines were supplied with baskets only;

(*b*) the iron water tank for the new Police lines was not put up properly;

(*c*) the water in the settling tank seemed to be very discoloured and turbid;

and suggested to the Executive Engineer, Sátára, through the Superintending Engineer, S. D. :—

(*a*) To supply the Hazri Bungalow latrines with new double pans.

(*b*) The iron tank for the new Police lines to be put inside a masonry wall, with an air space between, and also be covered over with a roof.

(*c*) That samples of the water as it enters the settling tank, and also as it leaves *each* filter bed, should be analysed once a month.

2. For the general improvements of the water-supply to the troops especially, at Sátára, the Sanitary Engineer suggested the following :—

> If the Kass supply channel belonging to the Municipality was properly and efficiently looked after, and pollution prevented, the water should certainly not be delivered as the filthy liquid he saw. In the iuterests of the troops, as well as of the townspeople themselves, he would strongly urge that Government be asked to put pressure, if necessary, on the Municipality to consent to the tank and supply channel being put in the charge of the Executive Engineer, with the maistry and the channel chaukidárs under him; and that the Executive Engineer should carry out the necessary repairs for the Municipality at actual cost only;

and also expressed an opinion that :—

> There can be no possible valid objection to the Municipality consenting to the above transfer; and that the present state of the water-supply,

and of the channel itself, which urgently requires considerable special repairs, was sufficient proof that the municipal maistry was not fit to do the work without *efficient* supervision. If this step be not taken at once, the troops may be left without water suddenly, and at no distant date, unless special repairs to the channel be properly executed.

Filters at the Mundhwa Distillery.

26. At the request of the Collector, Poona, the Sanitary Engineer inspected the filter beds in company with the Collector and the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, and stated that :—

(1) They are absolutely useless as such, being built on wrong principles.

(2) The sullage passes under the filtering material; and so inefficient are they that even the lees get through.

And suggested :—

(1) To remove the present dry stone wall dividing the so-called filters from the settling tanks.

(2) To close up the openings in the back wall of the beds; and provide an outlet pipe, fitted with a sluice valve, in each of these back walls, about 6 or 9 inches above bottom of tank.

(3) An overflow pipe will be required for each settling tank, at the level of the back walls.

(4) Both outlet and overflow pipes should discharge into a 6-inch masonry gutter, which should be taken down the slope towards the river.

(5) To build a couple of proper filter beds there, with outlet pipes controlled by sluice valves, these in their turn being connected with a gutter leading to the river.

(6) These filter beds should be 20 feet square, the bottom sloping towards the centre, and towards the lower end where the outlet pipes are.

(7) On the bed there should be a layer of brick on edge, laid transversely across the filter beds, and 5 inches apart, covered by a layer of bricks laid flat and close together; over this a 3-inch layer of pebbles, and a 9-inch layer of gravel, and then 3 feet of good sharp sand.

(8) The walls should be high enough to allow of a depth of three feet over the sand, so that by adding the extra space of the present filter chamber to the settling tanks, they will allow a fair time for settlement, give more time for clearing the sullage, and throw less work on the filter.

Sukkur Water Works.

27. The Sanitary Engineer went over the works, plans and estimates with the Executive Engineer, Water Works, Sukkur, and made the following remarks on what had been done and on what still remained to be done :—

(*a*) The change of site of supply well to the Sukkur side was advisable. The original estimate was too low, as it is doubtful if water could have been obtained in sufficient quantity at the depth anticipated, and the increase in area of well would not give proportionately more water. The saving in the length of rising main has decreased the loss of head from friction.

(*b*) The alteration of the arrangements at the service reservoir, by which the supply to old Sukkur and to the European quarters is now by gravitation, instead of by direct pumping, is most advantageous. The partial utilization of the old water-works is most useful and economical.

(*c*) The provision by which the percolation water of the tunnel and well is under separate control from that of the large spring, is very advisable.

(*d*) The perforated Adit pipe along the supply channel is an interesting and inexpensive experiment; and if this be found successful, its extended use may be valuable hereafter.

(*e*) The sides of the large river well where there is no firm rock should be cased with masonry; and the top of the well should be vaulted over, leaving a well-guarded manhole for access.

(*f*) It is unfortunate that verticle instead of horizontal engines were not adopted, as the latter must now be fixed below high flood level.

(*g*) The two chambers of the service reservoir should be connected by a pipe, controlled by a sluice valve.

(*h*) The 21 feet of "friction head" saved by shortening the rising main, should be added to the verticle pipe above reservoir, to provide a high pressure service in case of fire.

(*i*) The waste water from stand posts and street services should either be stored in troughs, or connected with automatic flushing cisterns, which should be connected with the sewer.

(*j*) Cattle troughs, with a ball cock, should be provided at those places where cattle are usually collected.

(*k*) The present flushing cisterns for the old drains should be connected with automatic flushing tanks.

(*l*) Hydrants for flushing the side gutters should be provided at the beginning of each line of gutter.

(*m*) Tylor's waste-not galvanised iron valves and waste-not bib cocks should be substituted for push cocks; the former for out-door use and the latter for house service.

Shikárpur.

28. The experiments to ascertain the supply obtainable from wells were carried out, and levels taken along the line of supply main and for the city distribution; but the Municipality are disinclined to proceed with the project.

Hyderabad.

29. It was again pointed out to the President that the engine for the Fort lift, which supplies the City, was not equal to its work, and the extra amount of water always required in the hot weather might easily cause a break down, which would have most disastrous consequences. The separate engine that supplies the Cantonment is always overworked now, owing to the large increase in the amount of water used. The Municipality claim extra payment for this excess amount over that formerly agreed upon, and this appears to be only fair; but although the matter has been under discussion for two years or more, it has not yet got beyond the local authorities.

A report was lately made to the Commissioner in Sind suggesting:—

(1) New engines of an improved type and greater capacity for the Fort Station.

(2) The abolition of the separate Cantonment engine, and the supply of the Cantonment reservoir by a separate main from the Fort reservoir.

(3) An extra settling tank at the river pumping station.

(4) A high level steel reservoir in the Fort.

(5) The adoption of galvanised iron waste-not lever valves for all out-door services in Cantonment, so as to prevent the present waste of water in gardens, &c.

The Commissioner approved of all of these, and intended to press them on the Municipality during his next visit, when he also intended to go into the question of the extra payment for the increased supply to the Cantonment.

Hyderabad Jail water-supply.

30. The three-throw crank pump which was adopted, instead of a Shone's Ejector worked by compressed air, has so far turned out a failure; and the labour of working the capstan is so severe that the teeth of the cog wheels, and the capstan bars, were broken. The well was also made far too small. Even now it would be advisable to remove the capstan and cranks and pumps into

the jail, and fit them up as an air-compressor plant, and then lay down an air main to an Ejector in a chamber alongside the well; another and larger well being also made alongside, and connected with the former one. Two shifts of 20 prisoners each are required for the present plant, and the actual loss in money (owing to good-conduct wage-earning prisoners having to be employed on this work outside the jail) is about Rs. 10 a day, or say Rs. 3,000 a year. If the capstan work was inside the jail, the long-term and bad-conduct prisoners (whose earnings are about one-fourth of the others) could be employed; and, moreover, it would provide hard and useful work for this class, who now have often to be employed on weaving, &c., for want of other work. The acual extra money earned by the 40 good-conduct prisoners would soon pay for the cost of the Ejector and air main.

Ahmednagar.

31. The plans and estimates for the first section of the water-supply have been worked out under the direction of the Sanitary Engineer, and sent to Government with an application for a loan; and it is hoped that the work will be completed during the current year.

Surat.

32. Preliminary work only for the water-works was carried out, pending a decision in the High Court regarding the new house tax.

Establishment.

33. The establishment remained the same as last year.

J. W. CLARKSON,
Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for the
Government of Bombay.

J. C. POTTINGER, M.I.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government
and Member of the Sanitary Board.

APPENDIX II.

No. 158 OF 1896.

FROM

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN CRIMMIN, V.C.,
Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay;

To

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House,
Dated 2nd April 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit this office Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1895.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CRIMMIN, V.C., Surgeon-Major,
Acting Health Officer of the Port.

No. 156 OF 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1895.

I.—SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of the shipping and health of the Port of Bombay, and of the work in connection therewith, for the year ending 31st December 1895:—

TABLE No. 1.

Vessels including native craft.	Number.	Number of passengers as far as is known.	Number of vessels inspected.	Number of persons including crew on vessels inspected.	Number of vessels disinfected.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.						
							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Chicken-pox.	Enteric fever.	Cardiac disease.
Entered	43,210	460,483	29	19,140	7	864	11	3	21	1	2	1	1
Left	40,768	418,745	540	80,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
In Harbour during the year.	1,339	Including Harbour Population. 22,142	12	..	12	15	11	4	..	1	2	..	..
Total ..	90,317	901,370	572	100,016	19	879	22	7	21	2	5	1	1
1894 ..	86,560	884,428	661	116,146	39	124	29	4	30	..	2	1	..

2. In the above table, the number of crew on board ships entering the harbour during the year is not shown, as no record is kept.

The discrepancy between arrivals and departures is explained by harbour boats arriving from across the harbour with wood, grass, and other local cargo. On arrival they are noted as "arrivals," and having discharged their cargo depart for similar cargo without being noted as "departures."

II.—Incoming Vessels.

3. The following table furnishes further particulars regarding vessels which entered the port during the year 1895 :—

Table No. 2.

Year.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
1895... ...	758	38,745	334	1,856	1,248	419,882	45,870	Unknown.
1894... ...	824	41,042	306	1,577	1,137	416,703	44,275	Do.

4. The total number of persons who arrived by these vessels cannot be given, as no record is kept of the crews of vessels entering the port. In the case of native sailing vessels entering, no record is kept of either crews or passengers. Of the 460,483 passengers who are shown in the foregoing table, 13,434 were troops, 10,826 Mecca-pilgrims, and the remaining 436,223 principally passengers from ports in close proximity to Bombay.

Table No. 3.

5. *Infected arrivals.*—The following table shows the number of ships which had infectious disease on board on or before entering the harbour :—

Class of Vessels.	Number of Ships.	Total number of crew and passengers.	Diseases and number of cases of each.							Number of persons vaccinated.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina	Chicken-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Sudden death from cardiac disease.	
1. Troopships... ...	2	2,892	...	...	21	1	...	1	...	...
2. Pilgrim ships ...	2	1,791	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	848
3. Other vessels ...	5	635	11	1	...	...	2	...	1	16
Total ...	9	5,318	11	3	21	1	2	1	1	864
1894 ...	21	7,912	...	3	21	...	1	1	...	110

6. The above table does not include the cases of infectious disease which occurred on vessels in the harbour, or amongst the harbour-population. These will be noticed under vessels in port—Table No. 6.

7. The small-pox cases were removed to hospital on shore, and the ships were disinfected, and those on them unprotected by previous small-pox or vaccination were vaccinated. During the year, 864 persons on board such vessels were vaccinated. The cases of measles on board of Her Majesty's Indian troopship were landed and isolated in the Military Cantonment at Colába. The cholera cases shown in the foregoing table occurred among the firemen on board of the "Bancoora" a few days after she had left Calcutta for Bombay. The

deck crew did not suffer from it although they had used the same water and food. The actual cause of the outbreak could not be traced, but the firemen themselves attributed it to the use of Calcutta coal which was used in the furnaces. The clothes of 4 persons who died of the disease were destroyed, and the clothes belonging to those who recovered, as well as of the crew generally were fumigated and washed in carbolic lotion. The ship was thoroughly disinfected.

8. No vessels arrived with suspicious cargo such as hides of cattle supposed to have died of or suffered from contagious cattle-disease, nor did any vessel arrive with glandered horses during the year.

III.—Outgoing Vessels.

Table No. 4.

9. Showing the total number of vessels, including native craft, which sailed from the Port of Bombay during the year:—

Year.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which left Bombay Harbour for ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
1895 ...	664	44,745	562	926	1,338	373,074	38,204	Unknown
1894 ...	695	40,462	315	344	1,302	362,158	36,356	Unknown

10. The following table 5 furnishes the details of the outward bound vessels inspected and granted Form B. Bill of Health during the year.

Table No. 5.

Showing the number of crews and passengers of outward square-rigged vessels and steamers leaving, and of native sailing craft bound for Quarantine Ports inspected during the year ending 31st December 1895. This includes 26 pilgrim vessels for Jeddah, a list of which will be found in Table 9 under Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

By Quarantine Ports are meant—Ports of Mauritius, Aden, Red Sea, Europe *viâ* Canal and Persian Gulf—vessels for which, with their crews and passengers, are inspected on the day of sailing before bills of health are granted:—

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of vessels.	Number of tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Number of passengers.	Total of crews and passengers.
I.—Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.					
Europe *viâ* the Suez Canal ...	228	544,988·73	18,777	6,937	25,714
Aden	37	64,521·56	5,210	2,088	7,298
Red Sea Ports	9	10,053·97	614	278	892
Suez	...	.....	...	...	...
Port Said	2	3,766·61	52	...	52
Mauritius	14	16,939·48	852	1,024	1,876
Persian Gulf	36	40,544·31	821	1,993	2,814
Total (carried over) ...	326	680,814·66	26,326	12,320	38,646

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of vessels.	Number of tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Number of passengers.	Total of crews and passengers.
Total (brought forward) ...	326	680,814·66	26,326	12,320	38,646
II.—Pilgrim Ships with 60 or more adult passengers.					
Jeddah *viâ* Aden	26	31,314·88	1,721	17,287	19,008
Total ..	26	31,314·88	1,721	17,287	19,008
III.—Native Sailing Craft.					
Persian Gulf Ports	90	14,117·68	1,994	243	2,237
Other Foreign Ports	80	9,136·76	1,840	210	2,050
Total ...	170	23,254·44	3,834	453	4,287
IV.—Her Majesty's Indian Troop, and Marine Ships and British and Foreign Men-of-War.					
Europe *viâ* the Suez Canal ...	15	57,118	3,282	15,368	18,650
Aden	2	1,371·04	124	81	205
Persian Gulf	1	715	80	...	80
Total ...	18	59,204·04	3,486	15,449	18,935
Grand Total ...	540	794,588·02	35,367	45,509	80,876
1894 ...	582	894,692·36	36,961	44,017	80,978

11. In addition to the above, Form C Bill of Health was issued to 666 vessels. It is usually taken by vessels bound for Indian, China and East African ports, where quarantine restrictions are mild, or are only put in force against arrivals from places where epidemics are actually prevailing. The total number of bills of health issued, including Form B was therefore 1,206 against 1,177 in the year 1894, and 1,176 in 1893.

12. The remaining vessels, 39,562 in number, took no Bill of Health, as they were generally native coasting craft and Shepherd's ferry steamers.

13. The Bills of Health, Form B, furnished to the vessels shown in the foregoing table were invariably clean bills, as at no time during the year did the Medical Board declare cholera to have been epidemic in Bombay. But attached to each Bill of Health was a certificate showing the number of deaths from cholera, yellow fever and plague in Bombay during the previous week. This necrological certificate has to be produced at certain ports.

14. During the year, on inspection of outward vessels immediately prior to sailing, no cases of infectious disease dangerous to life were discovered.

15. The sanitary condition of outward bound vessels was as a rule fairly satisfactory.

16. The principal defects noticed were :—

(*a*) Overcrowded forecastles.
(*b*) Faulty construction of crews' quarters.
(*c*) Conveyance of deck-passengers on long voyages without suitable accommodation.
(*d*) Foul-bilges in native-craft.

17. These are as a rule confined to the regular liners which very often carry an extra crew for another vessel belonging to the same company. These lascars or firemen may or may not have signed what are known as supplementary articles, and are provided

Overcrowded forecastles.

with accommodation in the conveying ships' crews' quarters. The legal minimum space for native seaman is 6 superficial feet and 36 cubic feet. This small allowance is considerably reduced by the large boxes belonging to the crew which hamper almost all lascars' quarters. It is only fair to state that the majority of steamers allow their native crew an average of 10 superficial feet and in some cases during the year ships were noted as providing over 15 superficial feet per lascar or native fireman; the minimum for an European being 12 superficial feet. An old ship was, after repeated warnings, refused a Bill of Health until her forecastle ventilation was improved. The forecastle was very stuffy and only provided the legal minimum of 6 superficial feet per head.

Faulty construction of crews' quarters.

18. Ships with unprotected iron forecastles continue to increase in number. Their construction has been described in previous reports. Such forecastles having an upper iron deck unlined with wood either on top or inside are very little better than ovens in the tropics during the hot weather. The men are able to protect themselves to a certain extent from the cold in northern latitudes by extra clothing and forecastle fires, while they have no means of lowering the temparature in the tropics.

19. Pressure was brought to bear on the Board of Trade through the India Office to cause wooden sheathing to be laid on the iron decks of steamers over the crew spaces. It would appear from "Fair Play" of the 14th February 1895, that on the representation of the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade postponed the operation of the new regulation for a further period of five months, and that it would then only apply to vessels newly registered, and not to existing vessels, except on complaint being made and sustained under clause 5 of the sixth Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Conveyance of deck passengers on unsuitable ships.

20. A number of ships with iron decks convey deck passengers to the extent of 60 adults on long voyages without providing any accommodation or protection for them, except an awning over the hatches. As long as the passengers are natives, they are fairly comfortable when the voyage is made out of the South-West monsoon; but a number of such ships have been noted during the year as having carried European deck-passengers, a good many of them being women—for Port Said and other Mediterranean Ports.

Foul bilges in Native Craft.

21. The Nacodas of native craft appear to be paying more attention to the condition of the bilges. Only a small number of buggalows were refused Bills of Health, until such time as Nacodas cleaned out their stinking bilges.

IV.—Infectious Disease on Vessels in Port.

22. These include ships and native-craft, and the following table shows the number of vessels, which, as they lay in port, had cases of infectious diseases on board :—

Table No. 6.

Months.	Steamers.									Buggalows, Tonies, Prows, Steam Launches, &c.										Total number of Cases of Infectious Disease in the Bombay Harbour.									
	Number of ships.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Chicken-pox.		Native Number of Craft.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Chicken-pox.		Total number of infected vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Chicken-pox.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
February ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...		
March ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
April ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
May... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
October ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
December ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		
Total ...		12	11	7	4	...	1	...	2	...																			
1894 ...		30	29	22	1	...	...	...	1	...																			

* No cases of infectious disease occurred in the Bombay Harbour during January, June, July, August, September and November 1895.

The above table does not include the vessels shown in Table 3, which had infectious disease on board at the time of arrival.

23. There were 11 cases of cholera, 7 of which proved fatal, amongst a harbour-population estimated at 22,142. 10 cases occurred on board native harbour-boats and one on board a steamer belonging to the British India Company. All these vessels were disinfected as thoroughly as possible. Out of the 11 cases, 8 received treatment in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the remaining 3 were returned as having died in their boats a few hours from the beginning of the attack. One of the two cases of chicken-pox shown in the foregoing table occurred on board of one of Her Majesty's Marine Ships. The case of scarlatina was reported to have been removed to the Saint George's Hospital from one of the Indian Troop Service Transports on the day of departure from this port. In connection with the four cases of small-pox, 15 members of the crew of only one ship were vaccinated.

24. The following table No. 7, which deals only with cholera infected harbour-boats lying about the various bandars, shows how high the mortality is amongst those who suffered from the disease during the last 11 years :—

TABLE No. 7.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths amongst those attacked.
1885	30	26	86
1886	2	2	100
1887	26	21	80
1888	15	10	66
1889	23	21	91
1890	3	2	66
1891	5	5	100
1892	12	12	100
1893	12	12	100
1894	28	22	78
1895	10	7	70
Total ...	166	140	84

25. There may have been a number of mild cases which ended in recovery, and as such were not reported. The usual mortality in cases of cholera attacks in India is about 40 per cent.

V.—DISINFECTION OF SHIPS AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE SHIPPING.

26. Nineteen vessels of various sorts were disinfected during the year on account of infectious disease dangerous to life. The disinfection of ordinary vessels and harbour boats was as usual satisfactorily carried out by the Water Police in accordance with the instructions given by the Health Officer of the Port. The Naval Authorities dealt with the disinfection of Her Majesty's Marine and Indian troop-ships on which infectious disease occurred. None of these ships were kept in quarantine for any time and were only detained for a few hours while they were undergoing the necessary disinfection.

27. The general health of the harbour-population was reported as satisfactory during the year. The Saint George's Hospital during that time admitted 537 Europeans connected with the shipping and harbour, of whom 24 died : whilst the Goculdáss Tejpál Hospital admitted 197 natives, of whom 8 died and the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital 103 natives, of whom 10 died. The total number of admissions into these hospitals and deaths were therefore 837 and 42 respectively. The principal causes of admission were as usual due to accidents, bowel-complaints, venereal diseases, fever, rheumatism, bronchitis and affection of respiratory system.

28. Dr. Shroff—the Medical Inspector of Seamen—has reported that there was an outbreak of typhoid fever amongst the mariners of Her Majesty's Ship "Cossack" while quartered in the Royal Alfred Sailors Home from 15th January to 9th March 1895. Thirty cases, in all, were sent to the Saint George's Hospital. A committee was appointed by the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, East India Station, to enquire into the cause of the outbreak. The Committee arrived at the following conclusion :—

"The conclusion formed from the foregoing investigation is, that the outbreak of the Enteric Fever amongst the Ship's Company of Her Majesty's Ship "Cossack" is most probably due to an article of diet.

"We are of the opinion that the milk is the most likely source of infection; but the water cress may also be a possible source owing to the conditions under which it is grown."

Dr. Shroff thinks that the investigation was somewhat incomplete, as the question of the sanitary condition of the vessel on which the persons attacked had been at work was overlooked by the committee.

29. Dr. Shroff has also reported that during last year he examined 775 native lascars for service on steamers before they signed Articles. Of these 775 persons he had to reject 110 for heart and venereal diseases, weak chest and other causes. He mentions that out of the number he had rejected during 1894, 33 per cent. suffered from venereal diseases. During the year 1895 the percentage increased to 42·81 and he observes that the disease has been freely contracted by domestics ashore.

30. During the year 1895 no deaths were reported as having occurred from the effects of cleaning bilges of ships; but 18 inquests were held by the Coroner of Bombay on persons who met with their deaths by falling into the holds of vessels, or by receiving injuries from other causes while at work on board ships lying in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and in the Harbour.

VI.—Quarantine against Bombay.

31. No quarantine was imposed at Suez against Bombay during the year 1895.

32. During the year under report no complaints were made by ship-captains or agents of vessels—other than those of certain pilgrim-ships—of any delays due to quarantine regulations at foreign ports caused to their steamers which left this port in possession of official bills of health, with the exception of the Anchor Line S. S. "Australia" which was detained in quarantine for 3 days owing to the Captain having produced a Turkish Bill of Health at Barcelona, although he had a clean Government Bill of Health from Bombay.

33. In accordance with their Resolution, in the General Department, No. 5496, dated 17th December 1895, Government have finally declared Pir Pao to be the Quarantine Station for the purposes of the B. Quarantine Rules, and have retained for that purpose at Pir Pao the land measuring 9¼ acres as per their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 117, dated 7th February 1896.

34. The following table shows the number of days during which quarantine was in force at Suez against arrivals from Bombay since the year 1884, with the Bombay cholera deaths of each month :—

Table No. 8.

Year.	Number of days at Suez during which Quarantine was in force against Bombay.	Total number of Cholera deaths in Bombay City for the year.*	Number of Cholera-deaths in Bombay City for each month.												Remarks.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1884 ...	250	576	101	33	34	7	70	19	8	73	94	47	50	40	
1885 ...	227	598	49	80	149	114	62	23	53	34	20	11	1	2	
1886 ...	13	19	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	1	2	
1887 ...	66	269	...	1	2	3	1	8	45	103	48	41	15	2	
1888 ...	6	379	5	1	10	36	40	54	38	75	68	16	7	29	
1889 ...	113	462	108	29	8	14	26	34	108	67	32	12	13	11	
1890 ...	Nil.	102	40	15	9	...	1	3	12	7	7	2	1	5	
1891 ...	18	146	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	33	73	19	6	...	
1892 ...	Nil.	169	1	2	1	12	17	12	26	29	29	27	10	3	
1893 ...	Nil.	147	4	...	3	23	23	10	11	31	35	6	1	...	
1894 ...	Nil.	426	1	1	2	8	53	61	134	131	22	8	3	2	Cholera was declared to be of an epidemic form between 17th July and 7th August 1894.
1895 ...	Nil	90	3	...	1	2	8	1	3	8	4	12	38	10	

VIII.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

A.—Outward Pilgrim Vessels.

Table No. 9.

35. Showing the pilgrim ships which left Bombay for Jeddah during the year 1895; and including the numbers and causes of deaths which occurred on board ship during the voyages to Jeddah.

* Including European and Eurasians.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of departure.	Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Number of Pilgrims.				Number of passengers other than Pilgrims (souls).	Total number of passengers (souls).	Total number of adult passengers for which space was provided according to the Native Passenger Ships Act.	Total number of adult passengers actually carried.	Number of deaths on board ship during voyage.						
					Adults over 12 years.	Children above 1 and under 12 years.	Infants under 1 year.	Total.						Simple continued Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Fever and Pneumonia.	Fever and General Debility.	Pneumonia.
														1	2	3	4	5	6
1	S. S. "Mohammedi".	19th January ...	1,251·81	69	721	30	4	755	15	770	751	751	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	„ "Naseri" ...	31st „ ...	850·58	64	684	22	11	717	...	717	695	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ "Jubeda" ...	2nd February ...	1,570·80	78	981	46	32	1,059	...	1,059	1,004	1,004	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	„ "Mobile" ...	14th „ ...	930·13	60	594	8	2	604	26	630	618	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	„ "Huseinee".	20th „ ...	993·82	68	725	17	7	749	...	749	734	733½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	„ "Ileafee" ...	21st „ ...	372·85	43	250	6	1	257	...	257	253	253	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	„ "Mohammedi".	6th March ...	1,251·81	69	733	36	12	781	...	781	751	751	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	„ "Jubeda" ...	16th „ ...	1,570·80	77	991	26	4	1,021	...	1,021	1,004	1,004	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	„ "Naseri" ...	17th „ ...	850·58	66	684	22	5	711	...	711	695	695	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	„ "Mobile" ...	27th „ ...	930·13	63	603	30	11	644	...	644	618	618	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
11	„ "Huseinee".	10th April ...	993·82	68	693	8	7	708	...	708	697	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total (carried over) ...		11,567·13	725	7,659	251	96	8,006	41	8,047	7,820	7,819½	15	...	...	...	...	...	2

Causes of Deaths.																			Date of Deaths. C. Stands for Columns, D. Stands for Date of Death.	Remarks.
General Debility.	Old age and Debility.	Anæmia and General Debility.	Diarrhœa and General Debility.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Jaundice.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Central Hemorrhage.	Tubercular meningitis.	Hepatitis.	Pleurisy.	Convulsions.	Emphysema.	Cardiac Disease.	Bronchitis.	Valvul. Heart.	Morb. cordis.	Asthma.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 8, D. 26th January 1895 ...	Usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No deaths on board ship; but 1 at Camaran from remittent fever on 21st February. Landed 4 passengers including 1 case of small-pox at Aden. One more case of small-pox landed Camaran. Usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 8, D. 8th February 1895 ...	One birth on voyage. Usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Five deaths whilst in Lazaretto at Camaran. Causes, morbus cordi (1), Tuberculosis (1), General debility (1), Malaria (1) and Asthma (1). Dates in order—27th February, 2nd, 4th, 4th and 5th March.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	One case of chicken-pox allowed to sail. Pointed it out to Captain and Doctor of ship, there being no power to remove it. Four deaths occurred whilst in Lazaretto at Camaran. Causes of deaths—General debility (1), Fever (1), old age (2) ages 60 and 70. Date of deaths in order, 4th, 5th, 5th and 6th March. One Husenite left behind at Camaran. Small-pox declared only after landing. Usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 10, D. 18th March 1895 ...	Two cases of small-pox landed at Aden. The diarrhœa case occurred at Camaran and was embarked for Jeddah in dying condition. This case was a "Camaran murder" killed by bad water. This vessel left Camaran 1 day after arrival of the "Mahommedi" whose pilgrims were quarantined for 29 days from 28th March for cholera. "Ilealee" only got usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 6, D. 8th March 1895; C. 8, D. 8th March 1895; C. 14, D. 15th March 1895.	On 23rd March, 7 days after arrival Camaran 2 pilgrims died from diarrhœa. On 24th March cholera was declared. Exact number of cases of cholera unknown. Cholera deaths at Camaran according to Captain's statement 28. Quarantined for 39 days. A curious incident of the voyage was the outbreak of an epidemic of beriberi amongst firemen 3 days after arrival at Camaran. 9 cases and 3 deaths.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 8, D. 22nd and 24th March C. 14, D. 23rd March.	Cholera was declared amongst "Jubeda" pilgrims 5 days after arrival Camaran. Total deaths from cholera 29. Quarantined for 47 days. There were 16 deaths from ordinary causes in quarantine camp at Camaran.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	C 8, D. 17th and 18th March; C. 15, D. 23rd March; C. 19, D. 18th March.	Although at Camaran during the cholera quarantine of "Jubeda" and "Mahommedi", the "Naseri" only received the usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran, getting however 24hours' quarantine at Jeddah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 6, D. 2nd April; C. 16, D. 31st March.	A third death occurred of a beggar of 99 years of age.—General debility on 16th April, but in boat on way from Camaran to re-embark. Body buried on shore should therefore be considered a Camaran death. Received usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran and got away from there 8 days before the "Mahommadi" pilgrims who were quarantined 39 days for cholera.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Returned back to Bombay with its original pilgrims from Camaran. Had no sickness and deaths from Bombay to Camaran. On 6th day of quarantine at Camaran 1st case of cholera reported, cases occurring at intervals and fresh quarantine being imposed accordingly. Quarantined for 42 days. 15 deaths from cholera out of 18 cases. Other causes 7 deaths. Total Camaran deaths 22. On 31st May being late for Haj, ship re-embarked its passengers and on 1st June set sail for Bombay. Captain complained that for several days his pilgrims during their cholera attack had no medical attendance on the part of the Camaran doctors in Turkish service.
...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of departure.	Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Number of Pilgrims.				Number of passengers (souls) other than Pilgrims.	Total number of passengers (souls.)	Total number of adult passengers for which space was provided according to the Native Passenger Ships Act.	Total number of adult passengers actually carried.	Number of deaths on board ship during voyage.	Simple continued Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Fever and Pneumonia.	Fever and General Debility.	Pneumonia.
					Adults over 12 years.	Children above 1 and under 12 years.	Infants under 1 year.	Total.						1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total (brought forward) ...		11,567·13	725	7,659	251	96	8,006	41	8,047	7,820	7,819½	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	S. S. "Ajmere" ...	16th April ...	1,407·84	70	812	14	7	833	...	833	819	819	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	" "Sultan" ...	20th " ...	1,775·23	79	1,006	30	9	1,045	...	1,045	1,042	1,021	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
14	" "Naseri" ...	24th " ...	859·58	57	671	46	14	731	...	731	695	694	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
15	" "Bombay" ...	28th " ...	2,049·07	87	988	22	13	1,023	...	1,023	999	999	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
16	" "Thibet" ...	" " ...	1,695·36	81	935	27	10	972	...	972	962	948½	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	" "Abdul Kadar"	3rd May ...	1,380·	49	660	55	8	723	...	723	753	687½	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
18	" "Mahommedi"	24th August ...	1,251·81	66	75	5	...	80	26	106	109	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" "Naseri" ...	2nd October ...	911·99	65	213	12	3	228	24	252	300	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	" "Naderi" ...	4th " ...	1,168·92	68	141	15	5	161	20	181	192	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	" "Akbar" ...	9th " ...	1,440·57	81	284	24	9	317	...	317	380	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	" "Moshtari" ...	29th " ...	1,109·98	64	253	31	5	289	10	299	284	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	" "Naseri" ...	11th November ...	911·99	67	647	57	17	721	21	742	695	695	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	" "Naderi" ...	23rd " ...	1,168·92	68	592	57	8	657	...	657	627	620½	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	" "Mobile" ...	19th December ...	930·13	63	484	41	7	532	43	575	618	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	" "Thibet" ...	24th " ...	1,695·36	81	708	64	12	784	...	784	761	740	4	1	2	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	.....	31,314·88	1,721	16,128	751	223	17,102	185	17,287	17,056	16,645	61	6	4	2	1	5	

Causes of Deaths.																				Date of Deaths. C. Stands for Columns. D. Stands for Date of Death.	Remarks.
General Debility.	Old age and Debility.	Anæmia and General Debility.	Diarrhœa and General Debility.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Jaundice.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Central Hæmorrhage.	Tubercular meningitis.	Hepatitis.	Pleurisy.	Convulsions.	Emphysema.	Cardiac Disease.	Bronchitis.	Valvul. Heart.	Morb. cordis.	Asthma.			
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 3, D. 6th May 1895; C. 14, D. 22nd April 1895; C. 17, D. 25th April 1895.	Also one death of fireman whilst at Camaran from heart disease. A case of small-pox also occurred at Camaran amongst firemen whilst vessel was in quarantine. Only usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran, there being no cholera cases amongst her pilgrims whilst at Camaran.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	C. 1, D. all three died on 25th April 1895; C. 12, D. 29th April 1895; C. 22, D. 24th April 1895; C. 25, D. 21st April 1895.	
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 1, D. 24th April 1895; C. 2, D. 27th April 1895; C. 8, D. 6th May 1895; C. 12, D. 30th April, 1st May and 17th May 1895; C. 18, D. 3rd May 1895.	Outside ship at Camaran occurred 4 deaths from ordinary causes. Quarantined at Camaran for only the usual 10 days, there having been no cholera amongst her pilgrims whilst in camp.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 4, D. 6th May 1895; C. 5, D. 20th May 1895; C. 8, D. 1st May 1895; C. 14, D. 19th May 1895.	Three deaths whilst in lazaretto at Camaran, 2 from fever and 1 phthisis. Dates in order of deaths 16th and 18th May and 17th May. She met with usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	C. 1, D. 10th May 1895; C. 7, D. 23rd April and 9th May 1895; C. 11, D. 9th May 1895; C. 12 D. 6th May 1895; C. 20, D. 19th May 1895; C. 21, D. 2nd May 1895; C. 22, D. 10th May 1895.	As no vacant camp was available at Camaran pilgrims were put in 21 days' quarantine on board their vessel and finally were landed and placed in camp vacated by the S. S. "Sultan's" pilgrims. The vessel received the usual 10 days' quarantine at Camaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No diary received as ship did not return to Bombay. The medical officer reported 4 deaths to have occurred on the voyage from fever and old age.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Diary describes water closets as having been broken to pieces in the rough weather.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No deaths occurred during voyage.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	C. 9, D. 18th November 1895; C. 12, D. 23rd November 1895; C. 13, D. 23rd November 1895; C. 23, D. 20th November 1895; C. 24, D. 24th November 1895.	4 cases of small-pox were landed at Aden.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 2, D. 27th November 1895; C. 7, D. 27th, 27th, 28th November 1895 and 5th December 1895.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No deaths occurred during her voyage.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 1, D. 30th December 1895; C. 2, D. 25th and 27th December 1895. C. 3, D. 17th January 1896	
6	9	1	1	1	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			

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36. The foregoing table contains a list of vessels that are considered pilgrim ships under the Native Passenger Ships Act, *i.e.*, such vessels as carried more than 60 adult pilgrims. In addition to other information it also shows the deaths and causes of such on board each vessel. The deaths—147—which occurred among the pilgrims while undergoing quarantine on shore at Camaran are not included.

37. Twenty-six steamers left with 17,102 souls (pilgrims) for Jeddah and 185 others—principally native troops and followers—for Aden. This is the second largest number of pilgrims which has left Bombay for Jeddah in any one year.

38. The steamers were of the usual class engaged in the trade with the addition of two new vessels—the "Moshtari" and the "Ajmir". On the whole the vessels were fairly well ventilated and provided accommodation at the rate of 9 square feet in the 'tween deck and 6 square feet on the upper deck or 15 feet in all for each adult pilgrim. The Turkish steamer "Abdul Kadar" made but one trip, and to enable her to carry a fairly large number of pilgrims under the Indian Rules, she had to expend a considerable amount in making alterations and repairs on board.

39. There is still room for improvement in the ventilation of the 'tween-decks of pilgrim ships. Ship-owners complain that their ships' decks are damaged and rendered dangerous by being cut up for the large number of small ventilators that are required to give air to the 'tween decks. These tin funnels are screwed into the deck and have to be removed in rough weather. What is required in the absence of machinery for ventilating purposes, is a system of substantial iron-shafts, say 6′ by 2′ extending some 12 feet above the deck. These air-shafts would not hurt the deck and they could be fitted up against deck houses so as not to be in the way when cargo is being worked. Pilgrims are not an over-clean or healthy lot, and as such they require more space and better ventilation than either native troops or emigrants who are generally men in the prime of life.

40. The pilgrims were drawn from all classes of Indian and Central Asian Mahomedans, and in addition an English woman—Australian born—was found among the third class passengers making the voyage as a pilgrim. She was very purda, would not give any account of herself and said she could not speak Hindustáni.

41. The general health of the pilgrims was fairly good. The usual number of very old and young, lame and blind were observed among them. Some owners have taken to removing from their ships pilgrims, who, although free from infectious disease, are in a dying or very feeble condition. Stowaways were numerous during the year. A large Sindi was found in a state of collapse in a box 2′ 9″ × 1′ 7″ × 1′ 4″. He was removed and resuscitated.

42. The luggage nuisance on pilgrim-ships was less marked than formerly owing to the care taken and supervision exercised by Mr. Walsh, the present Superintendent of the Preventive Service.

43. The Haj of 1895 took place on the 4th June and Camaran was opened for the reception of the pilgrims on the 28th December 1894. The usual outbreak of cholera occurred while they were undergoing quarantine at Camaran. Pilgrims on three of the twenty-six vessels which left Bombay were declared infected with cholera, but this was after they had been on shore for some time.

44. There were 484 admissions into hospital on board ship and 61 deaths out of the 17,102 pilgrims. The death rate is therefore 3·56 per thousand per voyage. The average duration of the voyages to Jeddah, exclusive of the usual 10 days spent on shore in quarantine at Camaran, was 13½ days. The most common causes of admissions into hospital were fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery and injuries. As usual the majority of the admissions from diarrhœa and dysentery took place between Camaran and Jeddah which is only a two days' voyage; while the pilgrims were in the lazaretto 147 more died, cholera having claimed 72 of the number. During the prevalence of cholera at Camaran, Government placed a Mahomedan Hospital Assistant at the disposal of the Port Health Officer. He was utilized for observing the pilgrims at the various rest-houses and mussáfferkhánas in the city.

45. The following is a short history of the outbreak of cholera at Camaran. A very able and full report of this outbreak by Surgeon-Major MacCartie is now before Government.

46. Cholera is said to have broken out among the pilgrims of three vessels and to have first appeared at Camaran amongst the pilgrims of S.S. "Mahommedi." This vessel left Bombay on 6th March and arrived at Camaran on the 16th idem. She had 3 deaths during the voyage—one from debility (age 80) on 8th, one from pneumonia on the 8th, and one from phthisis of lungs on the 15th March. On 23rd March, or 7 days after landing at Camaran and 17 from departure from Bombay, two of her pilgrims died in lazaretto from diarrhœa; and on 24th the Sanitary Officials declared cholera to have broken out, and imposed 15 days' additional quarantine from that date. Cholera cases occurred at intervals with resulting fresh periods of quarantine up to 8th April; and the vessel finally re-embarked her pilgrims on 24th April and arrived at Jeddah on 27th April, having undergone at Camaran a period of 39 days' quarantine, during which time according to the report made to the Commander by the Camaran Officials 54 of her pilgrims died, and of these 28 succumbed to cholera. It is worthy of notice that cholera cases are said to have occurred at Mecca on the 21st April and at Jeddah at an earlier date when the "Mahommedi" pilgrims had not even arrived at the latter port.

47. The next ship was the "Jubeda" which left Bombay on 16th March and arrived at Camaran on 25th of same month. On the voyage to Camaran three deaths occurred—old age (two) ages 75 and 85, and phthisis of lungs (one); dates of deaths in order of disease 22nd, 24th and 23rd of March. The Medical Officer gave medical treatment to 39 pilgrims on the voyage to Camaran, and not one of these had any diarrhœa or symptoms suspicious of cholera. On the 30th March, or five days after landing at Camaran and 14 days from departure from Bombay, cholera broke out amongst the Jubeda's pilgrims, and lasted until 26th April with corresponding quarantine. Finally on 11th May the quarantine was raised, the vessel re-embarked its pilgrims and arrived at Jeddah on 13th May, having been in quarantine at Camaran for 47 days, during which time according to the Camaran officials, 29 of her pilgrims died of cholera and 16 of other diseases.

48. The "Huseinee" left Bombay on 10th April and arrived at Camaran on 18th idem. During the voyage she had no deaths, and no pilgrims required medical treatment. On 24th April, *i. e.*, on the 6th day of quarantine, and on the 14th day from departure from Bombay, cholera broke out amongst her pilgrims in camp, and lasted with fresh imposition of quarantine until 25th May. Finally on 31st May as it was clear that the 15 days' quarantine imposed after each case, would, if reckoned from the 25th, prevent the pilgrims reaching Jeddah in time for the Haj, the vessel re-embarked her passengers and returned to Bombay without the pilgrims having been able to perform their Haj. They had been for 43 days in quarantine at Camaran, and 22 of them had perished—15 from cholera and 7 from ordinary diseases—all victims to an insanitary quarantine station.

49. The three vessels, it should be stated, on the voyages to Camaran had only touched at one intermediate port, *viz.*, Aden.

50. The "Mahommedi," "Jubeda" and "Huseinee" are amongst the very best pilgrim liners in the trade, and their sanitary condition when examined prior to the embarkation of their passengers at Bombay was excellent.

51. The pilgrims were free from cholera while on board ship, and it was only after being on shore for a period of from 5 to 7 days that it made its appearance among them. The crews of the three ships had the protection of the pure drinking water on board and remained free from the disease, while the pilgrims, who were provided with an indifferent water-supply, were suffering from it on shore. Camaran as a compulsory quarantine station should be abolished, as the drinking water is bad and the sanitation primitive. If it is found impracticable to cease using it for quarantine purposes, condensed water should be issued to the pilgrims and the administration of the island placed in the hands of some authority who would be capable and willing to improve the sanitary condition of the lazarettoes. The present quarantine fees would be more than sufficient to meet all expenses.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Vessels.

TABLE No. 11.

52. Showing the number of pilgrim vessels, with their passengers, which returned to Bombay or Karáchi from Jeddah *viá* Aden during the year 1895, together with the deaths during voyages :—

No.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival in Bombay.	Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Pilgrims (Souls) who				Total number of adult passengers for which space was provided on board the ship in accordance with Native Passengers Ships Act.	Total number of adult passengers according to Native Passengers Ships Act who landed at Bombay.	Number of deaths among pilgrims during voyage.	Causes of Deaths.																				Remarks.
					Embarked at Jeddah.	Disembarked at intermediate ports (Aden and Karáchi).	Embarked at intermediate ports (Camaran and Aden).	Landed at Bombay.				Simple continued fever.	Remittent fever.	Intermittent fever.	Fever and diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa and old age.	Dysentery.	Senile debility.	General debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Phthisis Lungs.	Pneumonia.	Strangulated Hernia.	Heart disease.	Convulsions.	Accident (drowning).	Kidney disease.	Tetanus.	Hepatitis with Jaundice.	Anæmia and ulcer of tongue.		
1	S. S. "Naseri"	27th January..	850·58	64	94	..	..	94	160	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Diary not kept as ship carried less than 100 passengers.
2	,, "Huseinee".. ..	9th June ..	993·82	68	..	..	684	681	697	673	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	This vessel brought back its original pilgrims from Camaran where they were quarantined for 43 days owing to cholera amongst them. On June 1st vessel left Camaran for Bombay, there being no chance of pilgrims making the Haj in time.
3	,, "Bombay"	23rd do. ..	2,049·07	37	1,016	..	..	996	1,001	979½	20	2	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	,, "Jubeda" .. .	25th do. ..	1,570·80	77	1,018	..	..	1,013	1,004	998	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In addition to these five deaths, there occurred one death of a lascar from heart-disease. One case of small-pox landed at Bombay.
5	,, "Mahommedi ..	28th do. ..	1,251·31	69	768	47	..	716	751	697	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 pilgrims landed in quarantine at Aden. Among them a case of small-pox was discovered.
6	,, "Thibet"	1st July ..	1,695·36	81	988	900	..	81	962	764	7	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
7	,, "Naderi"	4th do. ..	1,168·92	68	933	136	..	788	900	758½	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	One case of nearly convalescent small-pox was refused at Jeddah. Day or two afterwards 3 mild cases of small-pox were discovered on board ship. Segregated and landed in quarantine at Aden.
8	,, "Akbar"	29th do. ..	1,440·57	81	902	41	..	858	868	831	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Three cases of leprosy embarked Jeddah.
9	,, "Naseri"	5th August ..	850·58	65	694	39	..	647	695	637½	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	,, "Bombay"	18th do. ..	2,049·07	35	681	9	..	666	999	646½	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	One case of small-pox on arrival at Bombay, necessitating vaccination of unprotected pilgrims before pratique was given.
11	,, "Thibet"	20th do. ..	1,695·36	81	1,080	13	..	1,063	962	1,002	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ship carried 40 passengers in excess of the legal number. Captain prosecuted and fined accordingly.
12	,, "Mahommedi" ..	30th September	1,251·31	66	713	22	2	689	751	655½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
13	,, "Moshtari"	15th October ..	1,109·88	64	603	79	..	522	501	498	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	,, "Naseri" .. .	4th November .	911·99	67	726	20	..	701	695	656	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commander was fined for excess passengers at Aden.
15	,, "Naderi"	10th do. ..	1,168·92	68	175	..	..	173	900	160½	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	,, "Akbar"	13th do. ..	1,440·57	81	688	..	..	681	868	651	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
17	,, "Naseri"	16th December .	911·99	67	103	..	..	103	160	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No diary kept as vessel carried under 100 adult passengers.
		Total ..	22,416·20	1,139	11,182	1,306	686	10,472	12,874	10,591½	88	4	1	1	1	7	2	18	17	23	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	

53. In addition to the 17 vessels in the foregoing table 16 others brought small batches of pilgrims, numbering in all 354 souls. No diary was kept on any of these 16 ships as the number of pilgrims was under 100 in each instance.

54. The returning vessels were of the same class as those which made the outward voyages. 17 vessels embarked at Jeddah and Camaran, a total of 11,866 souls. There were 345 admissions into hospital with 88 deaths. This mortality is at the rate of 7·4 per thousand per voyage which is fairly low considering that about half the pilgrims returned during the monsoon season. General debility, dysentery and old age were the chief causes of deaths.

55. The "Huseinee" brought back 684 pilgrims without having completed the Haj owing to the 43 days of enforced quarantine at Camaran for cholera. On her return voyage she had only 3 deaths from ordinary diseases.

56. The Commanders of two vessels were fined for bringing more passengers than there was accommodation for.

57. Owing to small-pox having been detected on two of the vessels on arrival at Bombay, 848 pilgrims were vaccinated.

58. The usual table showing the total number of eastern pilgrims who arrived at and left Jeddah during the year is not given, as the authority at that port is unable to supply it owing to the absence of funds to pay for the necessary information.

59. The missing, or the difference between the number of those who left for and returned from Arabia by sea is somewhat less than usual, as it amounts to about 28 per cent.—the average missing for previous years being about 33 per cent.

VIII.—Sanitary state of the Harbour and Foreshore.

60. The sanitary defects of the docks, harbour and foreshore were noticed in the reports for the years 1893 and 1894.

Docks.

61. The bad corners and berths of the docks were dredged and no complaints were made of ill-health on board ship or amongst the dock employés. The Port Trustees appointed a special officer to see that the closets of ships were locked while the vessels were in dock.

Foreshore.

62. Eleven latrines with about 40 seats have been erected at sites where they were most urgently needed. Mody Bay South Reclamation, which was extensively polluted, has been taken up for the bulk oil installation, and will, therefore, cease to be a nuisance. The swampy foreshore at Mázagaon and Tank Bandars has been reclaimed and this part of the foreshore has been vastly improved.

Basins.

63. The mangrove bushes at Sassoon Dock have been removed. The drain for the Tramway Company's stables has ceased to discharge into the Arthur Basin. This drain was the cause of periodical complaints in former years from the inhabitants of Grant Buildings. The following basins have been dredged, viz., Sand, Chunam, Carnac and Kerosine. Kására basin remains as foul as ever and will continue so until such time as it is filled in for the proposed new railway, or until the drain is diverted into the Mázagaon Drainage System which is to be undertaken at some future date.

64. The sanitary condition of the port has markedly improved during the year, and the Port Trustees deserve full credit for this improvement. The Municipal and private drains they apparently cannot interfere with. The retarding elements in the sanitary improvement of the port and foreshore are private owners and the Municipal Corporation.

Legislation.

65. During the year the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, but it has not been brought into force up to the present.

IX.—Establishment.

66. My clerk, Mr. Ramrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, deserves the highest praise in connection with the performance of his duties and the hard work he had to perform in connection with the heavy correspondence rendered necessary by reports on Pilgrim and other Bills during the year. The peons deserve creditable mention. The old pensioned sepoys in this office since its institution resigned, and one of them died shortly afterwards. The crew of the launch have given satisfaction and worked well.

67. This report has been compiled from the voluminous notes left on record by Surgeon-Major MacCartie.

JOHN CRIMMIN, V. C., Surgeon-Major,
Acting Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port, Health Office,
Town Customs House,
Dated, 31st March 1896.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Meteorological Data for Málegaon Cantonment during the outbreak of Cholera in the year 1895.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
Malegaon Cantonment.									
6th June 1895	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th „ „	1	...	103·3	88·4	14·9	60	S.S.W.	10	1·39
11th „ „	...	1	95·9	85·2	10·7	86	Calm.	7	0·03
12th „ „	1	...	97·9	86·5	11·4	78	W.	9	0·01
2nd July „	2	...	90·9	83·0	7·9	75	W.	16	...
3rd „ „	3	...	90·9	83·7	7·2	71	W.	13	0·04
4th „ „	2	...	94·9	84·0	10·9	71	W.S.W.	14	...
5th „ „	4	2	95·4	84·5	10·9	75	W.S.W.	14	...
6th „ „	4	4	91·9	83·0	8·9	77	W.S.W.	14	...
7th „ „	2	...	94·4	84·2	10·2	78	W.S.W.	13	...
8th „ „	2	...	93·4	83·0	10·4	81	W.S.W.	10	...
10th „ „	2	1	95·4	85·2	10·2	79	W.N.W.	9	...
11th „ „	3	1	90·4	81·5	8·9	98	N.W.	6	0·82
12th „ „	2	...	87·4	79·7	7·7	93	E.S.E.	4	1·15
13th „ „	1	1	87·4	79·7	7·7	85	W.S.W.	5	...
14th „ „	3	1	91·9	82·7	9·2	85	W.S.W.	6	...
15th „ „	1	1	92·9	84·5	8·4	79	W.S.W.	11	...
16th „ „	1	1	94·4	84·5	9·9	80	W.S.W.	13	...
17th „ „	...	1	86·4	79·5	6·9	95	W.S.W.	13	0·07
18th „ „	1	...	82·4	78·0	4·4	84	W.S.W.	13	0·11
21st „ „	1	1	88·4	85·7	2·7	83	W.S.W.	10	...
24th „ „	1	1	86·9	80·5	6·4	72	W.	16	...
26th „ „	2	1	82·9	77·5	5·4	74	W.N.W.	9	0·19
27th „ „	1	...	86·0	79·7	6·3	72	W.	13	...

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned city during the year 1895.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
Bombay City.								
4th January 1895 ...	1	82·7	67·6	15·1	71	E.S.E.	8	...
19th „ „ ...	1	81·3	66·1	15·2	67	E.N.E.	11	...
7th March „ ...	1	80·3	75·6	13·7	77	S.	6	...
2nd April „ ...	1	87·3	75·0	12·3	74	N.	15	...
24th „ „ ...	1	89·8	78·3	11·5	79	E.S.E.	10	...
2nd May „ ...	1	88·7	79·8	8·9	78	N.W.	15	...
8th „ „ ...	2	88·0	79·0	9·0	73	S.W.	8	...
10th „ „ ...	1	88·6	73·3	15·3	79	S.W.	7	...
18th „ „ ...	1	90·3	80·3	10·0	66	W.N.W.	11	...
19th „ „ ...	1	90·4	81·0	9·4	68	W.	10	0·01
24th „ „ ...	1	90·6	81·3	9·3	71	W.S.W.	5	...
28th „ „ ...	1	91·3	80·6	10·7	86	W.	10	0·0

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned city during the year 1895—continued.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
Bombay City—*continued.*								
12th June 1895 ...	1	92·2	75·9	16·3	91	N.N.E.	12	0·24
30th „ „ ...	1	86·1	81·1	5·0	85	W.S.W.	17	...
8th July „ ...	1	86·1	78·1	8·0	84	S.	11	0·08
19th „ „ ...	1	79·8	74·8	5·0	87	S.W.	15	1·73
6th August „ ...	2	83·6	75·5	8·1	88	W.S.W.	19	0·50
7th „ „ ...	1	81·2	74·3	6·9	96	W.S.W.	19	4·29
8th „ „ ...	1	80·1	74·6	5·5	95	W.	21	3·85
15th „ „ ...	1	83·9	78·2	5·7	86	W.S.W.	14	0·26
27th „ „ ...	1	81·6	77·1	4·5	93	S.E.	10	...
30th „ „ ...	1	85·4	74·0	11·4	91	S.W.	17	0·53
1st September „ ...	1	84·7	77·5	7·2	82	W.S.W.	11	0·21
9th „ „ ...	1	80·8	75·0	5·8	93	S.	9	0·41
12th „ „ ...	1	84·1	76·0	8·1	93	E.S.E.	8	0·13
26th „ „ ...	1	85·3	75·5	9·8	92	N.N.W.	11	0·38
2nd October „ ...	1	85·7	77·0	8·7	90	S.E.	10	...
3rd „ „ ...	1	86·4	78·1	8·3	91	S.S.E.	6	...
7th „ „ ...	1	85·6	75·2	10·4	90	N.E.	11	...
9th „ „ ...	2	88·8	78·1	10·7	78	E.N.E.	9	...
13th „ „ ...	1	88·9	75·1	13·8	79	E.N.E.	10	...
14th „ „ ...	1	89·9	78·0	11·9	83	E.N.E.	9	...
15th „ „ ...	2	92·5	76·8	15·7	78	E.N.E.	6	...
16th „ „ ...	1	91·0	78·2	12·8	75	N.E.	7	...
23rd „ „ ...	1	86·5	78·2	8·3	88	S.E.	6	...
30th „ „ ...	1	88·7	77·4	11·3	85	E.S.E.	9	...
31st „ „ ...	1	85·9	76·5	9·4	78	N.E.	6	...
3rd November „ ...	1	86·4	76·2	10·2	83	N.E.	8	0·02
4th „ „ ...	5	87·8	79·0	8·8	88	E.	9	...
5th „ „ ...	3	89·5	77·2	12·3	89	E.N.E.	6	...
6th „ „ ...	6	87·4	75·5	11·9	88	E.N.E.	7	...
7th „ „ ...	1	87·9	77·7	10·2	89	E.N.E.	7	...
8th „ „ ...	1	87·4	73·8	13·6	81	E.	8	...
9th „ „ ...	2	87·7	75·1	12·6	85	E.N.E.	7	...
11th „ „ ...	1	89·7	76·6	13·1	73	E.	8	...
12th „ „ ...	3	89·4	77·0	12·4	71	E.	8	...
14th „ „ ...	2	88·1	72·7	15·4	75	E.N.E.	7	...
15th „ „ ...	2	87·6	73·1	14·5	77	N.E.	9	...
16th „ „ ...	2	88·4	75·0	13·4	82	E.	7	...
21st „ „ ...	1	88·9	75·8	13·1	66	E.	9	...
23rd „ „ ...	3	88·8	75·1	13·7	77	E.N.E.	11	...
24th „ „ ...	1	90·4	74·2	16·2	70	E.	10	...
25th „ „ ...	1	89·0	75·1	13·9	55	E.	12	...
27th „ „ ...	2	88·8	73·8	15·0	56	E.N.E.	11	...
30th „ „ ...	2	86·7	72·4	14·3	74	E.S.E.	9	...
2nd December „ ...	1	85·9	70·9	15·0	79	E.N.E.	9	...
4th „ „ ...	1	85·0	69·2	15·8	79	E.N.E.	10	...
7th „ „ ...	1	84·0	70·6	13·4	76	E.N.E.	9	...
9th „ „ ...	2	85·6	71·2	14·4	82	E.	7	...
16th „ „ ...	1	83·9	69·0	14·9	66	E.N.E.	10	...
20th „ „ ...	1	85·0	72·2	12·8	81	E.N.E.	8	...
23rd „ „ ...	1	85·3	71·3	14·0	66	E.N.E.	9	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the City of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1895.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent. (100 being saturation).		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
								Direction.		Velocity Miles per diem.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
					Poona City.						
3rd August 1895 ...	1	1	82·2	70·2	12·0	88	88	W.S.W.	W.	237	0·06
5th „ „ ...	3	2	82·3	70·0	12·3	84	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	238	0·03
7th „ „ ...	...	1	75·3	69·0	6·3	92	91	S.W.	W.S.W.	149	0·90
8th „ „ ...	4	3	78·6	69·0	9·6	93	93	S.W.	W.S.W.	220	0·69
9th „ „ ...	7	5	82·0	70·2	11·8	80	80	S.W.	W.S.W.	244	0·35
10th „ „ ...	...	1	82·5	70·0	12·5	74	73	W.S.W.	S.W.	202	0·00
11th „ „ ...	2	1	82·8	70·2	12·6	79	66	S.W.	W.S.W.	226	0·04
12th „ „ ...	1	1	80·7	70·0	10·7	74	75	W.	W.	263	0·00
13th „ „ ...	5	4	79·3	70·0	9·3	91	82	S.W.	W.S.W.	208	0·12
14th „ „ ...	4	1	83·4	70·0	13·4	76	72	W.	W.	218	0·02
15th „ „ ...	2	1	83·4	69·5	13·9	75	75	W.	W.S.W.	187	0·03
16th „ „ ...	...	1	83·0	70·0	13·0	86	80	S.W.	W.S.W.	188	0·07
17th „ „ ...	3	3	83·5	70·0	13·5	76	69	W.	W.	152	0·07
18th „ „ ...	3	2	85·5	68·5	17·0	71	66	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	198	0·00
20th „ „ ...	1	1	87·0	67·0	20·0	69	65	W.N.W.	W.	144	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	1	...	85·8	68·0	17·8	63	75	W.	W.N.W.	148	0·00
25th „ „ ...	1	2	82·7	70·0	12·7	75	77	W.S.W.	W.	175	0·00
27th „ „ ...	1	1	85·5	69·4	16·1	70	73	W.	W.	237	0·00
28th „ „ ...	2	1	86·0	68·2	17·8	79	59	W.N.W.	W.	280	0·00
29th „ „ ...	2	1	86·0	69·0	17·0	68	63	W.S.W.	W.	255	0·00
30th „ „ ...	1	1	81·6	68·5	13·1	88	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	233	0·04
31st „ „ ...	1	...	84·2	66·5	17·7	70	75	W.S.W.	W.	229	0·00
8th September „ ...	1	...	81·0	67·6	13·4	74	65	W.	W.S.W.	209	0·02
9th „ „ ...	...	1	84·0	67·6	16·4	80	60	W.	W.	173	0·00
11th „ „ ...	1	1	84·5	66·5	18·0	76	64	W.	W.S.W.	177	0·00
6th October „ ...	1	1	91·0	64·4	26·6	57	35	Calm.	Calm.	50	0·00
5th November „ ...	5	1	90·5	62·4	28·1	47	22	Calm.	Calm.	26	0·00
9th „ „ ...	1	1	89·0	61·0	28·0	48	33	Calm.	E.S.E.	44	0·00
10th „ „ ...	3	2	89·6	60·5	29·1	47	31	Calm.	S.E.	73	0·00
11th „ „ ...	2	1	91·0	60·0	31·0	44	26	Calm.	E.	64	0·00
12th „ „ ...	1	...	90·0	60·4	29·6	40	26	Calm.	S.E.	32	0·00
13th „ „ ...	1	1	90·0	60·0	30·0	38	27	Calm.	Calm.	25	0·00
15th „ „ ...	1	...	89·4	59·8	29·6	39	26	Calm.	S.E.	69	0·00
16th „ „ ...	2	3	88·0	60·4	27·6	40	28	Calm.	Calm.	38	0·00
17th „ „ ...	1	...	88·0	60·4	27·6	41	30	Calm.	Calm.	44	0·00
18th „ „ ...	1	...	87·4	59·6	27·8	38	29	Calm.	E.	96	0·00
21st „ „ ...	1	1	86·5	61·4	25·1	45	33	S.E.	E.	105	0·00
26th „ „ ...	1	1	84·8	53·5	31·3	32	20	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	53	0·00
6th December „ ...	2	2	86·6	56·0	30·6	43	31	S.W.	W.	29	0·00

Includes figures from Poona Cantonment.

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1895.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera. recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent. (100 being Saturation.)		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
								Directions.		Velocity Miles per diem.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
Shola'pur.											
6th January 1895...	1	1	84·7	57·1	27·6	58	41	S.E.	E.S.E.	203·08	0·00
29th March „ ...	1	...	104·0	76·1	27·9	26	22	S.S.E.	S.W.	221·80	0·00
13th July „ ...	1	...	95·2	69·5	25·7	61	43	W.S.W.	W.	252·59	0·00
17th „ „ ...	2	1	88·5	78·5	10·0	82	88	S.W.	S.W.	306·00	1·55
19th „ „ ...	1	...	86·1	69·0	17·1	77	59	W.	S.W.	409·21	0·83
26th „ „ ...	4	1	92·5	72·0	20·5	56	57	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	298·07	0·00
27th „ „ ...	4	2	88·0	72·6	15·4	62	50	W.S.W.	W.	305·03	0·00
28th „ „ ...	5	1	90·5	71·6	18·9	52	45	W.S.W.	W.	362·92	0·00
30th „ „ ...	3	1	93·0	71·7	21 3	53	55	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	415·64	0·00
31st „ „ ...	3	2	84·1	73·4	10·7	69	72	W.	W.N.W.	387·98	0·00
1st August „ ...	5	4	92·0	71·4	20·6	77	51	W.S.W.	W.	258·29	0·23
2nd „ „ ...	5	5	94·9	69·7	25·2	55	45	W.S.W.	W.	281·75	0·00
3rd „ „ ...	3	2	90·0	71·7	18·3	56	80	S.W.	S.W.	348·08	0·00
4th „ „ ...	2	2	89·2	70·3	18·9	70	48	W.	S.W.	260·01	0·11
5th „ „ ...	1	1	87·8	72·9	14·9	68	83	S.W.	N.W.	279·89	0·00
6th „ „ ...	4	3	85·2	70·1	15·1	81	88	S.W.	S.W.	220·00	0·19
7th „ „ ...	4	3	86·7	69·8	16·9	83	76	S.W.	S.W.	284·11	1·38
8th „ „ ...	5	4	84·4	69·8	14·6	77	64	S.W.	W.S.W.	308·14	0·13
9th „ „ ...	7	7	90·1	70·1	20·0	66	53	S.W.	S.W.	388·95	0·00
10th „ „ ...	4	4	92·9	68·8	24·1	56	44	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	458·02	0·00
11th „ „ ...	3	2	91·3	69·2	22·1	59	70	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	183·33	0·00
12th „ „ ...	4	3	83·4	71·1	12·3	65	85	S.W.	W.	149·42	0·00
13th „ „ ...	4	2	86·8	70·0	16·8	80	52	N.W.	W.	229·30	0·09
14th „ „ ...	5	...	89·8	69·9	19·9	62	40	W.	W.	236·88	0·00
15th „ „ ...	7	7	89·5	68·1	21·4	57	45	S.W.	N.W.	264·05	0·00
16th „ „ ...	7	5	92·4	69·7	22·4	56	68	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	284·02	0·00
17th „ „ ...	2	1	94·3	68·0	26·3	64	36	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	163·72	0·00
18th „ „ ...	5	3	93·7	69·5	24·2	52	53	N.W.	N.W.	212·37	0·00
19th „ „ ...	6	3	92·1	70·0	22·1	59	42	N.W.	N.W.	206·96	0·00
20th „ „ ...	8	5	95·8	72·1	23·7	57	38	N.W.	N.W.	276·10	0·00
21st „ „ ...	7	5	95·7	72·8	22·9	57	36	N.W.	N.W.	251·95	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	5	4	95·8	69·5	26·3	54	35	N.W.	W.N.W.	195·98	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	4	2	94·4	70·6	23·8	54	50	W.	W.N.W.	235·05	0·00
24th „ „ ...	5	4	92·4	68·3	24·1	56	33	N.W.	N.W.	326·72	0·00
25th „ „ ...	1	...	86·7	72·1	14·6	59	83	W.N.W.	N.W.	214·18	0·00
26th „ „ ...	5	3	91·1	69·0	22·1	67	46	N.W.	N.W.	145·00	0·25
27th „ „ ...	2	2	88·8	70·6	18·2	59	59	W.	N.W.	374·60	0·07
28th „ „ ...	2	2	90·5	70·3	20·2	60	50	S.W.	W.N.W.	142·97	0·00
30th „ „ ...	1	...	96·6	68·2	28·4	52	34	S.W.	W.S.W.	287·95	0·00
31st „ „ ...	2	1	94·9	68·1	26·8	57	45	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	288·07	0·00
1st Sept. 1895 ...	2	2	91·4	67·7	23·7	57	38	N.W.	W.NW,	321·92	0·00
2nd „ „ ...	2	...	92·9	68·8	24 1	57	39	N.W.	N.W.	250·12	0·00
3rd „ „ ...	1	...	91·9	71·2	20·7	56	40	N.W.	N.W.	313·19	0·00
6th „ „ ...	1	...	73·0	68·0	5·0	93	92	W.	W.S.W.	283·84	1·45
11th „ „ ...	1	1	91·1	69·1	22·0	62	44	N.W.	N.W.	245·90	0·00
20th „ „ ...	1	1	86·7	70·2	16·5	90	80	N.W.	N.W.	159·12	0·65
23rd „ „ ...	1	1	85·2	69·0	16·2	78	61	N.W.	N.N.E.	191·01	0·11
27th „ „ ...	1	...	91·3	72·1	19·2	66	63	N.W.	S.	118·00	0 00
14th October „ ...	4	3	93·8	68·2	25·6	53	32	E.N.E.	N.E.	162·50	0·00
19th „ „ ...	2	2	90·4	68·8	21·6	62	45	S.E.	S.E.	152·66	0·17
28th „ „ ...	2	1	82·9	70·0	12·9	66	60	N.	N.E.	165·10	0·00
13st „ „ ...	1	...	80·5	69·3	11·2	88	76	S.E.	S.E.	94·85	0·33

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1895—continued.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent. (100 being Saturation.)		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Directions, 10 H.	Directions, 16 H.	Velocity Miles per diem.	
Shola'pur—*continued.*											
7th Nov. 1895 ...	4	2	93·0	61·5	31·5	39	22	N.	N.N.E.	78·14	0·00
8th „ „ ...	11	5	89·9	61·5	28·4	45	32	S.E.	N.E.	140·78	0·00
10th „ „ ...	3	3	92·2	61·4	30·8	41	29	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	126·22	0·00
11th „ „ ...	1	1	92·4	62·4	30·0	38	35	E.N.E.	E.	184·97	0·00
19th „ „ ...	3	2	89·2	63·6	25·6	39	31	S.E.	S.E.	187·04	0·00
20th „ „ ...	1	...	88·2	64·2	24·0	52	35	S.E.	N.E.	141·82	0·00
21st „ „ ...	1	...	88·5	63·8	24·7	52	38	S.E.	E.N.E.	168·24	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	...	1	88·7	63·2	25·5	54	33	E.S.E.	N.N.E.	179·59	0·00
27th „ „ ...	1	1	85·5	57·8	27·7	35	24	S.E.	N.E.	174·79	0·00
28th „ „ ...	1	...	88·1	56·6	31·5	39	23	S.E.	E.	165·01	0·00
3rd Dec. „ ...	1	...	88·5	62·8	25·7	31	34	N.N.W.	N.W.	153·10	0·00
9th „ „ ...	2	1	81·7	56·5	25·2	22	20	N.E.	N.E.	196·64	0·00

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Ratnágiri during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1895.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent. (100 being Saturation.)		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Directions, 10 H.	Directions, 16 H.	Velocity Miles per diem.	
Ratna'giri.											
7th July 1895 ...	1	1	83·1	78·1	5·0	79	89	W.N.W.	N.W.	241	0·50
21st „ „ ...	1	...	84·1	76·5	7·6	87	84	S.W.	S.W.	211	0·57
22nd „ „ ...	2	...	83·9	78·1	5·8	88	79	W.S.W.	S.W.	230	0·16
23rd „ „ ...	4	...	84·6	76·1	8·5	85	82	S.W.	W.S.W.	201	0·25
24th „ „ ...	...	2	82·6	77·1	5·5	81	83	W.S.W.	S.W.	193	0·44
25th „ „ ...	1	1	83·9	76·1	7·8	88	87	S.W.	W.S.W.	173	0·37
26th „ „ ...	1	2	83·0	76·7	6·3	84	80	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	219	0·40
28th „ „ ...	1	1	82·4	75·4	7·0	93	94	S.W.	S.W.	137	0·77
29th „ „ ...	1	...	82·4	75·6	6·8	83	82	S.W.	W.S.W.	152	1·08
14th Aug. „ ...	3	...	81·6	78·0	3·6	85	83	S.	S.	312	0·19
15th „ „ ...	1	1	82·8	78·4	4·4	81	81	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	257	0·03
21st „ „ ...	1	...	84·8	77·2	7·6	80	71	W.N.W	W.N.W.	310	0·01
22nd „ „ ...	...	1	85·4	74·0	11·4	81	81	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	245	0·14
4th Dec. „ ...	2	1	91·8	75·0	16·8	75	77	S.S.E.	N.E.	3.03	0·47
11th „ „ ...	3	2	93·5	73·3	20·2	49	66	N.N.E.	N.W.	316	0·00

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions in Belgaum Town during the outbreak in the year 1895.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean daily air moisture	Direction. Morning.	Direction. Evening.	Miles per day.	Rainfall in Inches.
					Belgaum.					
14th December 1895...	1	1	78·3	51·9	26·4	30	E.S.E.	S.S.E.	356	0·00
15th „ „ ...	4	...	80·2	60·9	19·3	42	E.S.E.	S.S.E.	271	0·00
16th „ „ ...	1	...	80·1	57·2	22·9	43	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	172	0·00
17th „ „ ...	1	2	83·0	56·6	26·4	43	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	200	0·00
20th „ „ ...	1	1	83·4	63·2	20·2	42	E.S.E.	E.N.E.	342	0·00

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned city during the outbreak in the year 1895.

Month and Date.	Cholera. Cases.	Cholera. Deaths.	Temperature. Mean of daily maximum.	Temperature. Mean of daily minimum.	Temperature. Range.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Rainfall in Inches.
				Surat.				
21st May 1895	1	...	94·4	74·6	19·8	W.	L.	0·00
22nd „ „	...	1	96·0	80·6	15·4	S.W.	M.	0·00
5th Oct. „	2	1	90·7	71·3	19·4	S.W.	L.	0·00

APPENDIX IV.

Military Works, Sanitary.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1895.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1895.
1	2	3
Poona District.		
Poona	In progress... Rs.	Iron pipe flushing scheme for flushing north portion of Sadar Bazár. Estimated cost Rs. 5,991.
Do.	184	Constructing stone masonry drains to latrines for males and females.
Do.	84	Enlarging cisterns for bath water in the rest camp.
Do.	20	Constructing sinks to bath rooms in the old Sapper Lines.
Do.	170	Substituting wire fence for cactus hedges to staff quarters, Wanowri Lines.
Do.	750	Substituting wire fence for cactus hedges to Escort Lines.
Do.	350	Waste-water drains to bathing tank, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.
Do.	177	Extension of waste-water drains to 4th Bombay Rifles Hospital.
Do.	320	Filling in old Malcolm Tank, Sadar Bazár.
Do.	380	Constructing new flushing drains in the Sadar Bazár.
Ahmednagar	100	Fixing a rotary pattern pump over the masonry tank outside the shower bath, Station Hospital.
Do.	1,906	An open V-shaped drain has been made behind the patcheries, and dirty water is now run into the open drain from the single men's barracks.
Kirkee	87	Constructing small drains to Nos. 5 and 6 ordnance quarters.
Do.	43	Alterations to drains, Body Guard Lines.
Do.	120	Constructing drains to No. 5 married quarters to S. and M. Lines.
Sátára	11	Providing glazed shutters to windows of Hospital store-room.
Do.	25	Removing the latrine opposite Commissariat compound, and erecting it at the back of the Station Hospital.
Do.	15	Fixing glazed shutters to windows of New Bakery.
Do.	1,153	Providing stone paving to the ground floor rooms of the Barracks in Fort.
Do.	78	Providing ventilators over windows on Hill Fort Barracks.
Sirúr	.....	None.
Purandhar	15	Improving the drainage in the compound of the Station Hospital.
Málegaon	.....	None.
Bombay District.		
Bombay, Colába ...	40	Providing temporary latrine accommodation at Colába Depot.
Do. ...	143	Providing latrine accommodation for native guards and lascars at Tank Bandar, Sewri and Rowli Magazines.
Baroda...	100	Clearing out wells and encamping grounds at Etola, Miyágaon and Baroda.
Do.	89	Clearing the drains on the regimental parade ground at Baroda.
Do.	113	Special repairs to one of the wells provided in the auxiliary buildings, Native Infantry, at Baroda.
Bhúj	.....	None.
Surat	.....	None.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1895.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1895.
1	2	3
Bombay District—continued.	Rs.	
Devláli...	84	Constructing a bath room at the matron's quarters at the Family Hospital.
Thána	24	Special repairs to the Military Hospital.
Do.	697	Do. to four blocks of the Military Lines.
Do.	108	Do. quarter guard.
Do.	50	Do. Native Infantry pendalls.
Khandála	340	Relaying of the water-supply pipes from the reservoir to the wash houses of both barracks on one slope. The old pipes went over intervening high ground, which interfered with the flow of water.
Mhow District.		
Nasirabad	1,687	Converting Nos. 1 and 2 patcheries into barracks in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	1,360	Special repairs to roof of Native Infantry Hospital.
Do.	331	Do. to sewer in Government Bakery.
Do.	260	Do. to roof of slaughter-house No. 18 in Commissariat Lines.
Do.	47	Building a wall, 7′ high, between the cook houses Nos. 29 and 30.
Do.	183	Substituting pannelled doors for glazed ones in the detention room of the quarter guard, and removing ceiling cloths in Nos. 1 and 3 Barracks, and white-washing the roof in Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	63	Constructing an experimental oven in one of the Bombay Infantry cook-houses.
Do.	95	Raising wall of the slaughter yard to an uniform height of 6′ 6″
Do.	25	Replacing cactus hedge round N. C. Hospital and Reserve Tank.
Do.	29	Laying on water pipe to the Roman Catholic Chapel for the use of the troops.
Do.	16	Providing peep holes with sliding shutters to the doors of cells in the E. I., R. A., N. I. and N. C. cells.
Do.	20	Improving Nos. 80 and 81 bells of arms in Bombay Infantry Lines.
Do.	148	Lime painting the roofs of Royal Artillery Barracks where ceiling cloths have been removed.
Nasirabad	87	Laying on water pipe from the main to the hay stacks in the Native Cavalry Lines
Mhow...	32	Improving the ventilation to the urinary attached to the canteen in the Bombay Infantry Lines, and adding a trough.
Do.	49	Constructing a urinal for the canteen in the Bombay Cavalry Lines.
Do.	10	Constructing a sink and drain to carry off waste water from the beer store in the Bombay Infantry Lines.
Do.	32	Extending a drain leading from No. 2 Block of the Station Hospital towards the north.
Do.	23	Providing ventilating openings to the cook-houses of single men's barracks in the Royal Horse Artillery Lines.
Do.	28	Constructing a bath room for the officers' ward in the Section Hospital.
Neemuch	34	Providing a moveable latrine in the Commissariat Transport Lines.
Indore	259	Extending masonry waste-water drain attached to the lavatory of European Infantry Barracks.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1895.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1895.
1	2	3
Mhow District—continued.	Rs.	
Indore	31	Constructing a masonry dust-bin for European Infantry Officers' quarters of the Native Infantry.
Do.	111	Providing Neemuch stone floor for the seats and passages of servants' latrine and constructing a dust-bin for stable refuse of European Infantry Officers' quarters.
Do.	10	Improvements to latrines attached to Native Infantry Hospital and Hospital Assistant's quarters.
Do.	214	Cleaning well No. 1 attached to European Infantry Lines.
Do.	479	Providing sheet iron covering for well No. 1 of European Infantry Barracks.
Do.	21	Paving the floor of the latrine attached to the Treasury guard-room.
Do.	48	Repairs to infectious disease shed attached to Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	110	Relaying with Neemuch stone the floor of the patients' ward of the Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	62	Providing Neemuch stone floor for servants' latrine attached to European Infantry Barracks.
Do.	126	Improvements to latrines attached to servants' quarters of the Station Hospital.
Do.	85	Providing Neemuch stone floor to the latrines attached to the Native Officers' quaraters.
Mehidpur	.....	Not received.
Agar (Indore Division).	96	Clearing three wells in Cavalry Lines.
.....	202	Constructing a new watering trough for the cavalry wells and extending the existing water trough of the well near Sikh Lines.
Asirgarh	.....	None.
Deesa District.		
Deesa	49	Constructing a metalled drain round the sick horse stable.
Do.	22	Cement flooring in liquor bar No. 9 (canteen).
Do.	39	Erecting iron latrine of 6 seats for the use of followers.
Do.	56	Altering iron latrine of 6 seats into 3 iron latrines of 2 seats.
Do.	29	Constructing an iron latrine of 2 seats for the use of followers.
Do	67	Providing 6 sun shades to Station Hospital.
Do.	5	Constructing 4 doors and 4 windows in the wall of the Commissariat godown.
Do.	6	Constructing concrete drain to carry off waste water from the trough of well No. 3 in Transport Lines.
Do.	84	Cleaning and removing grass and rank vegetation from ground round buildings in the European Infantry Lines.
Ahmedabad	53,696	The work of extending the Ahmedabad municipal water works to cantonment has been carried out and will be completed by the end of March 1896. Reservoir tanks to hold 50,000 gallons of water are provided near the Native Infantry Hospital, from which water will be distributed to the different parts of the cantonment by means of pipes, stand posts, &c.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1895.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1895.
1	2	3
Deesa District—continued.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	53	Constructing a room for patients in the rear verandah of the Station Hospital.
Rájkot...	173	Military wells have been cleaned out and maintained in good state throughout the year.
Mount Abu	4	Making drain and cesspool for Sergeant's Mess kitchen.
Nágpur District.		
Kámpti	Done by the monthly establishment with old materials. Rs.	Alterations to latrines attached to the Staff Sargeant's quarters, British Infantry Lines.
Do.	248	Removal of the faulty drain between cook-houses Nos. 32 and 28, British Infantry Lines.
Do.	690	Constructing masonry drains in the Native Infantry Left Flank Lines.
Do.	Done regimentally. Rs.	Repairs to the floors of the washing places in the Native Infantry Lines throughout.
Sitábuldi	49	Construction of a masonry drain along the front of the Officers' stable.
Ráipur	27	Wells in the Military Lines cleaned.
Do.	169	Repairs to latrines in the Sepoys' lines.
Sambulpur	16	Clearing 2 wells within cantonment limits.
Do.	1,515	Improving the drainage of the Native Infantry Lines.
Sind District.		
Karáchi	.....	None.
Hyderabad	.....	None.
Jacobabad	.....	Not received.
Aden	.....	None.
Ghizri	.....	None.
Aden District.		
Aden—Steamer Point	.....	None.
„ Isthmus Position.	.....	None.
„ Crater Position ...	.....	None.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Entire Income in each Municipality and Allotment for Sanitary Purposes during the year 1894-95.

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Estimated Income, 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleaning, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad District.																			
1. Ahmedabad	143,664	351,369	43·30	89·73	1,52,126	1,36,503	92,268	90,245	4,148	3,575	35,0[illegible]2	25,187	80	65	1,215	205	19,333	17,226	Drainage system extended and further in progress. Experimental Sewage Farm.
2. Dholka...	16,489	14,095	40·04	83·97	5,644	4,739	3,824	3,549	800	483	570	358	...	...	...	...	450	349	None.
3. Viramgám	23,010	39,551	31·84	100·00	12,578	12,578	10,386	10,386	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2,187	2,187	Drainage improvement round the town. Construction of escape culvert on the north-eastern corner of the Gangasur Tank. Diversion of the water coming towards the town.
4. Prántij...	8,764	7,008	39·31	96·23	2,790	2,6[illegible]5	1,980	1,907	620	590	190	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
5. Modása	7,031	6,295	40·17	87·54	2,529	2,214	1,514	1,371	650	516	365	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
6. Dhandhuka	9,576	13,103	22·12	83·72	2,899	2,427	487	410	...	...	1,848	1,652	...	...	480	281	84	84	None.
7. Gogha	6,4[illegible]5	5,852	35·47	77·75	2,072	1,611	611	599	300	171	275	116	...	...	...	...	886	725	None.
8. Sánand...	7,784	6,565	9·25	81·38	607	494	407	407	...	...	165	52	...	...	...	...	35	35	None.
9. Dholera	10,087	10,010	44·15	94·81	4,431	4,201	1,650	1,543	...	...	524	416	...	...	...	...	2,257	2,242	None.
10. Mándal...	8,028	1,852	33·37	100·00	618	618	574	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	None.
11. Ranpur	5,838	5,832	31·48	42·15	1,846	778	448	156	700	59	678	543	...	...	...	...	20	20	None.
Total ...	246,686	461,562	40·76	89·75	1,88,140	1,6[illegible],848	1,34,149	1,11,147	7,218	5,394	39,702	28,844	80	65	1,695	486	25,296	22,912	
Kaira District.																			
12. Kaira	10,101	11,698	53·27	97·75	6,[illegible]31	6,091	4,331	4,061	1,500	1,495	400	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
13. Mehmadabad	7,842	5,[illegible]20	32·82	99·63	1,910	1,903	1,215	1,244	640	634	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
14. Nadiad	29 048	52,873	44·27	63·16	23,394	14,777	13,582	8,701	...	...	560	115	...	...	110	96	9,142	5,865	Drainage for removing surplus water is completed, and the removal of embankment between the Kund and Sher Tank to increase water capacity is undertaken.
15. Kapadvanj	11 805	1[illegible],400	21·41	89·76	3 947	3,543	2,266	2,120	1,160	1,025	161	110	...	...	360	288	...	...	None.
16. Dakor ...	9 487	20,304	29·27	37· 5	5,93[illegible]	2,206	1,713	1,400	500	500	3,615	300	...	..	...	...	110	6	A well sunk in the bed of the river Shedi.
17. Borsad...	12,160	8 297	43·0[illegible]	53·[illegible]2	3,571	1,897	2,511	1,489	200	41	800	304	...	...	...	...	60	60	None.
18. Anand	9,[illegible]14	5,0[illegible]8	38·[illegible]	77 03	1,946	1,499	1,221	1,075	375	323	50	11	...	...	...	...	300	90	None.
19. Umreth	15,635	11,877	26·30	85·60	3,124	2,735	2,674	2,465	310	125	'40	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
20. Od	8,082	5,736	18·41	90 53	1,056	956	570	526	50	45	436	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.

21. Matar	4,642	3,840	43·67	80·92	1,677	1,357	514	428	550	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	407	None.
22. Mahudha	9,436	7,554	18·37	90·06	1,388	1,250	1,105	1,023	138	116	145	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Total ...	1,30,455	1,51,487	35·77	70·53	54,182	38,214	31,732	24,532	5,423	4,832	6,332	2,038	...	...	470	384	10,225	6,428	
Panch Mahals District.																			
23. Godra	14,691	19,393	15·78	92·26	3,050	2,814	2,475	2,277	...	26	150	161	...	...	275	260	170	150	None.
24. Dohad	12,938	14,528	19·86	86·72	2,885	2,502	1,678	1,474	...	...	400	372	...	...	700	549	170	107	None.
25. Kalol	4,096	4,080	11·10	85·59	465	398	310	291	...	...	120	72	...	...	...	...	35	35	None.
Total ...	31,722	37,931	16·87	89·12	6,400	5,714	4,460	3,982	...	26	670	605	...	...	975	809	295	292	
Broach District.																			
26. Broach	40,168	86,612	36·21	68·11	31,364	21,363	25,210	17,488	...	...	1,500	413	...	...	2,100	1,709	2,524	1,753	Slaughter-house shut from a view of the passers-by by a screen wall.
27. Anklesvar	10,625	19,152	39·60	83·18	7,574	6,301	5,110	4,445	...	...	148	8	...	...	105	60	2,191	1,788	None.
28. Jambusar	12,079	11,552	45·01	68·67	5,200	3,571	2,350	2,001	1,000	629	325	282	...	...	200	186	1,325	474	A new slaughter-house built and a culvert on the Nageshwar tank completed.
29. Hansot	4,435	3,070	17·72	95·95	544	522	468	467	...	...	50	29	...	...	...	...	26	26	None.
30. Amod	5,007	7,950	31·32	71·00	2,490	1,768	1,870	1,360	520	343	100	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Total ...	72,314	1,28,336	36·76	71·05	47,182	33,525	35,068	25,761	1,520	972	2,123	797	...	...	2,405	1,954	6,066	4,041	
Surat District.																			
31. Surat	1,08,693	5,14,918	31·66	90·62	1,63,054	1,47,762	92,052	82,610	34,881	30,101	31,117	31,117	...	...	4,504	3,794	500	140	Protective works are in progress.
32. Rander	10,926	14,594	34·37	78·57	5,016	3,941	1,699	1,492	2,671	1,939	150	150	...	...	100	70	396	290	None.
33. Bulsar	14,779	19,846	32·47	77·28	6,444	4,980	5,760	4,718	...	...	684	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34. Mandvi	3,965	5,746	35·90	51·72	2,063	1,068	1,386	932	50	47	560	23	...	...	15	14	52	52	None.
Total ...	1,38,363	5,55,104	31·81	89·34	1,76,577	1,57,751	1,00,897	89,752	37,602	32,087	32,511	31,552	...	...	4,619	3,878	948	482	
Thana District.																			
35. Thana	16,839	31,129	30·17	94·54	9,393	8,881	7,200	6,971	...	...	1,848	1,490	...	...	345	420	...	...	None.
36. Kurla	11,406	30,044	63·77	91·38	19,160	18,084	4,304	4,208	300	102	13,700	13,237	...	...	56	19	800	518	None.
37. Bandra	17,465	44,080	52·06	91·77	22,946	21,057	2,714	2,044	...	...	12,240	12,076	...	...	464	464	7,528	6,273	None.
38. Bassein	11,182	9,087	20·28	87·95	1,843	1,681	817	719	853	812	50	...	...	...	35	2	88	88	None.
39. Mahim-Kelva	6,923	5,240	20·40	92·52	1,069	989	90	90	937	851	17	17	...	...	...	...	31	31	None.
40. Bhiwndi	14,213	18,716	15·3	96·02	2,788	2,677	2,522	2,495	...	...	156	82	110	100	..	...	...	...	None.
41. Kalyan	11,685	15,498	46·10	77·18	7,144	5,514	5,444	5,055	200	168	400	257	...	...	1,100	34	...	...	None.
Total ...	89,713	1,53,794	41·84	91·42	64,343	58,823	23,091	21,582	2,284	1,933	28,411	27,359	110	100	2,000	939	8,447	6,910	
CENTRAL DIVISION.																			
Ahmednagar District.																			
42. Ahmednagar	36,033	70,146	55·94	89·13	39,230	31,972	22,165	20,718	...	...	13,821	12,758	...	...	1,448	1,103	1,029	963	Over 2,000 feet in length 9" pipes were laid to improve the Nepti Nimbgaon aqueduct.
43. Bhingar	5,490	4,915	4·25	6·4	2,575	1,830	2,250	1,817		...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
44. Sangamner	10,653	13,514	14·25	87·91	5,688	2,500	2,615	2,527			75	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
45. Varvandi	5,119	5,514	48·51	74·40	2,077	1,912	817	448	1,000	1,500	250	34	...	..	...	..	...	...	None.
Total ...	57,295	94,089	48·7	87·85	49,570	41,214	28,847	25,510	1,000	1,500	14,171	12,824	...	..	1,448	1,103	1,029	963	

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Estimated Income, 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
Khándesh District.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46. Amalner	7,958	4,855	41·56	97·64	2,018	1,960	558	551	1,385	1,381	75	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
47. Párola...	14,539	9,304	33·26	93·53	3,095	2,896	900	1,134	25	4	700	474	...	...	100	40	1,370	1,244	
48. Erandol	12,557	5,929	43·95	91·28	2,606	2,379	2,406	2,308	...	...	100	64	...	...	160	7	...	...	
49. Dharangaon	14,357	6,988	64·38	87·78	4,499	3,950	2,400	2,275	1,100	860	209	145	...	...	190	141	600	529	None.
50. Bhádgaon	7,287	3,201	36·93	91·12	1,182	1,077	732	742	300	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	123	None.
51. Máheji (Temporary)...	998	1,373	31·17	95·56	428	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	409	...	...	...	...	None.
52. Chopda	15,535	10,648	58·24	42·52	6,200	2,636	2,800	1,097	...	...	200	22	...	...	1,200	154	2,000	1,363	None.
53. Shirpur	7,864	9,518	80·30	35·55	7,643	2,717	4,589	1,153	1,750	1,500	240	3	5	...	1,000	2	59	59	569 feet of road with masonry gutters.
54. Sindkheda	4,293	3,614	12·40	102·46	448	459	400	422	...	...	48	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
55. Betavad	3,464	3,925	80·57	48·98	927	454	320	372	412	39	20	3	...	...	175	40	...	...	None.
56. Sávda...	7,142	10,685	37·25	68·49	3,970	2,719	1,815	1,342	640	257	15	15	...	...	50	...	1,450	1,105	None.
57. Yával...	10,801	7,963	14·74	86·20	1,174	1,012	1,000	840	128	128	...	...	...	...	25	23	21	21	None.
58. Varangaon	5,091	2,286	26·25	74·67	600	448	400	336	100	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	30	None.
59. Bhusával	11,445	19,712	53·75	83·52	10,596	8,829	2,046	1,754	2,650	2,221	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,995	3,900	2,859	Stone gutters for removing dirty water were constructed.
60. Jalgaon	14,538	6,400	344·36	43·01	22,039	9,480	9,495	7,632	...	...	12,444	1,751	...	...	100	97	...	...	5,651 running feet of oval shaped gutters were built.
61. Dhulia	21,888	74,215	18·80	61·72	13,950	8,638	6,318	5,384	3,175	2,730	200	98	...	...	437	411	3,820	15	The Dedargaon Tank work is completed and the town distribution has commenced. Rs. 91,915 have been spent on this work during the year. Temporary latrines of bamboo battens have been constructed.
62. Songhir	4,616	2,674	32·31	101·15	864	875	264	264	...	...	475	469	...	...	...	...	125	142	
63. Taloda	6,292	6,335	57·49	76·96	3,642	2,803	1,400	1,263	...	...	342	342	...	...	...	...	1,900	1,198	None.
64. Shahada	5,441	6,882	49·81	91·20	3,295	3,004	1,371	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	1,923	None.
65. Prakásha	3,776	2,303	35·54	96·07	814	782	432	424	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	357	357	None.
66. Nandurbár	7,666	12,227	43·57	98·07	5,327	5,232	1,400	1,373	2,141	2,015	675	673	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,171	None.
67. Faizpur	9,482	6,716	54·02	94·60	3,628	3,432	868	743	2,600	2,547	115	100	...	...	...	...	45	42	Gutters were built, and some measures were taken to purify the air during the prevalence of cholera.
68. Ráver...	6,788	1,096	9·49	62·50	104	65	85	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	7	7	Cholera pills were purchased and used during the prevalence of cholera.
Total ..	2,03,818	2,17,959	...	...	99,049	66,256	41,999	32,536	16,406	13,976	15,883	4,225	433	409	5,389	2,922	18,939	12,188	
Násik District.																			
69. Málegaon	15,563	18,354	36·90	95·18	6,772	6,378	6,324	5,930	...	...	250	250	...	...	198	198	...	...	None.
70. Yeola...	18,861	26,632	35·80	89·46	9,534	7,576	7,534	6,406	...	...	2,000	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.

71. Násik	24,400	64,156	38·69	83·27	30,041	25,014	24,820	20,998	...	...	3,359	3,343	...	...	1,540	366	322	307	Six new metal latrines have been erected during the year.
72. Sinnar	8,319	5,412	26·29	87·28	1,423	1,242	936	907	...	...	32	21	...	...	...	...	455	314	None.
73. Igatpuri	6,814	13,830	30·21	54·93	4,178	2,295	2,198	2,020	...	...	300	203	...	...	1,680	72	...	...	None.
74. Trimbak	4,084	6,096	35·61	64·03	2,171	1,390	1,861	1,259	100	57	2 0	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Total ...	77,981	134,480	40·24	81·11	54,119	43,895	43,673	37,520	100	57	6,151	5,061	...	...	3,418	636	777	621	
Poona District.																			
75. Poona City	1,18,647	343,767	67·44	86·33	2,71,198	1,82,329	97,615	91,914	24,550	21,406	25,662	24,397	...	...	25,832	15,850	37,539	28,762	None.
76. Sásvad	5,684	3,600	44·0	87·65	1,587	1,391	973	860	400	357	195	149	4	4	15	21	...	...	None.
77. Jejuri...	3,479	7,536	39·48	89·65	2,975	2,667	1,247	1,127	100	48	749	621	570	567	309	304	...	...	None.
78. Bárámati	5,410	1,400	173·36	171·17	2,427	2,698	1,697	1,899	630	693	100	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
79. Indápur	5,246	4,240	29·65	90·06	1,257	1,132	549	534	250	238	408	315	...	...	...	...	50	45	None.
80. Sirúr	5,574	9,361	46·45	83·90	4,348	3,648	2,691	2,250	125	75	1,200	1,013	...	...	60	59	272	251	Construction of masonry pits for the accumulation of dirty water is going one.
81. Talegaon Dábhida ...	4,476	7,008	15·21	94·93	1,066	1,012	492	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	570	None.
82. Lonávla	3,582	4,820	62·24	94·90	3,000	2,847	1,750	1,733	...	...	500	497	...	...	250	184	500	433	A latrine with 10 seats for males and females.
83. Khed	3,947	1,287	40·80	69·71	525	366	400	285	...	...	125	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
84. Á'landi	2,143	10,616	9·59	137·43	1,018	1,399	408	405	50	...	75	475	485	519	...	...	...	...	Public latrines are under construction.
85. Junnar	11,984	6,558	28·66	75·90	1,880	1,427	550	548	...	...	386	249	614	614	...	...	330	16	None.
86. Poona Suburban M ...	7,910	22,199	38·23	80·53	8,487	6,835	6,587	5,115	300	243	1,050	1,012	350	345	...	...	200	120	Two sets of latrines purchased.
Total ...	178,082	4,22,392	56·76	86·65	2,39,768	2,07,751	1,14,959	1,07,112	26,405	23,060	30,450	28,915	2,023	2,049	26,466	16,418	39,465	30,197	
Sátára District.																			
87. Sátára	25,749	59,891	22·99	171·95	13,766	23,670	7,121	8,374	625	598	4,520	12,583	...	...	1,500	2,115	...	...	None.
88. Wái	12,473	12,562	38·13	89·98	4,790	4,310	2,923	2,542	...	...	200	171	...	...	22	22	1,645	1,575	None.
89. Rahimatpur	6,674	3,245	43·20	67·05	1,402	940	312	312	250	214	40	22	...	...	...	...	800	392	None.
90. Karád	12,080	11,423	32·82	69·92	3,750	2,622	2,360	1,943	...	...	425	264	50	103	525	146	390	166	Free distribution of cholera medicine at the time of cholera outbreak. Removal of prickly-pears.
91. Islámpur	10,650	6,549	14·60	88·78	956	843	500	387	...	...	456	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
92. Ashta	11,402	7,259	18·38	35·08	1,334	468	812	414	...	...	512	52	...	...	10	2	...	...	None.
93. Tásgaon	11,251	6,556	39·69	39·12	2,602	1,018	1,052	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	21	None.
94. Vita	3,847	2,752	18·42	83·43	507	423	363	342	...	...	114	60	...	...	...	...	30	21	None.
95. Mayni	4,789	2,286	14·22	100·00	325	325	140	140	170	170	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
96. Pussesivli	2,900	2,613	26·60	94·24	695	556	157	157	313	218	50	11	...	...	25	20	150	150	None.
97. Mhasvad	6,475	4,116	51·72	122·08	2,129	2,599	887	779	225	96	200	87	100	95	...	...	717	1,542	None.
98. Malcolm Petha ...	3,413	16,670	29·45	90·32	4,910	4,425	3,000	2,610	...	...	400	375	...	...	1,510	1,440	...	...	None.
99. Satára Suburban M...	3,353	7,070	56·28	85·00	3,979	3,382	2,610	2,456	492	433	260	260	...	...	267	...	350	233	None.
Total ...	114,426	1,42,992	28·77	110·78	41,145	45,581	22,237	21,453	2,075	1,729	7,192	14,356	150	198	3,859	3,745	5,632	4,100	
Sholápur District.																			
100. Sholápur ...	61,915	1,92,995	35·33	84·36	68,186	57,570	23,481	17,181	1,100	1,002	40,322	37,338	300	199	2,203	1,147	700	653	None.
101. Barsi	20,575	54,861	10·55	87·57	9,234	8,086	7,580	6,824	...	...	1,196	1,123	...	...	25	24	133	115	None.
102. Karmála	6,165	8,084	58·24	73·87	4,708	2,538	1,819	1,431	50	33	1,600	100	...	...	110	86	1,129	888	None.
103. Pandhar	19,976	77,717	38·91	108·28	30,237	32,713	12,337	11,173	160	41	1,248	1,248	5,500	3,841	6,127	11,426	4,925	4,714	Two cisterns.
104. Sángola	5,718	7,817	53·33	7·80	4,169	325	286	247	50	50	3,815	10	8	8	10	10	...	...	None.
Total	114,379	3,71,477	34·37	96·85	1,16,534	1,01,212	45,503	37,136	1,360	1,126	48,181	39,819	5,808	4,048	8,555	12,693	6,887	6,370	

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Estimated Income, 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																			
Belgaum District.																			
105. Belgaum	27,952	51,331	43·80	96·34	22,482	21,659	22,006	21,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	225	251	251	None.
106. Nipáni	11,731	14,800	49·08	46·97	7,264	3,412	2,537	2,301	...	...	3,350	809	...	...	60	92	1,317	210	New water-works were completed, but owing to the want of supply the Public Works Department has proposed to lay a new pipe line from the old service reservoir to the first houd.
107. Athni	10,405	13,437	51·50	99·45	6,920	6,880	3,002	2,988	1,205	1,200	...	...	...	...	222	221	2,491	2,471	None.
108. Gokák	12,106	7,523	64·47	96·66	4,850	4,688	3,640	3,571	595	506	50	50	...	...	...	...	565	561	None.
109. Saundatti Yellama...	7,180	19,784	20·11	75·95	3,979	3,022	1,108	1,059	1,329	1,237	1,032	233	300	292	...	...	210	201	None.
110. Yamkanmardi ...	5,752	1,896	...	...	...	186	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Total ...	75,126	1,08,771	41·83	87·59	45,495	39,847	32,293	31,288	3,129	2,943	4,432	1,092	300	292	507	538	4,834	3,694	
Dhárwár District.																			
111. Dhárwár	32,672	47,739	34·90	62·84	16,663	10,471	7,286	7,029	1,700	900	5,296	1,178	...	...	896	589	1,485	775	Some gutters and drains were built.
112. Hubli...	50,782	81,834	28·53	95·72	23,344	22,346	11,904	11,591	500	102	10,060	9,980	250	243	630	430	...	...	Water from the new reservoir was supplied to the town.
113. Gadag Bettigeri ...	23,203	37,417	31·35	77·98	11,730	9,147	3,819	3,611	...	...	1,228	1,239	...	...	1,200	...	5,483	4,297	Completion of the construction of a potable water well. One nightsoil cart and 40 seats of public latrines.
114. Navalgund	9,040	703	18·66	86·13	1,312	1,130	140	61	816	761	356	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
115. Yámnur	984	9,655	26,93	54·96	2,600	1,425	150	144	...	...	1,900	798	500	435	...	...	50	48	Stone pitching to the tank.
116. Nargund	9,449	5,172	46·77	88·30	2,419	2,136	506	353	300	170	1,583	1,583	...	...	...	...	30	30	None.
117. Ránebennur ...	12,559	7,122	37·64	64·15	2,681	1,720	1,135	1,113	900	370	446	162	...	...	200	75	...	...	
118. Gudgudd ápur ...	768	2,000	65·75	96·27	1,315	1,266	...	...	300	300	1,000	961	15	5	...	...	...	...	The well water-supply has been greatly improved.
119. Bayádgi	4,460	11,725	78·65	65·19	9,222	6,005	1,040	791	7,136	4,929	1,046	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	
120. Háveri	5,652	4,108	33·47	101·31	1,375	1,393	600	599	440	368	210	330	...	...	...	...	125	96	Much prickly pear removed.
Total ...	1,49,574	2,07,475	35·02	78·51	72,661	57,039	26,580	25,292	12,092	7,900	23,125	16,824	765	683	2,926	1,094	7,173	5,246	
Bijápur District.																			
121. Bijapur	16,717	20,470	114·19	91·81	23,375	21,160	6,283	5,258	1,000	360	1,672	1,424	...	...	13,964	13,962	456	456	None.
122. Bágalkot	17,897	25,250	60·71	64·98	15,329	9,961	14,379	9,319	400	405	50	...	...	...	500	237	...	...	Some new drains to principal streets were constructed.

123. Ilkal	11,201	7,735	36·24	88·26	2,803	2,474	2,353	2,177	400	266	...	...	...	...	50	31	...	...	None.
124. Guleldgudd	15,354	9,655	41·73	51·48	4,029	2,074	2,345	1,604	100	90	1,200	89	...	...	...	...	334	291	None.
Total ...	61,169	63,110	72·15	78·99	45,536	35,969	25,360	18,358	1,900	1,121	2,922	1,513	...	...	14,514	14,230	840	747	
Kánara District.																			
125. Kárwár	14,293	11,490	25·07	83·68	2,880	2,410	2,660	2,354	...	...	50	6	...	...	100	18	70	32	None.
126. Kumta	10,640	16,808	10·77	89·78	1,810	1,625	1,350	1,302	175	174	75	38	...	...	210	111	...	...	None.
127. Sirsi	6,644	8,906	33·34	79·56	2,970	2,363	2,535	2,173	100	15	200	86	...	...	40	38	95	51	None.
128. Haliyál	6,180	5,783	54·25	76·95	3,137	2,414	898	841	25	...	359	314	...	...	277	216	1,578	1,043	None.
129. Gokran	4,342	1,638	38·46	78·25	630	493	163	160	145	99	138	60	141	136	...	...	40	38	None.
130. Ulvi (temporary) ...	11,284	1,006	...	...	...	57	...	39	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary fair arrangements.
131. Honávar	6,207	4,463	18·89	80·90	843	682	768	513	50	162	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
132. Bhatkal	5,940	4,398	...	...	...	702	...	702	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Total ...	65,530	54,492	22·52	88·48	12,270	10,746	8,374	8,084	495	450	847	529	141	136	627	383	1,783	1,164	
Ratnágiri District.																			
133. Vengurla	10,134	11,140	59·83	94·13	6,665	6,275	1,385	1,368	45	44	257	257	...	...	175	162	4,803	4,444	None.
134. Rájápur	7,446	7,775	5·99	94·85	466	442	191	191	...	...	275	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
135. Ratnágiri	14,306	11,341	11·08	106·60	1,257	1,339	999	1,332	...	...	...	...	..	...	258	7	...	...	None.
136. Chiplún	11,378	18,744	56·71	60·13	10,629	6,391	...	...	2,555	1,725	2,733	2,301	...	...	...	...	5,341	2,365	Construction of water-supply during rainy season is completed. Sinking wells for poor is in progress.
137. Dápoli	2,685	2,278	16·64	100·00	379	379	355	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	None.
Total ...	45,949	51,278	37·83	76·44	19,396	14,826	2,930	3,246	2,600	1,769	3,265	2,809	...	...	433	169	10,168	6,833	
Kolába District.																			
138. Alibág	5,809	9,395	31·14	88·80	2,926	2,598	2,405	2,376	...	...	126	99	...	...	...	...	395	123	None.
139. Pen	7,462	7,670	17·41	92·88	1,335	1,240	885	846	450	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140. Roha-Ashtami ...	5,212	5,166	36·68	84·75	1,895	1,606	361	356	600	559	805	580	...	...	...	...	129	111	None.
141. Mahád	6,804	6,700	47·61	91·98	3,191	2,935	1,276	1,067	30	20	1,243	1,206	...	...	...	...	642	642	None.
142. Panvel	10,298	14,969	11·48	81·90	1,718	1,407	1,545	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	161	243	
143. Uran	11,422	6,300	29·70	100·00	1,871	1,871	499	499	967	967	242	242	...	...	64	64	99	99	
Total ...	47,007	50,200	...	...	12,936	11,657	6,971	6,304	2,047	1,940	2,416	2,127	...	...	76	68	1,426	1,218	
SIND DIVISION.																			
Karáchi District.																			
144. Karáchi	98,195	5,41,754	77·47	62·64	4,19,697	2,62,884	1,17,927	1,10,677	1,09,000	77,987	1,43,934	32,154	...	...	10,220	7,713	38,616	84,355	Completion of drainage works for the Native City. Extension of public latrine accommodation. Extension of water-supply to Queen's Road. A new reservoir taken in hand. Completion of two cells of improved incinerator for burning town refuse.
145. K[illegible] ...	7,[illegible]	14,508	27·23	101·90	3,959	4,025	3,401	3,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	536	...	...	None.
146. M[illegible]	2,538	2,585	20·12	98·08	520	510	480	470	...	...	30	30	...	...	10	10	...	...	None.
147. [illegible]	4,624	11,051	75·35	80·03	8,333	6,717	2,527	1,971	5,416	4,582	150	11	160	150	140	53	...	...	None.
148. B[illegible] ...	2,880	5,363	79·51	96·32	4,764	4,707	1,423	1,472	2,607	2,451	169	169	...	...	65	65	...	...	None.
149. I[illegible]	8,910	19,494	22·86	87·88	4,506	4,004	2,572	2,478	977	977	385	263	...	...	622	285	...	...	
150. P[illegible] ...	2,141	425	25·70	100·00	1,486	1,486	1,026	1,026	180	180	...		...	...	80	80	...	...	
T[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66·3	4,42,666	2,87,[illegible]3	1,[illegible]3	1,21,184	1,18,180	84,177	1,44,608	32,627	160	150	11,687	8,742	38,616	34,355	

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Estimated Income, 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hyderabad District.																			
151. Hyderabad	57,791	1,64,730	39·35	86·93	64,827	56,349	29,740	26,736	812	222	29,800	26,636	...	...	550	493	3,925	2,262	Levels are being taken for underground sewerage system.
152. Tando Muhammad Khán.	4,126	*39	...	83·84	4,304	3,609	1,694	1,622	20	8	500	378	...	...	1,380	1,327	710	274	*From fines. A well was sunk.
153. Hála	5,002	6,480	24·75	24·75	1,604	1,355	1,284	1,118	...	...	100	56	...	...	70	69	150	112	None.
154. Matari	5,815	12,651	11·07	11·07	1,400	1,308	960	938	...	...	280	256	...	...	160	114	...	...	Do.
155. Tando Alahyar ...	4,308	9,495	14·73	14·73	1,400	1,198	1,300	1,124	...	...	90	65	...	...	10	9	...	...	Do.
156. Tando Adam... ...	5,033	11,313	71·25	71·25	8,060	6,241	1,420	1,402	5,000	3,331	1,000	902	...	...	110	106	530	500	Paving nearly finished.
157. Nasarpur	3,914	3,508	13·68	13·68	480	468	450	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	...	...	None.
Total ...	85,989	2,08,216	39·42	85·93	82,075	70,528	36,848	33,380	5,832	3,561	31,770	28,293	...	...	2,310	2,146	5,315	3,148	
Thar and Párkar District.																			
158. Umarkot	3,702	8,474	23·16	86·14	1,963	1,691	1,065	1,061	99	45	510	406	...	...	239	136	50	43	None.
159. Mithi	2,991	3,507	18·19	86·68	638	553	578	538	...	...	60	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Total ...	6,693	11,981	21·71	86·27	2,601	2,244	1,643	1,599	99	45	570	421	...	...	239	136	50	43	
Shikárpur District.																			
160. Shikárpur	41,97	99,379	64·26	82·71	63,861	52,818	35,214	29,529	18,630	16,898	4,156	4,011	...	...	5,566	2,098	295	282	Improving and clearing of wells and construction of several small drains. Pavement and repairs to markets and construction of road.
161. Sukkur	29,274	2,70,973	61·23	140·47	1,65,926	2,33,073	29,270	24,894	...	1,281	1,36,030	2,06,487	...	...	626	411	...	...	Waterworks were in rapid progress towards completion. Drainage project under preparation.
162. Garhi Yásin	5,960	1,200	...	55·59	6,730	3,741	4,100	3,101	...	...	2,510	505	...	...	70	117	50	18	None.
163. Rohri...	8,786	16,700	25·40	123·18	4,240	5,223	3,940	5,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	2	...	...	Five Crawford latrines and 8 urinals.
164. Ghotki	3,288	7,440	46·91	72·52	3,490	2,531	2,590	1,668	20	12	660	643	...	...	220	208	...	...	Two Crawford latrines.
165. Lárkhána	11,805	48,604	30·3	81·0	14,737	11,939	9,446	6,967	3,900	3,734	741	748	...	...	200	82	450	408	Streets are being paved.
166. Kambar	5,341	12,093	34·4	79·9	4,164	3,316	2,010	1,881	1,414	713	250	241	...	...	175	174	315	307	Do. do.
167. Rato-dero	3,554	8,126	34·5	53·3	2,805	1,488	400	415	960	943	150	101	...	...	1,270	12	25	17	Do. do.
Total ...	109,987	4,64,515	57·25	118·11	2,65,953	3,14,129	86,970	73,676	24,924	23,581	1,44,497	2,12,736	...	...	8,427	3,104	1,135	1,032	
Upper Sind Frontier District.																			
168. Jacobabad	8,294	55,622	27·02	85·14	15,029	12,796	10,372	8,507	...	...	1,837	1,756	...	...	1,550	1,384	1,270	1,149	
Grand Total ...	2,237,828	47,49,303	45·28	84·71	2,150,827	18,21,963	9,74,086	8,69,219	2,73,131	2,15,979	5,92,426	4,96,543	9,973	8,130	1,04,595	77,961	1,96,616	1,54,131	
Málegaon Cantonment ...	3,779	1,662	...	...	2,116	1,998	2,116	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deolali do. ...	2,294	1,159	...	...	2,155	2,412	2,455	2,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the entire Income in the District Local Boards of the Bombay Presidency and Allotment for Sanitation during the year 1894-95.

District Local Boards.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages in the Circle.	Number of Villages conserved.		Income of 1894-95.	Rate per cent. of allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to allotment.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
				Number of Unions.	Number of other Villages.				Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.						Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	674,242	3,821	884	...	...	1,44,462	36·55	36·62	52,808	19,337	...	...	...	...	52,808	19,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kaira	741,074	1,609	583	...	..	2,55,033	26·25	64 34	66,999	43,211	...	...	...	...	66,399	42,910	...	...	...	...	600	301	
Panch Mahâls	281,659	1,612	677	6	161	23,382	117·33	65·24	27,435	17,898	295	250	214	87	26,926	17,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Broach	269,136	1,458	422	...	...	2,19,215	22·75	64 84	49,800	32,292	...	...	...	...	47,474	30,190	99	99	...	...	2,227	2,003	
Surat	511,461	1,653	810	...	...	2,58,787	23·77	80·31	61,503	49,394	...	...	...	...	58,463	46,399	...	...	...	...	3,040	2,995	
Thâna	729,254	3,583	1,626	1	...	1,62,124	17·94	78·02	29,079	22,687	589	250	393	285	27,435	21,690	...	...	...	...	662	462	
	3,206,826	13,736	5,002	7	161	10,63,003	27·06	64·26	2,87,624	1,84,819	884	500	607	372	2,79,505	1,78,087	99	99	...	...	6,529	5,761	
CENTRAL DIVISION.																							
Ahmednagar	830,341	6,594	1,348	...	...	3,32,865	8·80	49·90	29,303	14,622	...	...	...	...	29,303	14,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandesh	1,256,501	8,649	38.08	...	...	1,23,337	21·06	75 35	25,975	19,573	19	19	700	620	25,056	18,744	...	...	...	...	200	190	
Nâsik	763,106	5,940	1,694	...	...	2,26,089	24·84	48·07	56,157	26,997	...	..	355	91	55,777	26,881	25	25	...	...	...	...	
Poona	883,367	5,352	1,204	...	...	1,69,529	27·45	52·82	46,543	24,586	...	...	1,157	674	44,886	23,426	...	...	500	486	...	...	
Sâtâra	1,111,085	4,918	1,345	...	...	1,53,086	18·68	64·68	28,604	18,500	...	...	...	...	28,604	18,500	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Sholâpur	635,876	4,521	718	...	1	1,44,300	14·84	70·05	21,416	15,001	125	120	...	...	18,356	12,432	...	...	...	...	2,935	2,449	
	5,180,276	36,064	10,117	...	1	11,49,206	18·10	57·35	2,07,998	1,19,279	144	139	2,212	1,385	2,01,982	1,14,605	25	25	500	486	3,135	2,639	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																							
Belgaum	936,327	4,656	1,153	...	...	145,017	17·40	87·93	25,230	29,186	...	...	792	724	24,438	21,462	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Bijâpur	735,117	5,693	1,170	...	...	1,69,177	41·51	70·39	70,225	49,429	...	...	1,394	1,370	68,831	48,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhârwâr	900,959	4,535	1,469	...	...	2,96,755	25·14	86·74	74,592	64,699	...	...	661	661	67,133	57,477	...	...	...	...	6,798	6,561	
Kânara	3 0,626	3,941	1,392	.	...	1,43,158	11·65	44·53	16,685	7,133	1,693	1,517	227	227	14,765	5,689	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Kolâba	547,772	2,137	1,676	...	56	81,092	22·21	63·59	18,013	11,454	...	...	194	...	17,409	11,044	...	...	..	...	410	410	
Ratnâgiri	1,069,913	3,910	1,342	.	...	1,37,246	7·50	46·98	10,290	4,835	...	...	...	...	10,290	4,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4,560,714	24,870	8,152	...	56	9,72,445	22·17	74·42	2,15,035	1,60,036	1,693	1,517	3,268	2,982	2,02,866	1,48,566	...	...	...	...	7,208	6,971	
SIND DIVISION.																							
Karâchi	433,757	14,123	792	684	475	150,898	32·45	45·40	16,521	7,501	...	...	1,200	1,006	15,226	6,462	...	...	35	33	...	...	
Hyderabad	837,059	9,025	1,516	...	..	1,46,229	13·87	80·21	20,280	16,266	...	...	...	...	14,080	10 678	680	524	...	...	5,520	5,114	
Shikârpur	502,071	8 058	1,057	6	...	2,84,170	10·72	68·89	30,467	20,989	300	300	...	...	19,541	10,700	...	...	...	...	10,626	9,989	
Thar and Parkar	291 496	13,296	2,529	...	...	59,993	1·34	67·91	804	546	90	90	...	...	714	456	...	...	...	...	..	.	
Upper Sind Frontier	166 175	2,516	1,272	34	1,238	80,893	12·95	69·31	10,477	7,262	117	117	800	447	9,560	6,698	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	2,528,558	47,008	7,196	724	1,713	6,72,188	12·72	63·92	78 549	52,564	507	507	2,060	1,453	59,121	34,944	680	524	35	33	16,146	15,103	
Grand Total .	15,776 74	121,850	30 467	731	1,931	38,06 842	20·73	65·47	7,89 266	5,16,603	3 228	2,663	8,147	6,192	7,43,474	4,76,202	804	648	535	519	33,018	30,474	

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I, *showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during 1895.*

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Khándesh.	Dhulia ... ... T. C. ...	11,575	10,296	21,871	388	357	745	17·74	16·32	34·06	108·68	1·37	...	20·91	19·02	39·73
2		Nandurbár ... ... ,, ...	3,630	4,040	7,670	86	73	159	11·21	9·52	20·73	117·81	...	6·91	12·78	12·65	25·43
3		Chopda ... ... ,, ...	7,723	7,932	15,655	276	218	494	17·63	13·93	31·56	126·60	·71	...	17·69	14·56	32·25
4		Nasirabad ... ... ,, ...	5,728	5,734	11,462	268	240	508	23·38	20·94	44·32	111·67	5·90	...	18·41	16·31	34·72
5		Dhulia ... ... R. C. ...	39,289	36,968	76,257	2,155	2,041	4,196	28·26	26·76	55·02	105·59	16·83	...	25·83	24·67	50·50
6		Amalner ... ... ,, ...	35,212	34,876	70,088	1,819	1,722	3,541	25·95	24·57	50·52	105·63	17·86	...	23·88	22·00	45·88
7		Párola Petha ... ... ,, ...	20,227	19,526	39,753	895	869	1,764	22·51	21·86	44·37	102·99	10·61	...	26·11	22·72	48·82
8		Erandol ... ... ,, ...	54,246	51,560	105,806	2,502	2,436	4,938	23·65	23·02	46·67	102·71	12·15	...	21·92	20·54	43·46
9		Páchora ... ... ,, ...	37,981	35,551	73,532	1,793	1,653	3,446	24·38	22·48	46·86	108·47	5·60	...	22·00	21·51	43·51
10		Bhadgaon Petha ... ... ,, ...	21,420	20,310	41,730	977	902	1,879	23·41	21·61	45·02	108·21	9·59	...	23·24	20·68	43·92
11		Chálisgaon ... ... ,, ...	38,609	36,260	74,869	2,297	2,142	4,439	30·68	28·61	59·29	107·24	18·97	...	26·87	25·44	52·31
12		Pimpalner ... ... ,, ...	29,938	29,254	59,192	1,541	1,477	3,018	26·03	24·95	50·98	104·41	17·64	...	23·58	22·96	46·54
13		Nandurbár ... ... ,, ...	33,932	33,633	67,565	1,622	1,597	3,219	24·01	23·63	47·64	102·51	19·40	...	21·70	21·36	43·05
14		Navápur Petha ... ... ,, ...	15,828	14,799	30,627	252	266	518	8·23	8·68	16·91	94·73	5·39	...	7·77	6·94	14·71
15		Sháháda ... ... ,, ...	32,537	32,196	64,733	1,468	1,403	2,871	22·68	21·67	44·35	104·56	13·38	...	20·99	19·20	40·20
16		Taloda ... ... ,, ...	42,755	40,155	82,910	1,068	1,037	2,105	12·88	12·51	25·39	102·99	12·27	...	11·81	11·08	22·89
17		Sinkheda ... ... ,, ...	36,856	36,523	73,379	2,230	2,220	4,450	30·39	30·25	60·64	100·45	21·72	...	27·33	26·07	53·41
18		Shirpur ... ... ,, ...	29,226	26,786	56,012	1,419	1,325	2,744	25·33	23·66	48·99	107·02	15·32	...	27·71	21·00	42·71
19		Chopda ... ... ,, ...	29,205	27,959	57,164	1,377	1,352	2,729	24·09	23·55	47·74	101·85	12·58	...	23·28	21·95	45·23
20		Sávda ... ... ,, ...	40,783	40,143	80,326	2,096	1,950	4,046	26·09	24·28	50·37	107·49	14·40	...	25·43	23·32	48·75
21		Yával Petha ... ... ,, ...	22,682	22,085	44,767	1,054	1,023	2,077	23·54	22·85	46·39	103·03	13·36	...	23·68	22·31	45·99
22		Ráver Petha ... ... ,, ...	15,959	15,717	31,676	695	595	1,290	21·94	18·78	40·72	116·81	...	3·50	22·63	20·43	43·06
23		Bhusával ... ... ,, ...	40,569	37,342	77,911	1,599	1,499	3,098	20·52	19·24	39·76	106·67	0·74	...	20·39	18·78	39·17
24		Edalabad ... ... ,, ...	18,201	17,426	35,627	799	726	1,525	22·42	20·38	42·80	110·05	...	4·88	22·99	21·72	44·71
25		Jalgaon ... ... ,, ...	37,677	34,830	72,507	1,611	1,521	3,132	22·22	20·98	43·20	105·91	8·10	...	22·37	21·38	43·68
26		Jamner ... ... ,, ...	44,362	42,868	87,230	1,933	1,812	3,745	22·16	20·77	42·93	106·61	...	1·36	21·56	20·29	41·85
		Total, District ...	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	34,220	32,456	66,676	23·43	22·22	45·65	105·44	11·04	...	22·95	21·46	44·40
27	Násik.	Násik ... ... T. C. ...	12,529	11,877	24,406	248	180	428	10·16	7·37	17·53	137·78	...	20·94	11·39	8·73	20·12
28		Yeola ... ... ,, ...	9,623	9,238	18,861	246	201	447	13·04	10·66	23·70	122·39	...	13·47	15·06	12·67	27·73
29		Devláli ... ... Ct. ...	1,315	978	2,293	15	11	26	6·54	4·80	11·34	136·36	...	3·05	11·34	9·59	20·93
30		Málegaon ... ... ,, ...	1,845	1,914	3,759	76	72	148	20·22	19·15	39·37	105·56	...	7·45	16·76	14·10	30·86
31		Nasik ... ... R. C. ...	38,105	36,331	74,436	1,382	1,256	2,638	18·57	16·87	35·44	110·03	4·07	...	18·15	16·79	34·94
32		Sinnar ... ... ,, ...	37,349	35,788	73,137	1,825	1,864	3,689	24·95	25·49	50·44	97·91	6·40	...	25·17	23·61	48·78
33		Igatpuri ... ... ,, ...	35,586	33,486	69,072	1,134	1,002	2,136	16·41	14·51	30·92	113·17	3·82	...	18·37	17·98	36·35
34		Dindori ... ... ,, ...	41,643	40,981	82,624	1,754	1,630	3,384	21·23	19·73	40·96	107·61	7·00	...	19·15	18·20	37·35
35		Niphád ... ... ,, ...	46,366	45,997	92,363	2,309	2,144	4,453	25·00	23·21	48·21	107·69	10·24	...	23·01	21·30	44·31
36		Chaudvad ... ... ,, ...	26,316	25,160	51,476	1,404	1,327	2,731	27·27	25·78	53·05	105·80	10·07	...	26·01	25·58	51·59
37		Yeola ... ... ,, ...	24,044	22,901	46,945	1,220	1,080	2,300	25·98	23·01	48·99	112·96	10·59	...	24·16	23·47	47·63
38		Nándgaon ... ... ,, ...	17,439	16,144	33,583	1,073	1,044	2,117	31·95	31·08	63·03	102·78	14·86	...	29·48	28·76	58·24
39		Malegaon ... . ,, ...	42,422	40,047	82,469	2,406	2,139	4,545	29·17	25·94	55·11	112·48	8·11	...	26·53	24·58	51·11
40		Bágián ... ... ,, ...	33,094	32,553	65,647	1,854	1,783	3,637	28·24	27·16	55·40	103·98	17·81	...	25·45	25·29	50·74
41		Kalvan ... ... ,, ...	30,493	28,471	58,964	1,380	1,344	2,724	23·40	22·79	46·19	102·68	11·06	...	24·22	23·47	47·69
42		Peint ... ... ,, ...	32,158	28,894	61,052	728	674	1,402	11·22	11·04	22·96	108·01	...	4·36	18·67	18·82	37·49
		Total, District ...	430,327	4,10,760	8,41,087	19,054	17,751	36,805	22·65	21·10	43·76	107·34	6·56	...	22·55	21·47	44·02

43	Thána	Thána ... ... T. C. ...	9,770	7,685	17,455	170	143	313	9·74	8·19	17·93	118·88	0·23	...	6·58	5·27	11·80
44		Kalyán ... ... „ ...	6,918	5,690	12,608	190	146	336	15·07	11·58	26·65	130·14	3·65	...	10·55	9·28	19·83
45		Dahánu .. .. R. C. ...	67,853	66,535	134,388	2,365	2,139	4,504	15·91	17·60	33·51	110·57	11·96	...	14·86	14·18	28·54
46		Máhim ... ... „ ...	43,168	42,664	85,832	1,256	1,172	2,428	14·63	13·65	28·28	107·17	5·15	...	15·61	14·95	30·56
47		Váda ... ... „ ...	20,257	19,070	39,327	639	700	1,339	16·25	17·80	34·05	91·29	0·23	...	20·18	20·12	40·30
48		Shahápur ... ... „ ...	65,013	59,007	124,020	1,784	1,654	3,438	14·38	13·34	27·72	107·86	...	1·35	17·30	16·61	33 91
49		Murbád ... ... „ ...	33,389	32,251	65 640	964	944	1,908	14·67	14·38	29·06	102·12	1·20	...	18·89	17·93	36·82
50		Kalyan ... ... „ ..	34,778	82,719	67,497	1,121	1,057	2,178	16·61	15·66	32·27	106·05	1·07	...	19·38	18·76	38·14
51		Bhiwndi ... ... „ ..	46,158	41,286	87,444	1,342	1,311	2,653	15·35	14·99	30·34	102·37	...	2·88	18·34	16·87	35·21
52		Bassein ... ... „ ..	39,283	36,809	76,092	1,094	1,007	2,101	14·38	13·23	27·61	108·64	5·13	...	13·59	12·47	26·06
53		Sálsette ... ... „ ...	60,896	47,768	108,664	1,401	1,275	2,676	12·90	11·73	24·63	109·88	1·10	...	12·95	12·29	25·24
		Total, District ...	427,483	391,484	818,967	12,326	11,548	23,874	15·05	14·10	29·15	106·74	2·87	...	14·93	14·21	31·14
54	City of Bombay		507,681	298,463	806,144	7,980	7,391	15,371	9·90	9·17	19·07	107·97	...	11·49	9·75	9·12	18·87
55	Kolába.	Panvel ... ... T. C. ...	5,602	4,815	10,417	116	101	217	11·14	9·69	20·83	114·85	1·06	...	13·06	10·17	23·23
56		Alibág ... ... „ ...	2,911	2,975	5,886	79	74	153	13·42	12·57	25·99	106·76	...	2·89	9·85	9·85	19·70
57		Mahád ... ... „ ...	3,577	3,292	6,869	69	59	128	10·04	8·59	18·63	116·95	3·64	...	11·06	9·20	20·26
58		Panvel ... . R. C. ...	50,644	46,771	97,415	1,684	1,522	3,206	17·29	15·62	32·91	110·64	8·24	...	17·63	16·71	34·34
59		Alibág ... ... „ ...	35,780	36,455	72,235	1,443	1,356	2,799	19·98	18·77	38·75	106·42	9·37	...	18·96	17·86	36·82
60		Pen... ... ... „ ...	26,241	25,576	51,817	879	813	1,692	16·96	15·69	32·65	108·12	4·64	...	17·66	16·69	34·35
61		Nagothna Petha ... ... „ ...	17,763	10,928	22,691	366	343	709	16·13	15·11	31·24	106·71	4·45	...	17·18	16·48	33·66
62		Roha ... . „ ...	22,914	23,149	46,063	778	707	1,485	16·89	15·35	32·24	110·04	4·93	...	17·91	16·76	34·67
63		Mangaon ... ... „ ...	40,721	43,116	83,837	1,173	1,220	2,393	13·99	14·56	28·55	96·15	3·99	...	16·30	15·58	31·88
64		Mahád ... ... „ ...	54,879	57,434	112,313	1,579	1,436	3,015	14·06	12·78	26·84	109·96	1·72	...	15·04	14·31	29·35
65		Karjat ... ... „ ...	43,857	41,379	85,236	1,390	1,326	2,716	16·31	16·55	31·86	104·83	0·29	...	17·99	17·62	35·61
		Total, District ...	298,889	295,890	594,779	9,556	8,957	18,513	16·07	15·06	31·13	106·69	4·35	...	17·15	16·37	33·52
66	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar ... ... T. C. ...	18,779	17,252	36,031	1,024	990	2,014	28·42	27·48	55·90	103·43	1·64	...	24·62	21·70	46·32
67		Sangamner ... ... „ ...	4,791	4,942	9,733	271	283	554	27·84	29·08	56·92	95·75	6·47	...	26·30	24·96	51·26
68		Ahmednagar ... ... Ct. .	2,520	2,210	4,730	38	28	66	8·03	5·92	13·95	135·71	...	1·27	8·46	8·24	16·70
69		Nagar ... ... R. C. ...	41,822	40,776	82,598	1,977	1,816	3,793	23·93	21·99	45·92	108·86	6·19	...	22·14	20·35	42·49
70		Akola ... ... „ ...	34,460	33,542	68,002	1,530	1,420	2,950	22·50	20·88	43·38	107·74	10·84	...	20·73	19·40	40·13
71		Jámkhed ... ... „ ...	38,761	37,447	76,208	1,891	1,818	3,709	24·81	23·86	48·67	104·01	8·57	...	23·57	22·35	45·92
72		Párner ... ... „ ...	39,636	39,335	78,971	1,982	1,805	3,787	25·09	22·86	47·95	109·80	5·65	...	22·03	21·30	43·33
73		Shrigonda ... ... „ ...	33,983	32,674	66,657	1,344	1,314	2,658	20·17	19·71	39·88	102·28	3·92	...	19·68	18·81	38·49
74		Karjat ... ... „ ...	24,951	23,877	48,828	1,162	1,148	2,310	23·80	23·51	47·31	101·21	3·01	...	24·14	22·53	46·67
75		Nevása ... ... „ ...	44,956	43,189	88,145	2,256	1,965	4,221	25·60	22·29	47·89	114·81	11·37	...	21·73	20·84	42·57
76		Kopergaon ... ... „ ...	45,131	44,206	89,337	2,108	1,932	4,040	23·60	21·62	45·22	109·11	12·50	...	21·18	20·56	41·74
77		Sangamner ... ... „ ...	37,321	35,878	73,199	2,013	1,925	3,938	27·50	26·30	53·80	104·67	8·55	...	25·82	24·85	50·67
78		Ráhuri ... ... „ ...	32,932	31,912	64,844	1,699	1,638	3,337	26·20	25·26	51·46	103·72	11·95	...	24·58	23·63	48·21
79		Shevgaon ... ... „ ...	50,857	49,516	100,373	2,497	2,435	4,932	24·88	24·26	49·14	102·55	12·05	...	22·85	21·58	44·43
		Total, District ..	450,900	436,756	887,656	21,792	20,517	42,309	24·55	23·11	47·66	106·21	8·56	...	22·56	21·40	43·96
80	Poona.	Poona ... ... T. C. ...	62,468	56,189	118,657	2,166	1,576	3,742	18·26	13·28	31·54	137·06	3·22	...	18·24	14·11	32.35
81		Junnar ... ... „ ...	5,716	6,189	11,905	194	207	401	16·30	17·38	33·68	93·72	7·14	...	18·66	17·22	35·88
82		Poona ... ... Ct. ..	17,379	13,755	31,134	364	321	685	11·69	10·31	22·00	113·39	...	0·67	11·60	11·30	22·90
83		Kirkee .. .. „ ...	5,781	3,968	9,749	95	72	167	9·75	7·38	17·13	131·94	4·10	...	6·77	6·36	13·13
84		Junnar ... . R. C. ...	51,664	52,193	103,857	2,340	2,308	4,648	22·53	22·22	44·75	101·38	7·07	...	21·91	20·03	41·94
85		Khed ... ... „ ..	81,458	80,931	162,389	3,235	2,979	6,214	19·92	18·35	38·27	108·59	2·23	...	18·96	17·96	36·92
86		Indápur ... ... „ ...	36,199	34,747	70,946	1,544	1,498	3,042	21·77	21·11	42·88	103·07	9·12	...	21·60	20·38	41·98
87		Sirúr ... . „ ..	43,103	42,099	85,202	1,811	1,710	3,521	21·26	20·06	41·32	105·91	4·67	...	18·48	16·85	33·83
88		Purandhar ... ... „ ...	43,934	45,042	88,976	1,920	1,819	3,739	21·58	20·44	42·02	105·53	4·12	...	20 50	19·49	39·99
89		Bhimthadi... ... „ ...	71,080	69,123	140,203	3,105	2 930	6,044	22·15	20·96	43·11	105·65	5·01	...	18·52	17·68	36·20
90		Haveli ... „ ..	85,078	83,872	171,950	3 340	3,193	6,533	19·42	18·57	37·99	104·60	1·41	...	18·18	17·28	35·45
91		Mával ... . „ ...	34,089	32 392	66,481	984	874	1,858	14·80	13·15	27·95	112·58	4·60	...	14·76	13·58	28·64
		Total, District ..	540 949	520,500	1 061,449	21 095	19,196	40 594	19·88	18·36	38·24	108·22	4·09	...	18·66	17·22	35·88

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population According to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
92	Sholápur	Sholápur ... ... T. C....	31,542	30,022	61,564	1,036	1,028	2,064	16·83	16·70	33·53	100·78	...	14·46	15·74	14·52	30·26
93		Bársi ... ... „ ...	10,822	9,730	20,552	530	477	1,007	25·79	23·21	49·00	111·11	2·04	...	19·52	17·90	37·42
94		Pandharpur ... ... „ ...	9,889	10,064	19,953	332	329	661	16·64	19·49	33·13	100·90	...	36·74	20·40	17·24	37·64
95		Sholapur ... ... R. C. ..	60,677	57,981	118,658	2,298	2,327	4,625	19·37	19·61	38·98	98·75	6·24	...	20·08	19·07	39·15
96		Bársi ... ... „ ...	60,433	59,320	119,763	2,744	2,589	5,333	22·91	21·62	44·53	105·99	3·72	...	22·16	20·95	43·11
97		Mádha ... ... „ ...	47,083	45,575	92,658	1,961	1,816	3,777	21·16	19·60	40·76	107·98	5·73	...	20·89	20·38	41·27
98		Karmála ... ... „ ...	47,718	45,634	93,352	2,323	2,200	4,523	24·38	23·57	48·45	105·59	6·98	...	24·02	22·58	46·60
99		Pandharpur ... ... „ ...	36,737	35,170	71,907	1,557	1,506	3,063	21·84	21·12	42·96	103·39	1·14	...	21·34	20·25	41·59
100		Sangola ... ... „ ...	39,358	39,062	78,420	1,904	1,948	3,852	24·28	24·84	49·12	79·74	10·37	...	23·98	22·09	46·07
101		Málsiras ... ... „ ...	37,496	36,542	74,038	1,549	1,328	2,877	20·92	17·94	38·86	116·64	4·59	...	20·72	19·33	40·05
		Total, District ...	381,155	369,100	750,255	16,234	15,548	31,782	21·64	20·72	42·36	104·41	2·70	...	21·23	19·97	41·20
102	Sátára	Sátára ... ... T. C....	12,999	12,749	25,748	410	450	860	15·92	17·48	33·40	91·11	0·50	...	17·79	16·27	34·06
103		Wái... ... ... „ ...	6,116	6,320	12,436	161	153	314	12·94	12·30	25·24	105·23	...	1·77	15·12	13·83	28·95
104		Karád ... ... „ ...	6,167	5,918	12,085	202	177	379	16·71	14·65	31·36	114·12	3·30	...	14·98	11·99	26·97
105		Sátara ... ... R. C....	52,943	54,387	107,330	2,461	2,364	4,825	22·93	22·03	44·96	104·10	0·69	...	21·82	20·77	42·59
106		Jávli ... ... „ ...	29,059	30,316	59,375	1,036	1,013	2,049	17·47	17·06	34·53	102·57	4·61	...	18·00	16·56	34·56
107		Wái... ... ... „ ...	42,020	43,701	85,721	1,806	1,775	3,581	21·07	20·70	41·77	101·75	3·06	...	21·06	20·01	41·07
108		Karad ... ... „ ...	74,487	74,296	148,783	3,044	2,787	5,831	20·46	18·73	39·19	109·22	1·36	...	20·24	19·16	39·40
109		Válva ... ... „ ...	98,400	93,852	192,252	3,812	3,357	7,169	19·83	17·46	37·29	133·55	10·43	...	18·33	17·15	35·48
110		Tásgaon ... ... „ ...	46,893	46,292	93,185	2,251	2,080	4,331	24·16	22·32	46·48	108·17	10·00	...	20·08	19·14	39·22
111		Khánapur ... ... „ ...	48,115	47,815	95,930	2,021	2,119	4,140	21·06	22·09	43·15	95·37	0·99	...	22·08	21·25	43·33
112		Khatáv ... ... „ ...	47,779	47,438	95,217	2,178	2,106	4,284	22·87	22·12	44·99	103·42	0·92	...	22·72	21·87	44·59
113		Man... ... ... „ ...	31,428	31,429	62,857	1,666	1,531	3,197	26·50	24·36	50·86	108·82	0·57	...	26·95	25·58	52·53
114		Málcolmpeth ... ... „ ...	5,888	5,421	11,309	103	98	201	9·09	8·67	17·76	105·10	...	0·45	10·69	10·43	21·12
115		Koregaon ... ... „ ...	44,772	47,477	92,249	2,025	1,952	3,977	21·95	21·16	43·11	103·74	...	1·91	21·59	20·14	41·73
116		Patan ... ... „ ...	66,435	64,599	131,034	2,258	2,282	4,540	17·23	17·42	34·65	98·95	5·22	...	17·85	16·85	34·70
		Total, District ...	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	25,434	24,244	49,678	20·75	19·78	40·53	104·91	3·66	...	20·66	19·07	39·73
117	Ratnágiri.	Vengurla ... ... T. C....	4,922	5,198	10,120	320	238	558	31·62	23·52	55·14	134·45	21·15	...	23·42	21·54	44·96
118		Ratnágiri ... ... „ ...	7,013	7,261	14,274	164	147	311	11·49	10·30	21·79	111·56	11·98	...	12·96	11·84	24·80
119		Málvan ... ... R. C....	56,467	65,251	121,718	2,148	2,050	4,198	17·65	16·84	34·49	104·77	13·69	...	15·58	14·87	30·45
120		Devgad ... ... „ ...	60,399	68,296	128,695	2,409	2,120	4,529	18·72	16·47	35·19	113·63	13·93	...	16·60	15·52	32·12
121		Rajapur ... ... „ ...	65,275	75,666	140,941	2,306	2,175	4,481	16·36	15·43	31·79	106·04	9·39	...	15·89	15·04	30·93
122		Ratnágiri ... ... „ ...	55,766	66,770	122,536	1,970	1,814	3,784	16·08	14·80	30·88	108·59	7·61	...	16·41	14·77	31·18
123		Sangameshvar ... ... „ ...	59,376	67,324	126,700	1,892	1,718	3,610	14·93	13·56	28·49	1 0·13	7·68	...	15·44	14·69	30·13
124		Chiplún ... ... „ ...	85,016	1,00,324	185,340	2,604	2,470	5,074	14·05	13·33	27·38	105·43	5·35	...	14·26	13·44	27·70
125		Khed ... ... „ ...	47,589	52,961	100,550	1,355	1,208	2,563	13·48	12·01	25·49	112·17	3·77	...	15·38	14·30	29·68
126		Dapoli ... ... „ ...	71,758	83,230	154,988	2,061	2,000	4,061	13·30	12·90	26·20	103·05	0·08	...	14·39	13·39	27·78
		Total, District ...	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	17,229	15,940	33,169	15·58	14·41	29·99	108·09	7·43	...	15·44	14·46	29·90
127	Belgaum.	Belgaum ... ... T. C....	14,902	13,440	28,342	295	303	598	10·41	10·69	21·09	97·36	...	4·19	12·70	11·33	24·02
128		Gokák ... ... „ ...	6,722	5,984	12,106	248	228	476	20·49	18·83	39·32	108·77	8·43	...	20·07	19·74	39·81
129		Athni ... ... „ ...	5,037	5,379	10,416	326	278	604	31·29	26·69	57·99	117·27	24·67	...	27·94	24·38	52·32
130		Belgaum ... ... Ct. ...	5,825	4,908	10,733	74	56	130	6·89	5·22	12·11	132·14	...	5·22	5·96	6·06	12·02
131		Belgaum ... ... R. C....	53,381	52,927	106,308	2,298	2,164	4,462	21·62	20·36	41·97	106·19	10·86	...	20·69	19·85	40·53
132		Sampgaon ... ... „ ...	66,086	66,545	132,631	3,107	3,062	6,169	23·43	23·09	46·51	101·47	16·09	...	22·51	21·84	44·35
133		Khánápur ... ... „ ...	43,540	42,037	85,577	1,691	1,545	3,236	19·76	18·05	37·81	109·45	8·90	...	18·75	18·04	36·79
134		Chikodi ... ... „ ...	150,317	144,986	295,303	6,000	5,798	11,798	20·32	19·63	39·95	103·48	11·80	...	19·83	18·96	38·79
135		Athni ... ... „ ...	56,441	56,580	113,021	2,610	2,402	5,012	23·09	21·25	44·35	108·65	8·18	...	21·16	20·25	41·41

136	Dhárwár	Gokák ... ... ,, ...	53,738	52,696	106,434	2,288	2,225	4,513	21·49	20·90	42·40	102·80	15·74	...	20·57	20·09	40·66
137		Parasgad ... ... ,, ...	55,002	55,580	110,582	2,601	2,464	5,065	23·52	22·28	45·80	105·56	17·79	...	21·92	20·87	42·79
		Total, District ...	510,391	501,062	1,011,453	21,538	20,525	42,063	21·29	20·29	41·59	104·93	12·79	...	20·37	19·54	39·91
138		Dhárwár ... ... T. C....	16,616	15,967	32,583	716	655	1,371	21·97	20·10	40·08	109·30	10·99	...	22·31	21·21	43·52
139		Hubli ... ... ,, ...	26,582	25,612	52194	1,082	1,008	2,090	20·73	19·31	40·04	107·34	14·64	...	19·78	19·08	38·86
140		Gadag Betigeri ... .. ,, ...	12,066	11,755	23,821	595	514	1,109	24·98	21·58	46·56	115·76	20·69	...	23·72	21·16	44·88
141		Ránebennur ... ... ,, ...	6,875	6,881	13,756	273	298	571	19·85	21·66	41·51	91·61	9·45	...	1:·76	18·10	36·86
142		Dhárwár ... ... R. C....	47,184	47,050	94,234	2,117	2,015	4,132	22·47	21·38	43·85	105·06	13·53	...	22·23	21·49	43·77
143		Hubli ... ... ,, ...	32,705	32,879	65,584	1,512	1,482	2,994	23·05	22·59	45·65	102·02	20·19	...	21·85	21·13	42·98
144		Navalgund... ... ... ,, ...	37,546	38,992	76,538	1,703	1,631	3,334	22·24	21·31	43·56	104·41	21·66	...	20·53	19·59	40·12
145		Nargund ... ... ,, ...	14,451	14,886	29,337	634	610	1,244	21·61	20·79	42·40	103·93	20·46	...	18·71	18·27	36·98
146		Gadag ... ... ,, ...	32,503	33,081	65,584	1,588	1,591	3,179	24·21	24·27	48·47	99·81	25·33	...	22·52	22·32	44·84
147		Mundargi ... ... ,, ...	17,622	17,607	35,229	773	739	1,512	21·94	20·98	42·92	104·60	20·35	...	21·18	20·51	41·68
148		Karajgi ... ... ,, ...	45,221	44,978	90,199	2,085	2,051	4,136	23·12	22·74	45·85	101·65	14·68	...	23·49	23·14	46·63
149		Bankápur ... ... ,, ...	42,854	42,748	85,602	2,003	1,933	3,936	23·39	22·58	45·98	103·62	11·87	...	22·58	21·95	44·54
150		Ron... ... ... ,, ...	45,933	46,432	92,365	2,000	1,934	3,934	21·65	20·94	42·59	103·41	19·66	...	21·46	20·73	42·19
151		Kalghatgi ... ... ,, ...	28,278	27,082	55,360	1,122	1,087	2,209	20·27	19·63	39·90	103·22	9·61	...	20·47	19·27	39·74
152		Ranebennur ... ... ,, ...	40,140	39,074	79,214	1,623	1,603	3,226	20·48	20·26	40·73	101·21	15·63	...	21·42	20·68	42·10
153		Kod... ... ... ,, ...	43,142	41,285	84,427	1,841	1,767	3,608	21·81	20·93	42·74	104·19	15·89	...	21·12	20·78	41·90
154		Hángal ... ... ,, ...	37,914	36,592	74,506	1,672	1,517	3,089	21·09	20·36	41·46	103·62	11·26	...	20·59	19·23	39·82
		Total, District ...	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	23,239	22,435	45,674	22·12	21·36	43·48	103·58	16·08	...	21·55	20·80	42·35
155		Bijápur ... ... T. C. ..	8,526	8,223	16,749	285	308	593	17·02	18·39	35·41	92·53	3·52	...	21·37	19·52	40·89
156		Kaládgi ... ... ,, ...	2,225	2,397	4,622	104	98	202	22·50	21·20	43·70	106·12	23·15	...	22·28	20·99	43·27
157		Hungund ... ... R. C....	51,327	51,567	102,894	2,031	1,959	3,990	19·74	19·04	38·78	103·67	16·47	...	19·88	19·60	39·48
158		Muddebihál ... ... ,, ...	40,138	41,434	81,572	1,729	1,685	3,414	21·19	20·66	41·85	102·61	16·88	...	21·09	20·06	41·15
159		Sindgi ... ... ,, ...	47,001	46617	93,618	2,158	1,925	4,083	23·16	20·56	43·61	112·10	14·45	...	22·76	21·32	44·08
160		Bágevádi ... ... ,, ...	50,631	51,795	102,426	2,235	2,190	4,425	21·82	21·38	43·20	102·05	16·40	...	21·09	20·38	41·47
161		Bijapur ... ... ,, ...	43,726	43,300	87,026	1,655	1,586	3,241	19·02	18·22	37·24	104·35	8·77	...	19·09	18·71	37·80
162		Bágalkot ... ... ,, ...	57,020	57,382	114,402	2,377	2,250	4,627	20·78	19·67	40·45	105·64	16·39	...	19·63	18·86	38·49
163		Bádámi ... ... ,, ...	50,384	50,171	100,505	2,159	2,115	4,274	21·48	21·04	42·53	102·08	17·13	...	21·86	21·10	42·96
164		Indi... ... ... ,, ...	47,142	45,330	92,472	1,986	2,000	3,986	21·48	21·63	43·10	99·30	8·73	...	21·79	21·87	43·66
		Total, District ...	398,070	398,216	796,286	16,719	16,116	32,835	20·99	20·24	41·24	103·74	14·29	...	20·89	20·21	41·10
165		Kárwár ... ... T. C. ..	7,155	7,360	14,515	251	261	512	17·29	17·98	35·27	96·16	16·33	...	15·43	15·16	30·59
166		Kumta ... ... ,, ...	5,376	5,337	10,713	180	153	333	16·80	14·28	31·08	117·65	11·01	...	15·76	13·12	29·08
167		Karwár ... ... R. C....	19,053	19,645	38,698	693	716	1,409	17·91	18·50	36·41	96·79	14·39	...	17·29	16·09	33·38
168		Kumta ... ... ,, ...	25,035	27,044	52,079	999	936	1,935	19·18	17·97	37·15	106·73	12·67	...	17·36	16·57	33·93
169		Ankola ... ... ,, ...	18,797	18,140	36,937	631	495	1,126	17·08	13·40	30·48	127·47	7·12	...	16·49	14·59	31·08
170		Honávar ... ... ,, ...	28,970	30,430	59,400	1,173	1,054	2,227	19·75	17·75	37·50	111·29	10·69	...	19·14	17·49	36·63
171		Bhatkal ... ... ,, ...	16,155	17,962	34,117	619	655	1,274	18·14	19·19	37·33	94·50	12·05	...	17·26	17·26	34·52
172		Sirsi... ... ... ,, ...	37,265	25,769	63,034	703	636	1,339	11·15	10·09	21·24	110·54	...	2·16	12·13	11·37	23·50
173		Siddápur ... ... ,, ..	22 624	16,456	39,080	687	602	1,289	17·58	15·40	32·98	114·12	2·02	...	15·86	14·51	30·37
174		Yellápur ... ... ,, ...	10,552	7,682	18,234	301	294	595	16·51	16·12	32·13	107·38	...	3·89	14·37	13·88	28·24
175		Mungod ... ... ,, ...	8,522	7,541	16,063	297	293	590	18·49	18·24	36·73	101·36	0·19	...	17·93	16·12	34·05
176		Haliyal ... ... ,, ...	16,106	14,941	31,047	570	574	1,144	18·36	18·49	36·85	99·30	7·34	...	18·49	18·10	36·59
177		Supa ... ... ,, ...	18,631	13,608	32,239	287	261	548	8·90	8·09	16·99	109·96	...	4·44	8·26	7·69	15·95
		Total, District ...	234,241	211,915	446,156	7,391	6,930	14,321	16·57	15·53	32·10	106·65	6·37	...	15·91	14·85	30·76
178		Surat ... ... T. C....	55,724	52,907	108,631	1,945	1,852	3,797	17·90	17·05	34·95	105·02	10·20	...	15·54	14·54	30·08
179		Bulsár ... ... ,, ...	7,227	7,487	14,714	274	248	522	18·62	16·86	35·48	110·48	8·43	...	15·02	14·54	29·56
180		Olpad ... ... R. C....	32,775	33,885	66,660	1,228	1,135	2,363	18·42	17·03	35·45	108·19	7·02	...	18·27	17·99	36·26
181		Mándvi ... . ,, ...	27,056	26,881	53,937	1,223	1,167	2,390	22·67	21 64	44·31	104·80	16·08	...	22·25	20·71	42·96
182		Chorási ... ... ,, ..	24,746	25,710	50,456	957	963	1,920	18·97	19·05	38·05	99·18	8·68	...	19·05	17·52	36·57
183		Bardoli ... ... ,, ...	42,972	41,139	84,111	1,741	1,756	3,497	20·70	20·88	41·58	99·14	12·36	...	21·03	20·55	41·61
184		Jalalpur ... . ,, ...	37,312	41,336	78,648	1,625	1,608	3,233	20·66	20·45	41·11	101·06	12·22	...	2 ·64	20·64	42·28
185		Gándhi . ... ,, .	30,619	30 696	61,315	1,265	1 258	2,523	20·63	20·52	41·15	100·56	13·83	...	21·37	20·89	42·23
186		Bardoli .. . ... ,, ...	34,731	38 379	73,110	1,540	1 240	2,780	17·78	16·96	34·74	104·84	7·18	...	19·95	19·11	39·09
187		Parna ... ,, ...	28,379	29,863	58,242	1,117	1,113	2,230	19·52	19·11	38·63	102·16	14·77	..	19·87	19·47	39·34
		I . . Di tri t	321 541	328,283	649 824	12 035	12 749	2 ·35	19·54	18·99	38·53	102 88	11·14	...	20·23	19·34	39 57

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
188	Broach.	Broach ... ... T. C....	20,768	19,369	40,137	433	448	881	10·79	11·16	21·95	96·65	6·55	...	12·93	10·79	23·72
189		Jambusar ... . ,, ...	6,139	5,931	12,070	241	228	469	19·97	18·89	38·86	105·70	10·52	...	20·88	19·14	40·02
190		Broach ... ... R. C....	37,103	35,634	72,737	1,607	1,444	3,051	22·09	19·85	41·94	111·29	12·69	...	21·31	20·46	41 77
191		Vágra ... ... ,, ...	19,095	17,844	36,939	659	666	1,325	17·84	18·03	35·87	98·95	6·99	...	20·11	19·57	39·68
192		A'mod ... ... ,, ..	19,927	18,618	38,545	806	746	1,552	20·91	19·35	40·26	108·04	9·16	...	20·57	18·60	39·17
193		Jambusar ... ... ,, ...	36,490	33,834	70,324	1,555	1,363	2,918	22·11	19·38	41·49	114·09	14·19	...	20·32	18·67	38·99
194		Anklesvar ... ... ,, ...	22,387	21,892	44,279	896	837	1,733	20·24	18·90	39·14	107·04	9·87	...	21·30	20·28	41·58
195		Hánsot ... ... ,, ...	13,024	13,395	26,419	532	470	1,002	20·14	17·79	37·93	113·19	7·46	...	19·80	18·92	38·72
		Total, District ...	174,933	166,517	341,450	6,729	6,202	12,931	19·71	18·16	37·87	108·50	10·44	...	20·21	18·79	39 00
196	Kaira.	Káira... ... ... T. C....	5,021	5,080	10,101	130	102	232	12·87	10·10	22·97	127·45	0·20	..	15·44	12·77	28·21
197		Nadiád ... ... ,, ...	15,038	14,006	29,044	504	474	978	17·35	16·32	33·67	106·33	...	0·03	15·80	14·01	29·81
198		Borsad ... ... ,, ...	6,271	5,888	12,159	361	336	697	29·69	27·63	57·32	107·44	25·50	...	24·10	20·72	44·82
199		Kapádvanj ... ... ,, ...	6,866	7,939	14,805	254	264	518	17·16	17·83	34·99	96·21	12·97	...	19·65	17·43	37·08
200		Mehmadabad ... ... R. C....	42,639	39,622	82,261	1,343	1,107	2,450	16·32	13·46	29·78	121·32	3·53	...	17·90	15·76	33·66
201		Nadiád ... ... ,, ...	75,388	66,648	142,036	2,767	2,308	5,075	19·48	16·25	35·73	119·89	4·94	...	18·38	16·23	34·61
202		Borsad ... ... ,, ...	80,021	69,942	149,963	2,885	2,710	5,595	19·24	18·07	37·31	106·46	14·71	...	20·59	18·37	38·96
203		A'nand ... ... ,, ...	91,571	78,187	169,758	3,3 2	2,857	6,169	19·51	16·83	36·34	115·93	9·97	...	19·43	16·46	35·89
204		Thásra ... ... ,, ...	50,870	44,735	95,605	1,619	1,474	3,093	16·93	15·42	32·35	109·84	4·48	...	16·74	15·19	31·93
205		Kapadvanj ... ... ,, ...	45,471	41,246	86,717	1,537	1,236	2,773	17·72	14·25	31·97	124·35	6·20	...	15·33	13·89	29·22
206		Mátar ... ... ,, ...	41,410	37,670	79,080	1,333	1,185	2,518	16·86	14·98	31·84	112·49	3·36	...	16·73	14·79	31·52
		Total, District ...	460,566	410,963	871,529	16,045	14,053	30,098	18·41	16·12	34·53	114·17	7·60	...	18·65	16·48	35·13
207	Panch Mahals.	Godhra ... ... T. C....	7,286	7,405	14,691	240	232	472	16·34	15·79	32·13	103·45	6·67	...	19·94	17·63	37·57
208		Dohad ... ... ,, ...	6,340	6,595	12,935	196	217	413	15·15	16·78	31·93	90·32	5·57	...	15·00	13·84	28·84
209		Godhra ... ... R. C....	49,701	43,139	92,840	1,585	1,431	3,016	17·07	15·41	32·48	110·76	14·55	...	17·66	16·00	33·66
210		Dohad ... ... ,, ...	28,105	27,636	55,741	1,189	1,102	2,291	21·34	19·77	41·11	107·89	21·15	...	19 95	19·41	39·36
211		Jhálod ... ... ,, ...	24,872	24,451	49,323	949	921	1,870	19·24	18·67	37·91	103·04	11·76	...	18·31	18·16	36·47
212		Kálol ... ... ,, ...	24,390	22,720	47,110	863	792	1,655	18·32	16·81	35·13	108·96	19·63	...	18·45	17·17	35·62
213		Halol... ... ... ,, ...	21,379	19,362	40,741	811	851	1,662	19·90	20·89	40·79	95·30	18·97	...	19·95	18·61	38·56
		Total, District ...	162,073	151,308	313,381	5,833	5,546	11,379	18·61	17·70	36·31	105·17	15·88	...	20·28	19·05	39·33
214	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad... ... ... T. C....	73,973	70,219	144,192	2,139	1,824	3,963	14·83	12·65	27·48	167·27	...	10·21	15·67	13·60	29·27
215		Gogha ... ... ,, ...	2,911	3,726	6,637	136	132	268	20·49	19·89	40·38	103·03	11·75	...	19·74	16·57	36·31
216		Viramgám ... ... ,, ...	11,588	11,609	23,197	339	297	636	14·61	12·80	27·41	114·14	...	9·91	15·17	13·06	28·23
217		Dholka ... ... ,, ...	7,925	8,569	16,494	302	308	610	18·31	18·67	36·98	98·05	7·70	...	19·10	18·37	37·47
218		Ahmedabad ... ... Ct....	2,161	1,415	3,576	25	18	43	6·99	5·03	12·02	138·88	...	3·91	6·43	4·75	11·18
219		Daskroi ... ... R. C....	76,921	70,569	147,490	2,256	2,055	4,311	15·30	13·93	29·23	109·78	2·16	...	15·87	14·60	30·47
220		Gogha ... ... ,, ...	13,435	12,949	26,384	584	548	1,132	22·13	20·77	42·90	106·57	22·13	...	20·47	18·11	38·58
221		Dhandhuka ... ... ,, ...	64,228	60,698	124,926	2,397	2,339	4,736	19·19	18·72	37·91	102·48	12·50	...	20·69	19·23	39·92
222		Sánand ... ... ,, ...	44,690	43,399	88,089	1,278	1,230	2,508	14·52	13·95	28·47	103·90	6·18	...	13·72	11·81	25·53
223		Viramgám ... ... ,, ...	63,209	58,857	122,066	2,314	2,280	4,594	18·95	18·68	37·63	101·49	7·54	...	18·28	16·98	35·26
224		Paránti ... ... ,, ...	59,137	56,998	116,135	1,852	1,697	3,549	15·95	14·61	30·56	109·13	2·53	...	14·72	13·63	28·35
225		Dholka ... ... ,, ...	52,799	48,943	101,742	1,727	1,517	3,244	16·97	14·91	31·88	113·18	6·10	...	16·00	14·20	30·20
		Total, District ...	472,977	447,951	920,928	15,349	14,245	29,594	16·66	15·47	32·13	107·75	3·64	...	17·33	15·74	33·07

226	Karáchi.	Karáchi ... ... T. C....	56,666	40,343	97,009	2,354	2,234	4,588	24·26	23·03	47·29	105·60	11·50	...	22·68	21·27	43·94
227		Karáchi ... ... R. C....	13,511	10,111	23,622	227	159	386	9·61	6·73	16·34	142·76	5·93	...	7·03	5·42	12·45
228		Kohistán ... ... „ ...	9,008	7,208	16,206	173	152	325	10·68	9·38	20·05	113·82	10·98	...	6·79	5·43	12·22
229		Dádú... ... ... „ ...	30,220	25,225	55,445	819	703	1,522	14·77	12·68	27·45	116·50	8·12	...	15·53	12·66	28·19
230		Johi ... ... „ ...	24,436	20,412	44,848	627	507	1,134	13·98	11·31	25·29	123·67	7·07	...	17·24	14·52	31·75
231		Sehwan ... ... „ ...	28,823	24,742	53,565	921	783	1,704	17·19	14·62	31·81	117·62	10·27	...	16·28	13·37	29·65
232		Mánjhánd ... ... „ ...	10,480	9,183	19,663	318	301	619	16·17	15·81	31·48	105·65	6·46	...	21·51	18·41	39·92
233		Kotri... ... ... „ ...	15,373	12,247	27,620	343	250	593	12·42	9·05	21·47	137·20	6·08	...	10·39	7·75	18·14
234		Tatta ... ... „ ...	24,896	20,731	45,427	430	335	765	9·47	7·37	16·84	128·36	4·66	...	9·53	7·44	16·97
235		Sákro ... ... „ ...	14,173	11,890	26,063	308	197	505	11·82	7·56	19·38	156·35	10·21	...	9·09	7·37	16·46
236		Ghorábári ... ... „ ...	16,805	13,713	30,518	406	328	734	13·30	10·75	24·05	123·78	6·36	...	11·86	9·31	21·20
237		Mirpur Batoro ... ... „ ...	19,437	15,754	35,191	405	338	743	11·51	9·60	21·11	119·82	8·84	...	10·57	8·44	19·01
238		Sujáwal ... ... „ ...	15,993	13,508	29,501	470	404	874	15·93	13·69	29·63	116·34	18·85	...	12·58	10·71	23·29
239		Jati ... ... „ ...	15,177	12,712	27,889	340	268	608	12·19	9·61	21·80	126·87	11·15	...	12·30	9·47	21·80
240		Shahbandar... ... ... „ ..	15,348	12,898	28,246	280	213	493	9·91	7·54	17·45	131·46	4·32	...	11·29	8·53	19·83
		Total, District ...	310,341	259,672	561,013	8,421	7,172	15,593	15·01	12·78	27·79	117·41	8·95	...	14·49	12·22	26·71
241	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad ... ... T. C....	28,231	26,281	54,512	1,264	1,172	2,436	23·20	21·49	44·69	107·23	10·42	...	20·75	18·07	38·82
242		Hyderabad ... ... R. C....	37,166	30,243	67,409	511	339	850	7·58	5·03	12·61	155·28	3·33	...	8·11	5·60	13·71
243		Guni ... ... „ ...	44,257	35,682	79,939	871	620	1,491	10·90	7·76	18·65	140·48	8·22	...	10·06	7·31	17·36
244		Badin ... ... „ ...	40,912	32,954	73,866	584	492	1,076	7·91	6·66	14·57	118·70	5·02	...	7·04	5·36	12·40
245		Tando Bago .. .. „ ...	35,337	28,461	63,798	533	393	926	8·35	6·16	14·51	135·62	4·48	...	6·16	4·05	10·21
246		Dero Mohbat ... ... „ ...	23,617	19,411	43,028	394	283	677	9·16	6·58	15·73	139·22	5·67	...	9·37	6·74	16·11
247		Hala ... ... „ ...	49,908	41,459	91,367	792	561	1,353	8·67	6·14	14·81	141·18	...	0·19	12·00	9·04	21·03
248		Tando Alahyar ... ... „ ...	40,815	35,099	75,914	647	437	1,084	8·53	5·75	14·28	148·05	1·82	...	11·30	8·21	19·51
249		Shahdádpur... ... ... „ ...	37,803	29,601	67,404	631	406	1,037	9·36	6·02	15·38	155·42	...	1·71	13·65	9·09	22·74
250		Randiáro ... ... „ ...	29,249	26,482	55,731	846	656	1,502	15·18	11·77	26·95	128·96	10·37	...	16·79	13·60	30·41
251		Naushahro ... ... „ ...	47,802	43,174	90,976	1,136	806	1,942	12·49	8·86	21·35	140·94	6·12	...	14·65	11·16	25·81
252		Moro ... ... „ ...	31,137	26,505	57,642	736	524	1,260	12·77	9·09	21·86	140·46	5·14	...	15·42	11·99	27·41
253		Sákrand ... ... „ ...	34,088	28,162	62,250	598	548	1,146	9·61	8·80	18·41	109·12	1·20	...	13·99	11·13	25·12
		Total, District ...	480,322	403,514	883,836	9,543	7,237	16,780	10·80	8·19	18·99	131·86	4·36	...	12·11	9·18	21·28
254	Thar and Párkar.	Umarkot ... ... T. C....	20,65	1,633	3,698	73	50	123	19·74	13·52	33·26	146·00	10·55	...	12·44	10·01	22·71
255		Umarkot ... . R. C....	39,273	30,122	69,395	733	567	1,300	10·56	8·17	18·73	129·28	5·71	...	8·88	6·18	15·06
256		Cháchro ... ... „ ...	27,093	22,442	49,535	762	681	1,543	17·40	13·75	31·15	126·58	1·62	...	12·80	10·26	23·05
257		Nagar Párkar ... ... „ ...	21,945	19,233	41,178	781	699	1,480	18·97	16·97	35·94	111·73	...	3·45	12·26	10·03	22·29
258		Mitti ... ... „ ...	16,859	14,927	31,786	649	587	1,236	20·42	18·47	38·89	110·56	23·22	...	17·40	15·10	32·50
259		Dipla ... ... „ ...	13,232	10,519	23,751	382	326	708	16·08	13·73	29·81	117·18	14·65	...	14·10	11·83	26·23
260		Khipra ... ... „ ...	28,871	22,046	50,917	717	502	1,219	14·08	9·86	23·94	142·83	10·27	...	11·33	8·56	19·88
261		Sánghar ... ... „ ...	15,880	12,049	27,929	419	288	707	15·00	10·31	25·31	145·49	1·79	...	13·71	9·99	23·70
262		Mirpur Khás ... ... „ ...	19,231	14,981	34,212	336	253	589	9·82	7·40	17·22	132·81	5·17	...	8·10	5·93	14·03
		Total, District ...	184,449	147,952	332,401	4,952	3,953	8,905	14·90	11·89	26·79	126·27	11·59	...	11·83	9·23	21·06
263	Shikárpur.	Shikárpur ... ... T. C....	21,145	20,846	41,991	889	705	1,594	21·17	16·79	37·96	126·10	22·88	...	17·22	12·67	29·89
264		Sukkur ... ... „ ...	18,101	10,834	28,935	596	522	1,118	20·60	18·04	38·64	114·18	8·19	...	18·18	16·80	34·97
265		Lárkhana ... . „ ...	6,635	5,375	12,010	287	243	530	23·90	20·23	44·13	118·11	14·24	...	20·07	17·24	37·30
266		Shikárpur ... ... R. C....	23,845	21,083	44,928	690	591	1,281	15·36	13·15	28·51	116·75	8·77	...	17·09	14·27	31·36
267		Sukkur ... ... „ ...	28,634	25,607	54,241	931	806	1,737	17·16	14·86	32·02	116·51	3·71	...	20·83	17·63	38·48
268		Naushahro ... ... „ ...	35,244	30,975	66,219	1,036	841	1,877	15·65	12,70	28·35	123·19	10·40	...	15·81	13·24	29·06
269		Rohri .. .. „ ...	43,279	37,761	81,040	725	619	1,344	8·95	7·64	16·58	117·12	1·18	...	12·00	9·27	21·27
270		Ghotki . ... „ ...	36,688	31,054	67,742	890	623	1,513	13·14	9·20	22·33	142·86	0·38	...	13·91	10·45	24·36
271		Mirpur Mathelo ... ... „ ...	26,383	21,681	48,064	626	461	1,087	13·02	9·59	22·62	135·79	4·12	...	14·54	11·32	25·86
272		Ubauro ... ... „ ...	22,375	18,545	40,920	425	314	739	10·39	7·67	18·06	136·35	4·28	...	11·63	8·48	20·11
273		Larkhána ... ... „ ..	42,207	35,925	78,132	1,448	1,269	2,717	18·53	16·24	34·77	114·11	15·32	...	17·59	14·44	32·02
274		Kambar ... ... „ ...	42,331	36,688	79,019	1,221	1,036	2,257	15·45	13·11	28·56	117·86	12·63	...	15·17	12·39	27·56
275		Ratodero ... ... „ ...	32,897	28,371	61,268	1,118	944	2,062	18·74	15·41	34·15	121·61	15·68	...	18·79	15·24	34·03
276		Kakar ... ... „ ..	29,659	25,295	54,954	571	494	1,065	10·39	8·99	19·38	115·59	2·66	...	13·57	11·05	24·62
277		Lakiarya . ... „ ...	33,612	29,047	62,659	1,096	868	1,964	17·49	13·85	31·34	126·27	14·17	...	17·67	15·10	32·76
278		Mehar ... . „ ...	26,336	21,956	48,292	809	674	1,483	16·75	13·96	30·71	120·03	10·02	...	17·45	14·56	32·03
279		Nasratal ... . „ ..	24,232	20,412	44,644	808	645	1,453	18·10	14·45	32·55	125·27	15·23	...	14·34	11·56	25·89
		Total, District ...	493,603	421,455	915,058	14,196	11,655	25,851	15·51	12·74	28·25	121·80	8·76	...	15·94	12·96	28·90

ANNUAL FORM No. I—*continued.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
280	Upper Sind Frontier. Jacobabad ... ...T.C....	4,605	3,653	8,258	95	60	155	11·50	7·27	18·77	158·33	...	15·74	15·02	11·26	26·28
281	Jacobabad ... . R.C....	22,657	17,339	39,996	647	505	1,152	16·18	12·63	28·80	128·16	10·78	...	15·93	12·03	27·95
282	Shahdádpur ... ... ,, ...	14,847	12,531	27,378	514	361	875	18·77	13·19	31·96	142·38	12·71	...	19·32	15·60	34·88
283	Thul ... ... ,, ...	24,120	20,736	44,856	712	559	1,271	15·87	12·46	28·34	127·37	9·83	...	14·87	12·35	27·22
284	Kashmor ... ... ,, ...	30,002	23,979	53,981	574	447	1,021	10·63	8·28	18·91	125·41	2·43	...	11·84	9·15	20·99
	Total, District ...	96,231	78,238	174,469	2,542	1,932	4,474	14·57	11·07	25·64	131·57	7·00	...	14·88	11·73	26·62
	Total of all Town Circles in the Presidency .	1,287,324	1,017,049	2,304,373	35,020	31,868	66,888	15·20	13·83	29·04	109·89	...	2·14	14·91	13·33	28·24
	Do. Rural Do. ...	8,450,062	8,065,911	16,515,973	315,095	292,321	607,416	19·08	17·70	36·78	107·79	8·52	...	19·11	18·03	37·14
	Grand Total for the Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	350,115	324,189	674,304	18·60	17·23	35·83	108·00	7·22	...	18·72	17·31	36·04

ANNUAL FORM No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Khándesh District.															
1	Dhulia ... ... T. C.	1·64	11,886	11,575	10,296	21,871	745	34·	398	317	715	125·	·09	·04	25·33	3·02
2	Nandurbár ... ,,	·46	16,673	3,630	4,040	7,670	159	20·	107	105	212	101·	...	1·04	19·82	6·39
3	Chopda ... ... ,,	·48	32,614	7,723	7,932	15,655	494	35·	260	223	483	116·	2·87	...	20·06	7·28
4	Nasirabad... ... ,,	·17	67,423	5,728	5,734	11,462	508	34·	226	219	445	103·	...	...	38·42	...
5	Dhulia ... ... R. C.	757·16	100	39,289	36,968	76,257	4,106	55·	1,480	1,432	2,912	103·	·46	1·06	30·37	3·74
	1 Songir (M.) ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Amalner ... ... ,,	627·	208	35,212	34,876	70,088	3,541	50·	1,209	1,080	2,289	103·	·37	0·60	27·01	2·98
	Amalner (M) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Párola Petha ... ,,			20,227	19,526	39,753	1,764	44·	678	664	1,342	102·	·50	0·38	29·08	1·76
	Parola (M) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Erandol ... ... ,,	460·	230	54,246	51,560	105,806	4,938	46·	1,850	1,802	3,652	102·	·89	·41	25·26	5·11
	Erandol (M) ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharangaon (M) ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Páchora ... ... ,,	535·	245	37,981	35,551	73,532	3,446	46·	1,544	1,490	3,034	103·	1·38	·14	33·39	1·92
10	Bhadgaon Petha... ,,			21,420	20,310	41,730	1,879	45·	743	736	1,479	101·	0·53	·12	30·86	0·65
11	Chálisgaon ... ,,	504·	146	38,609	36,260	74,869	4,439	59·	1,559	1,460	3,019	106·	1·78	·13	30·79	2·99
12	Pimpalner ... ,,	1,022·	57	29,938	29,254	59,192	3,018	50·	1,000	974	1,974	102·	...	·59	26·22	5·19
13	Nandurbár ... ,,	990·54	105	33,932	33,633	67,565	3,219	47·	1,059	849	1,908	125·	...	·29	23·33	2·65
14	Navápur Petha ... ,,			15,828	14,799	30,627	518	16·	182	171	353	106·	...	·52	8·78	1·18
15	Sháhada ... ... ,,	479·	135	32,537	32,196	64,733	2,871	44·	1,046	959	2,005	109·	·79	·15	22·74	5·50
	Sháhada (M) ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prakásh (M) ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Taloda ... ... ,,	1,177·	70	42,755	40,155	82,910	2,105	25·	579	509	1,088	113·	...	·12	10·14	1·83
	Taloda (M) ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895.*

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injurious.	All other causes.	All Causes.						Net receipts of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·41	3·80	34·38	30·79	33·09	33·94	27·58	30·95	2,796 3 4	8,114 0 0	No drainage. The proposed drainage project is with the Executive Engineer of Irrigation, Khándesh.	The town of Dhulia has a sufficient water-supply.	The house and street sweepings are collected in dust-bins and are removed in carts.	Measures are taken by the Municipality as are necessary, taking into consideration the financial condition of the Municipality.
·39	...	29·48	25·99	27·64	33·33	26·49	29·73	502 8 (	1,372 13 10	No drainage ...	Better water-supply required.	More bhangis and carts are necessary for thoroughly cleaning the town every day and its outskirts.	A water scheme is under consideration.
·19	·45	33·67	28·11	30·85	27·84	23·93	25·86	471 2 10	1,096 14 11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Town gutters are cleaned and roads and open spaces are swept; in the hot season roads are watered.
...	...	39·46	38·19	38·42	28·26	23·89	26·17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·20	2·28	37·67	38·74	38·19	31·66	31·87	31·76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 0 (Muuicipal	264 0 0 (Songir).	The town has road side gutters and under-ground drains	There are two large public wells outside the town. The supply is abundant.	.....	.....
·13	1·57	34·33	30·97	32·66	31·49	29·25	30·22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One well has been to each village where necessary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 (Municipal.	1,960 6 3	The town has road side gutters and under-ground drains	.....	The town is kept clean.	Every year the Municipality is spending certain money on these accounts.
·20	1·84	33·61	34·04	33·76	28·77	26·99	27·92	.....	.....				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381 0 (Municipal.	1,134 8 2	The town has road side gutters.	Scanty water-supply.	The town is kept clean.	.....
·28	2·56	34·10	34·95	34·52	30·82	29·11	29·99	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	Every year the Municipality is spending certain money on these accounts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074 8 (Municipal	2,308 5 5 (Dharangaon).	The town has road side gutters.	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074 8 0	2,274 12 9	Do. ...	.....	The town is kept clean.	Every year the Municipality is spending certain money on these accounts.
·22	4·21	40·90	41·91	41·26	32·46	31·64	32·07	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
·14	3·14	34·70	36·24	35·44	28·57	27·13	27·39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·19	4·45	40·38	40·26	40·32	33·98	32·20	33·56	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
·41	·89	33·40	33·29	33·35	34·97	34·56	34·76	.....	.....	In some of the large villages drains and gutters are desirable.	Wells are wanted in some villages. In many the water is of bad quality.	In a few villages prickly-pear is a nuisance and requires cutting down. Manure heaps in villages should be put a stop to.	Wells are constructed as funds are available. As regards prickly-pear orders are given to village officers where the quantity is small. Manure heaps and similar nuisances are dealt with by verbal orders with very occasional prosecutions.
·33	1·61	31·21	25·24	28·24	30·71	30·06	30·39	.....	.....	Drains and gutters are wanted.	In the western part of the táluka more wells are required.	Manure heaps in villages should be stopped.	Wells are constructed as funds are available. Manure heaps and similar nuisances are dealt with by verbal orders with occasional prosecutions.
·19	·84	11·50	11·55	11·52	12·57	12·57	12·57	.....	.....				
·20	1·59	32·15	29·78	30·97	37·34	34·63	35·99	.....	.....	Do. ...	Wells are wanted in certain villages.	Do. ...	Do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325 0 0 Municipal	1,080 15 7 (Prakashe).	Gutters are wanting in a few places.	Nil	Better street conservancy.	The Municipality has put an end to contract and taken street conservancy into its own hands.
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	423 9 11	Do. ...	Nil	Do. ...	Nil.
·31	·71	13·54	12·68	13·12	16·36	16·04	16·20	.....	19 0 0	Do. ...	The water of the west part of the táluka is of fair quality.	Do. ...	Wells are constructed as funds are available. Manure heaps and similar nuisances are dealt with by verbal orders with occasional prosecutions.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	500 0 0 Municipal	1,262 12 0	The open drain on the north of the town has no continuous inclination and thus silt is often deposited in it.	Surface of the water in the wells is of bad quality.	Nil	The open drain will be improved after the rainy season.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Khándesh District—continued.															
17	Sindkheda ... R.C.	504·	145·	36,856	36,523	73,379	4,450	60·	1,515	1,341	2,856	112·	·42	·93	27·79	6·92
18	Shirpur ... ... ,,	651·	86·	29,226	26,786	56,012	2,744	49·	1,018	868	1,886	117·	·46	·23	26·58	4·52
	Shirpur (M)	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chopda ... ... R.C.	367·52	155·	29,205	27,959	57,164	2,729	47·	1,031	979	2,010	105·	·45	·21	28·22	1·75
20	Sávda ... ... R.C.			40,183	40,143	80,326	4,046	50·	1,583	1,306	2,889	121·	·17	·10	26·45	2·12
	Sávda (M)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faizpur (M)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		553·	283·													
21	Yával Petha ... R.C.			22,682	22,085	44,767	2,077	46·	811	668	1,479	121·	·22	·02	29·00	·89
	Yával (M)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráver Petha ... R.C.			15,959	15,717	31,676	1,290	40·	767	602	1,369	127·	4·13	·35	36·11	1·11
	Ráver (M)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bhusával ... ... R.C.			40,569	37,342	77,911	3,098	39·	1,684	1,356	3,040	124·	·60	·48	32·36	1·92
	Bhusával (M)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		571·	198·													
24	Edalabad ... ... R.C.			18,201	17,426	35,627	1,525	42·	918	781	1,699	117·	1·46	1·15	35·34	3·31
	Warangaon (M) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Jalgaon ... ... R.C.	317·83	228·	37,677	34,830	72,507	3,132	43·	1,338	1,207	2,545	110·	1·82	·12	25·60	3·03
	Jalgaon (M)	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jámner ... ... R.C.	525·	166·	44,362	42,868	87,230	3,745	42·	2,027	1,836	3,863	110·	·04	...	38·92	1·89
	Total, Khándesh District.	99·44	146·	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	66,676	45·	26,612	23,934	50,546	111·	·69	·34	27·39	3·09

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injurious.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·16	3·60	41·11	36·72	38·92	39·45	37·65	38·55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·12	1·75	34·83	32·40	33·67	33·77	33·04	33·42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal. 410 0 0	1,152 13 10	Some roads and side drains are still required.	.....	Public latrines are required.	.....
·37	4·16	35·30	35·02	35·16	36·95	34·44	35·72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·37	6·75	39·39	32·53	35·07	39·40	34·74	37·15	Táluka.	.....	No drainage ...	.....	Accumulation of manure heaps in the compounds of houses as well as in the vicinity of villages.	No special measures were taken for the sanitary improvements except occasional warnings to the residents of villages by the Mámlatdár. In some cases improvements were made by having recourse to criminal prosecutions.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347 8 0	1,842 2 8	More drains required.	Water-supply from wells only.	Town kept clean ...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 0 0 Municipal (Faizpur).	701 14 11	.....	Water from the river Dhadi and a large well is sufficient.	Accumulation of manure, dirt, ashes, &c., in the compounds of the houses and stagnant cesspools are found to exist in some parts of the town.	.....
·27	2·64	35·60	30·25	33·04	37·87	35·54	36·72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal (Yaval) 62 0 0	840 0 0	No drainage. ...	.....	Regular conservancy and cleansing house drains is difficult for want of funds.	New gutters were constructed.
·19	1·33	48·06	38·30	43·22	34·06	29·72	32·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.	45 13 1	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
·30	3·36	41·59	36·31	39·02	38·64	33·09	33·77	(Táluka.)	.....	Drains are necessary in villages.	More wells wanted...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal. 75 0 0	2,229 11 5	U-shaped-stone gutters are being built every year. But there is no place for its outlet. The water goes in a nála close by where it dries up.	The water-supply is from wells, but it is brackish. The water-supply of the town, though not ample, is sufficient for the wants of people.	The domestic cleansing is not satisfactorily done.	Every year considerable amount of money is expended for constructing stone gutters for removing dirty water.
·34	6·09	50·43	44·82	47·69	42·19	39·71	40·98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal Waranagaon. 61 0 0	335 14 0	No drainage ...	.....	The Municipality has kept sweepers and they do their work properly.	Places for natural purposes have been set apart. Latrines are not yet provided.
·19	4·33	35·51	34·65	35·10	32·72	33·13	32·92	.....	.....	No drainage.	No restrictions are made for washing clothes, &c., at places from whence drinking water is taken from rivers and nálás.	Animals are kept in the houses occupied by the people and their refuse is generally stored up for manure either in Vardali number or in some open ground of the Gáothán far away from their houses.	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal. 971 8 0	9,383 1 6	The drainage of the town requires to be improved.	The drinking water supply is supplied from Meharun tank unfiltered.	None worth noticing.	New oval-shaped gutters are being built every year. A scheme for increasing the water-supply of the town and providing filter beds is being prepared by the Irrigation Department.
·14	3·30	45·70	42·83	44·29	35·93	36·83	37·89	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	A Sanitary Board is being instituted at Jámner.
·25	2·83	35·69	33·18	34·61	32·87	31·23	32·07	.....	.....				

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1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Násik District.															
27	Násik ... ...T.C.	·56	43,582·	12,529	11,877	24,406	428	17·	470	469	939	100·	·86	·04	26·18	5·57
28	Yeola ... ... „	·22	85,731·	9,623	9,238	18,861	447	23·	344	357	701	96·	...	3·34	23·96	3·08
29	Devláli Cantonment ...	...	.....	1,315	978	2,293	26	11·	30	14	44	214·	...	...	4·79	...
30	Málegaon do. ...	...	.....	1,845	1,914	3,759	148	39·	91	85	176	107·06	·4	...	10·11	...
31	Násik ... ...R.C.	464·44	160·	38,105	36,331	74,436	2,638	35·	1,215	1,120	2,335	108·	·35	·13	20·81	2·17
32	Sinnar ... ... „	519·	140·	37,349	35,788	73,137	3,689	50·	1,647	1,574	3,221	104·	1·31	...	28·43	2·61
	Sinnar (Municipal town).	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Igatpuri ... R.C.	376·	183·	35,586	33,486	69·072	2,136	30·	970	902	1,872	107·	·04	·01	20·01	1·71
	Igatpuri (Municipality).	...	.....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Dindori ... ...R.C.	529·	156·	41·643	40,981	82·624	3,384	40·	1,473	1,333	2,806	110·	·08	...	22·15	3·87
35	Niphád ... ... „	411·	224·	46,366	45,997	92·363	4,453	48·	1,838	1,669	3,507	110·	·27	·17	22·83	3·30
36	Chándor ... ... „	385·	133·	26,316	25,160	51·476	2,731	53·	1,120	1,065	2,185	105·	·64	·41	30·19	5·96
37	Yeola ... ...R.C.	411·78	114·	24,044	22,901	46,945	2,300	48·	955	848	1,803	112·	·36	·23	24·07	5·73

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Infantile.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·49	5·33	37·51	39·48	38·47	34·64	29·22	32·00	12,862 10 6	20,998 1 10	The drainage of the city of Násik is very defective. The drains are all square-shaped throughout the city and they are not water-tight. The sullage water and silt flow and mix into the river water below and renders it contaminated and fouled with impurities.	Water-supply scanty. The river Godávari is the principal source for drinking purposes, but it gets fouled and contaminated.	The number of privies is really insufficient as compared with the population of the town.	The drainage and water-supply questions are under consideration. The Municipality has already paid to the Public Works Department Rs. 10,129 for carrying out the preliminary work of drainage. A bund across the river is being built along with the Godávari bridge under construction with a view to bund water to be utilized in washing the kunds below and flushing the river-side drain.
·11	6·68	35·75	38·64	37·17	33·57	34·53	34·04	527 13 0	6,405 10 1	No drainage. The subject of a complete system of drainage will be considered after the work of laying down water pipes is over.	Well water is pumped and conducted by iron and earthenware pipes to five distributing reservoirs.	.....	.....
...	14·39	22·89	14·31	19·18	18·25	20·45	19·18	1,194 0 0	2,411 9 2	.....	.....	.....	Constant supervision.
...	32·19	49·38	44·41	40·82	41·19	31·87	36·45	1,661 14 0	1,998 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
·31	7·60	31·88	30·63	31·37	28·03	28·02	28·02	Trimbak Municipal. 293 12 0	1,259 2 1	No drainage system.	The water-supply is derived from wells and tanks. The former become dry in the hot weather and the latter, except one, are useless for drinking purposes.	Every house, as a rule, has a cesspool connected with it which opens into street drains.	.....
·12	11·57	44·91	43·98	44·04	37·77	36·38	37·09	.....	.....	.....	Waste water round wells not removed.	.....	Repairs of well at h taken.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal. 599 4 0	966 9 4	There is no drainage.	.....	There is no cart to remove night soil and consequently much inconvenience is felt in removing it. A plan for the deposit of night-soil and domestic cleansing is needed. More latrines are required.	In the hot seas special establishment to prevent water-supply being rendered foul is entertained.
·22	5·11	27·25	26·94	27·10	28·16	27·44	27·80	.....	.....	.....	Water-supply is insufficient in many villages, especially in the hot season.	.....	The village-sites and surroundings kept clean; and drinking water to be kept pure and uncontaminated.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal. 2,198 8 0	2,019 15 11	No drainage. ...	Water-supply is quite insufficient.	.....	The town is every day cleaned by the Municipal conservancy and road-cleaning establishment. A scheme for a better supply of water is under consideration.
·18	7·68	35·37	32·52	33·96	31·62	29·50	30·56	1,840 0 0	1,048 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
·25	11·14	39·04	36·28	37·96	36·62	34·37	35·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·25	4·99	42·56	42·33	42·44	39·98	39·11	39·55	.....	.....	.....	Water-supply sufficient in some villages while scanty in others.	.....	Wells are being sunk where required.
·15	7·86	39·72	37·03	38·41	37·18	35·54	36·38	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Water-supply from wells.	.....	Heads of villages are generally held responsible for keeping the village sites clean. Filthy water is not allowed to run on the streets or places of public thoroughfare. Steps are taken to keep the dung heaps at a distance from village sites.

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1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Násik District—continued.															
38	Nándgaon ... ... R.C.	437·	76·	17,439	16,144	33,583	2,117	63·	842	776	1,618	108·	2·11	·42	35·02	3·39
39	Málegaon ... ,,	775·	106·	42,422	40,047	82,469	4,545	55·	2,075	1,801	3,876	115·	4·63	1·94	33·82	4·41
	Málegaon (Municipality)	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Báglán ... ... R.C.	619·	106·	33,094	32,553	65,647	3,637	55·	1,277	1,191	2,468	107·	·01	·11	28·59	6·29
41	Kálvan ... ... ,,	554·	106·	30·493	28,471	58,964	2,724	46·	1,093	979	2,072	111·	...	·07	27·44	4·94
42	Peint ... ... ,,	458·	·132·	32,158	28,894	61,052	1,402	22·	880	788	1,668	111·	...	·02	25·66	·24
	Total, Násik District...	5,940·	141·	430,327	410,760	841,087	36,805	43·	16,320	14,971	31,291	109·	·83	·37	25·92	3·64
	Thána District.															
43	Thána ... ... T.C.	6·98	2,500·	9,770	7,685	17,455	313	17·	170	139	309	122·	·46	...	13·57	1·15
44	Kalyán ... ... ,,	2·50	5,043·	6,918	5,690	12,608	336	26·	157	133	290	118·	...	·16	19·11	1·27
45	Dáhánu ... ... R.C.	643·	209·	67,853	66,535	134,388	4,504	33·	1,499	1,398	2,897	107·	...	·02	16·66	·51
46	Máhim ... ... ,,	419·	204·	43,168	42,664	85,832	2,428	28·	1,044	942	1,986	110·	·12	...	18·21	·85
47	Váda ... ... ,,	310·	126·	20,257	19,070	39,327	1,339	34·	674	656	1,330	102·	...	...	29·29	·97
48	Sháhápur ... ,,	870·	142·	65,013	59,007	124,020	3,438	27·	1,848	1,758	3,606	105·	...	...	26·59	·46
49	Murbád ... ... ,,	351·	187·	33,389	32,251	65,640	1,908	29·	910	919	1,829	99·	...	·05	23·41	1·74
50	Kalyán ... ... ,,	275·50	244·	34,778	32,719	67,497	2,178	32·	1,056	1,050	2,106	100·	...	·05	23·17	2·83

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·19	7·06	48·28	48·07	48·18	41·40	42·86	42·10	884 0 0	1,735 7 4	No drainage ...	More wells required in villages.	.....	Wells are being sunk by the Public Works Department as funds are available.
								Táluka.					
·16	2·04	48·91	44·97	47·00	37·69	34·53	36·16	.....	1,801 0 9	No drainage ...	The water-supply is from rivers, wells without steps, and wells with steps. Step wells should be closed.	Cattle dung heaps and other filth for manure are stored in or near houses.	None except sinking new wells in four villages.
								Municipal.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,235 9 0	5,930 7 9	No drainage ...	Water-supply is from river Mosem and wells, and is sufficient.	.....	A survey of the town for drainage and water-supply is made by the Executive Engineer, but the scheme proposed is beyond the present means of the Municipality to carry out. And the Municipality is doing its best to save funds towards them.
·14	2·45	38·59	36·59	37·59	37·98	37·14	37·56	1,756 0 0	1,021 0 0	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
·25	2·44	35·34	34·38	35·14	35·54	35·30	35·43	.....	352 7 7	No drainage ...	.....	.....	Prickly-pear cut down in many villages, and wells were cleaned in 22 villages by village authorities.
·34	1·06	27·36	27·27	27·32	25·50	25·89	25·68	.....	.....	No drainage. Táluka being hilly, and almost all villages being situated on elevated sites, the slopes serve as natural drainage.	Scanty water-supply in almost all the villages.	.....	The villagers are warned to keep the village sites and water-supply clean.
·22	6·23	37·92	36·45	37·20	31·35	33·14	33·75	.....	.....				
·12	2·40	17·40	18·09	17·70	15·66	17·44	16·44	3,278 15 0	8,806 7 4	No drainage ...	Water-supply is insufficient.	.....	A drainage scheme and a scheme for providing filter beds to the Pokharan tank are under consideration.
·49	1·98	22·84	23·37	23·00	18·07	20·04	18·95	3,064 8 0	5,054 12 9	No drainage except open storm water drains.	In the hot weather the supply is scanty and liable to contamination.	.....	A conservancy cess for the cleaning of the cesspool has been sanctioned by Government and the rules for levying the same are under consideration.
·73	3·04	22·09	21·01	21·56	17·94	17·12	17·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steps have been taken to cut down the cactus.
								(Municipal).					
·59	3·37	24·18	22·08	23·14	21·20	20·04	20·62	.....	988 9 1	No drainage ...	Good water-supply is badly wanted.	.....	Roads and streets in the town are daily swept and kept clean.
								(Táluka).					
								.....	.....	No drainage system throughout the limits of the board.	Good water-supply.	.....	Wells are being built as funds permit. Overgrowth of prickly-pear is cut and removed.
·84	2·92	33·27	34·40	33·82	29·32	30·31	29·80	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Insufficient... ...	.....	Three new wells were built.
·43	1·60	28·43	29·79	29·08	24·75	25·37	25·04	235 0 0	932 11 6	.....	Water-supply is deficient.	Orders have been issued to the villagers and village officers to keep the premises of houses and the open parts clean.	Nightsoil is removed to a depôt.
·38	2·28	27·25	28·49	27·86	26·29	25·02	51·31	2,643 0 0	2,327 11 9	No drainage ...	Water is deficient in all the villages.	.....	.....
·38	4·77	30·36	32·09	31·20	27·95	27·59	27·78	4,778 0 0	3,399 6 6	Do. ...	More wells are required in villages.	The villages are kept clean.	Water-supply.— Original Works. Rs. a. p. 2,111 12 6 Repairs. Rs. a. p. 1,200 10 1.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Thâna District—contd.															
51	Bhiwandi ... ...R. C.	250·	349·	46,158	41,286	87,444	2,653	30·	1,480	1,425	2,905	103·	·15	·07	29·01	1·15
	Bhiwndi (Municipality).	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Bassein ... ... R.C.	221·	344·	39,283	36,809	76,092	2,101	27·	883	828	1,711	106·	·29	·11	14·80	·89
53	Sâlsette ... ... ,,	234·02	464·	60,896	47,768	108,664	2,676	24·	1,364	1,193	2,557	114·	...	·27	16·24	1·66
	Total, Thâna District...	35·83	225·	427,483	391,484	818,967	23,874	29·	11,085	10,441	21,526	115·	·06	·06	21·08	1·13
54	City of Bombay... ,,	22·	36,642·	507,681	298,463	806,144	15,371	19·	13,077	11,578	24,655	113·	0·11	0·33	7·86	2·19
	Kolâba District.															
55	Panvel ... ...T. C.	3·	3,472·	5,602	4,815	10,417	217	20·	120	86	206	140·	...	·96	9·50	2·69
56	Alibâg ... ... ,,	·07	9,810·	2,911	2,975	5,886	253	25·	76	94	170	80·	...	5·94	15·29	·68
57	Mahâd ... ... ,,	·43	15,974·	3,577	3,292	6,869	128	18·	51	52	103	98·	...	...	7·71	3·06
58	Panvel ... ...R. C.	304·	320·	50,644	46,771	97,415	3,206	32·	1,213	1,190	2,403	101·	·08	·27	20·11	1·18
	Panvel (Municipality).	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Alibâg ... ... R.C.	193·40	373·	35,780	36,455	72,235	2,799	38·	1,059	1,063	2,122	99·	·07	·62	18·43	2·46
60	Pen ... ... ,,			26,241	25,576	51,817	1,692	32·	756	701	1,457	107·	...	·17	20·87	2·45
	Pen (Municipality) ...	298·	250·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Nâgothna... ... R.C.			11,763	10,928	22,691	709	31·	339	289	608	126·	...	·17	21·19	2·02
62	Roha ... ... ,,	200·	230·	22,914	23,149	46,063	1,485	32·	656	602	1,258	108·	2·32	·48	17·65	1·98

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

9					10			11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Net receipts of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.			All Causes.					a.	b.	c.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
								Tāluka.					
·41	3·40	32·00	34·52	33·22	25·22	26·55	25·85	.....	.....	There is no drainage	.....	.....	Rs. 4,080 have been expended by the Board during the year in sinking wells, &c. Overgrowth of prickly-pear is cut and removed.
								Municipal.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,522 0 0	2,494 14 9	Superficial drainage as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the survey of the town being made in the first instance.	Water-supply from the Warala Tank is pretty good and abundant, but its distribution is defective.	Not undertaken by the Municipality, hence not properly done.	.....
·53	5·77	22·48	22·49	22·49	19·80	19·32	19·57	1,378 3 0	1,377 6 0	No drainage ...	In some villages water is not quite pure, and wells become dry in hot season.	There is no proper scavenging arrangement in all villages.	Nine new wells built. Four wells repaired.
·34	5·02	22·40	24·07	38·53	20·51	24·14	22·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								(Kurla Municipality).					
								15,281 6 2	17,522 4 2	There is no drainage	Water-supply is deficient and unfit for drinking.	The people keep their cattle generally in the same house where they live.	.....
								(Bāndra Municipality.)					
								1,923 1 0	8,317 0 2	No drainage ...	Pure water is wanted in a portion of the town.	Halālkhor service is not extended in a greater portion of the town.	Measures taken to extend Vehār water pipes throughout the Municipal district. 2. Extension of Halālkhor service throughout the district. 3. Extension of public latrines is under consideration of the Municipality.
·49	3·45	25·93	26·07	26·28	20·59	22·96	22·76	.....	.....				
0·58	19·51	25·75	38·80	30·58	25·07	37·96	299·8	Information	not received	from the Municipal	Commissioner, Bo	mbay.	
·48	6·14	21·42	17·86	19·77	18·21	18·48	18·33	455 12 0	544 1 9	No drainage ...	Rs. 1,15,370 have been sanctioned for water-works at Panvel. The work is nearly completed by Public Works Department. The water is brought into the town and is freely used by the inhabitants.	.....	An establishment is kept by the Municipality to keep the roads, private privies and gutters clean.
·63	0·29	26·11	31·60	28·88	23·35	20·10	21·74	1,619 8 0	2,376 4 3	More open gutters are needed.	Additional supply of good potable water.	Strengthening the establishment employed on conservancy with the more carts and dust-bins, &c.	The Municipality is not at present in a position to remedy the defects for want of funds.
·15	4·08	14·26	15·80	15·	23·21	25·21	24·26	173 0 0	1,067 4 8	No drainage ...	There is a sufficient supply of water.	.....	.....
·31	2·71	23·95	25·44	24·66	26·46	27·23	26·83	6,235 12 11	1,040 14 0	Do. ...	Water-supply is derived from rivers, tanks and wells.	.....	Establishment is retained by the Municipality to keep the roads, private privies and gutters clean.
								Municipal	(Uran).				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504 8 0	1,422 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
·33	7·46	29·63	29·16	29·37	27·02	26·49	26·75	4,554 15 7	1,497 2 0	.....	The khārepat portion of this tāluka is in want of water.	.....	The water-supply is gradually increasing.
·36	4·26	28·81	27·41	28·11	24·45	24·04	24·25	4,066 15 7	2,017 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
								Municipal.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171 8 0	845 10 6	No drainage beyond road-side drains.	The tank which supplies the town with water requires to be cleansed.	.....	Establishment is retained by the Municipality to keep the roads, private privies and gutters clean.
·35	3·06	28·81	24·61	26·79	25·75	25·80	25·78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·46	4·42	28·63	24·01	27·31	32·09	29·03	30·54	1,596 12 5	1,245 6 11	No regular system of drainage exists anywhere in this tāluka.	The water-supply in a few villages is derived from unbuilt wells and tanks situated in fields and unclosed places and therefore liable to pollution from cattle, &c.	(1) Streets and vacant areas in the village site are not swept regularly. (2) Manure pits into which cattle and all sorts of rubbish is thrown, are situated near houses. In the rains especially these pits become very offensive.	In two villages Chanera and Medh, there exist voluntary associations which are to be converted into sanitary committees under the Sanitation Act.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Kolába District—contd.															
	Roha Ashtami (Municipality).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Mángaon... ... R. C.	353·	237·	40,721	43,116	83,837	2,393	26·	1,039	1,019	2,058	101·	·07	·45	18·57	1·69
64	Mahád ... ... ,,	458·57	244·	54,879	57,434	112,313	3,015	26·	1,474	1,378	2,852	106·	1·26	·09	19·53	1·11
65	Karjat ... ... ,,	353·	241·	43,857	41,379	85,236	2,716	31·	1,319	1,372	2,691	96·	1·34	·42	24·57	1·62
	Total, Kolába District ...	21·64	274·	293,889	295,890	294,779	18,513	31·	8,102	7,826	15,928	103·	·64	·40	19·76	1·71
	Ahmednagar District.															
66	Ahmednagar ... T. C.	0·50	720·	18,779	17,252	36,031	2,014	50·	1,019	936	1,955	108·	0·47	...	17·54	7·77
67	Sangamner ... ,,	0·59	16,496	4,791	4,942	9,733	554	56·	266	225	491	118·	2·05	...	19·93	6·68
68	Ahmednagar Cantonment. ,,	...	...	2,520	2,210	4,730	66	13·	40	32	72	125·	...	...	8·45	1·27
69	Ahmednagar ... R. C.	618·50	133·	41,822	40,776	82,598	3,793	45·	1,718	1,564	3,282	109·	0·93	...	27·48	3·99
70	Akola ... ... ,,	588·	115·	34,460	33,542	68,002	2,950	43·	1,208	1,005	2,213	120·	0·32	...	25·17	2·33
71	Jámkhed... ... ,,	482·	158·	38,761	37,447	76,208	3,709	48·	1,603	1,453	3,056	110·	0·87	...	33·84	2·31
72	Párner ... ... ,,	779·	111·	39,636	39,335	78,971	3,787	47·	1,800	1,541	3,341	116·	1·87	0·27	31·83	3·06
73	Shrigonda ... ,,	625·	106·	33,983	32,674	66,657	2,658	39·	1,269	1,128	2,397	110·	1·21	...	28·27	2·48
74	Karjat ... ... ,,	580·	84·	24,951	23,877	48,828	2,310	47·	1,150	1,013	2,163	113·	1·83	...	35·49	4·87
75	Nevása ... ... ,,	607·	145·	44,956	43,189	88,145	4,221	47·	1,704	1,515	3,219	112·	0·39	...	23·15	4·98
76	Kopargaon ... ,,	511·	174·	45,131	44,206	89,337	4,040	45·	1,509	1,414	2,923	106·	0·36	0·01	24·11	3·08
77	Sangamner ... ,,	707·41	103·	37,321	35,878	73,199	3,938	53·	1,747	1,565	3,312	111·	3·07	0·04	30·22	3·44
78	Ráhuri ... ... ,,	497·	130·	32,932	31,912	64,844	3,337	51·	1,342	1,220	2,562	110·	0·71	...	32·40	2·44
79	Shevgaon ... ,,	670·	149·	50,857	49,516	100,373	4,932	49·	1,997	1,726	3,723	115·	·10	...	30·58	2·41
	Total, Ahmednagar ...	6,666·	133·	450,900	436,756	887,656	42,309	47·	18,372	16,337	34,709	113·	0·98	0·03	28·33	3·42
	Poona District.															
80	Poona City ... T. C.	5·	23,731·	62,468	56,189	118,657	3,742	31·	1,714	1,646	3,360	104·	0·39	0·04	14·41	1·04
81	Junnar ... ... ,,	0·36	33,069·	5,716	6,189	11,905	401	33·	159	157	316	101·	...	...	6·05	1·76
82	Poona Cantonment. C.	4·55	6,827·	17,379	13,755	31,134	685	22·	348	358	706	97·	0·12	...	10·95	1·70
83	Kirkee Cantonment. ,,	4·22	2,310·	5,781	3,968	9,749	167	17·	68	59	127	115·	...	...	4·91	2·38
84	Junnar ... ... R. C.	610·64	170·	51,664	52,193	103,857	4,648	44·	2,020	1,894	3,914	103·	...	0·44	27·32	2·49
85	Khed ... ... ,,	888·	182·	81,458	80,931	162,389	6,214	38·	3,070	2,781	5,851	110·	0·20	0·05	27·21	2·35
86	Indápur ... ... ,,	567·	125·	36,199	34,747	70,946	3,042	42·	1,192	1,203	2,395	99·	0·62	...	24·15	3·53

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
Population from					Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.						Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	355 11 8	No drainage in the main street: there are open side gutters and there are also deep drains for rain water to run off.	Some of the water-pipes are filled with mud, and the work of cleansing them is going on.	Four sweepers are kept by the Municipality for sweeping the roads. There are no public latrines.	Water-wells are being built; bunds constructed across rivulets or nálas every year in as many villages as the funds at the disposal of the Táluka Local Board may permit. Instructions are given to villagers as to the measures to be adopted in securing cleanliness and good conservancy. Any wilful disobedience is met by penal measures when that is deemed necessary.
·31	3·46	25·51	23·63	24·54	27·67	24·51	26·06	1,923 0 11	1,146 6 9	There is natural drainage in most of the villages.	About one-fifth of the total number of villages are subject to scarcity of water in the hot season.	Domestic cleansing attended to fairly well. People are in the habit of storing refuse and animal excretions close to houses for manure to the detriment of the health of villagers.	.....
·42	3·98	26·86	23·99	25·39	23·06	21·27	22·58	1,823 1 4	1,841 6 2	No drainage ...	A good supply from rivers and wells.	.....	.....
·43	3·19	30·03	33·15	31·57	27·40	27·09	27·25	2,985 12 7	2,665 5 1	Do. ...	Insufficient water-supply.	.....	.....
·37	3·90	27·11	26·45	26·78	21·01	20·93	20·97	.....	.....				
·28	23·20	54·26	51·25	54·26	50·64	50·78	50·79	.....	.....	No proper system of drainage.	Insufficient water-supply.	.....	A competent Engineer has been engaged. Plans and estimates for water-supply submitted to the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
·10	21·69	55·52	45·53	50·45	38 20	35·41	36·78	.....	.....	Do. ...	.....	.....	Conservancy of the Town is ordinarily attended to.
...	5·50	15·87	14·48	15·22	19·42	20·81	20·09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·15	7·15	41·03	38·38	39·75	35·89	35·34	35·63	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
·46	4·26	35·06	29·96	32 54	31·72	29·69	30·72	.....	.....	.....	Scanty water-supply.	Sanitary condition not good.	.....
·25	2·83	41·36	38·80	40·10	34·93	33·54	34·26	.....	.....				
·18	5·09	45·41	39·18	42·30	34·19	31·88	33·04	.....	.....	No drainage ...	No proper care is taken to keep drinking water clear.	No provision is made for cleansing.	Prickly-pear has been cut down where most excessive.
·11	3·89	37·34	34·53	35·96	30·89	28·95	29·94	.....	.....				
·18	1·93	46·07	42·43	44·30	32·70	29·44	31·11	.....	.....				
·18	7·32	37·90	35·08	36·52	32·68	30·26	31·49	.....	.....	Do. ...	The step wells require closing up.	.....	.....
·13	5·03	33·44	31·09	32·72	33·33	31·07	32·51	.....	.....	Do. ...	More wells are required.	.....	.....
·11	8·36	46·81	43·62	45·24	36·17	34·56	35·38	.....	.....	Do. ...	The southern portion of the táluka require more wells.	.....	.....
·23	3·73	40·75	38·23	39·51	33·37	31·62	32·51	.....	.....	Do. ...	Insufficient water-supply.	.....	.....
·10	3·90	39·27	34·88	37·09	34·92	31·59	33·57	.....	.....	Do. ...	From wells and fair supply.	.....	More new wells constructed and old ones repaired.
·18	6·18	40·74	37·40	39·12	34·49	32·55	33·53	.....	.....				
·42	12·01	27·43	29·29	28·31	25·02	26·28	25·62	.....	.....	No proper drainage.	No filter works for filtering water-supply.	The chief fault lies in the existence of bad private privies.	New open drains were built at several places, the total length of these new drains was 3,650 running feet.
·17	18·56	27·81	27·45	26·54	31·84	28·50	30·16	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Tank supply falls short in hot season.	.....	No measures taken for want of funds.
·30	9·60	20·02	26·03	22·67	21·40	25·74	23·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	5·74	11·76	14·87	13·03	13·49	17·89	15·28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·31	7·06	30·10	36·28	37·63	33·33	31·54	33·43	.....	.....	No drains in any of the villages.	In many villages water is scarce in hot weather.	No conservancy establishment except in Municipal towns.	Every year a certain amount of money is expended on the improvement of village water-supply.
·27	5·89	37·83	34·36	36·03	30·15	28·42	29·33	.....	.....	No drains ...	In some villages wells are not properly built.	.....	(In Khed) borrowed is being increased in order to build latrines.
·25	5·20	32·96	34·62	38·75	30·03	27·97	29·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

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1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 1,000 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Poona District—contd.															
87	Sirúr ... ...R. C.	577·	147·	43,103	42,099	85,202	3,521	41·	1,654	1,469	3,123	112·	0·77	...	23·60	3·79
88	Purandhar ... ... ,,	470·	189·	43,934	45,042	88,976	3,739	42·	1,729	1,643	3,372	105·	0·70	0·01	27·78	3·61
89	Bhimthadi... ... ,,	1,037·	135·	71,080	69,123	1,40,203	6,044	43·	2,812	2,529	5,341	111·	0·36	0·10	28·20	3·88
90	Haveli ... ... ,,	799·23	215·	88,078	83,872	1,71,950	6,538	37·	3,308	2,882	6,190	114·	0·78	0·14	23·43	4·10
91	Mával ... ... ,,	385·	172·	34,089	32,392	66,481	1,858	27·	794	758	1,552	104·	0·13	0·29	16·88	1·71
	Total, Poona District...	5,348·	198·	540,949	520,500	1,061,449	40,594	38·	18,868	17,379	36,247	108·	0·43	0·10	23·29	2·94
	Sholápur District.															
92	Sholápur ... ...T. C.	1·33	462·	31,542	30,022	61,564	2,064	33·	1,466	1,488	2,954	98·	2·03	0·02	35·15	2·02
93	Bársi ... ... ,,	0·38	54,084·	10,822	9,730	20,552	1,007	49·	523	442	965	118·	0·09	...	40·67	3·80
94	Pandharpur ... ,,	0·51	39,123·	9,839	10,064	19,953	661	33·	732	662	1,394	110·	17·24	...	36·84	9·37
95	Sholápur ... ...R. C.	845·67	140·	60,677	57,981	118,658	4,625	38·	1,964	1,920	3,884	102·	0·94	...	24·90	4·62
96	Bársi ... ... ,,	595·62	201·	60,433	59,320	1,19,753	5,333	44·	2,519	2,368	4,887	106·	0·53	0·05	32·20	5·37
97	Mádha ... ... ,,	619·	149·	47,083	45,575	92,658	3,777	40·	1,628	1,618	3,246	100·	1·42	0·04	26·31	5·43
98	Karmála ... ... ,,	766·	121·	47,718	45,634	93,352	4,523	48·	2,011	1,860	3,871	108·	0·75	0·01	34·50	3·54
99	Pandharpur ... ,,	469·49	152·	36,137	35,170	71,307	3,063	42·	1,509	1,473	2,982	102·	1·39	0·15	32·38	5·71
100	Sángola ... ... ,,	649·	120·	39,358	39,062	78,420	3,852	49·	1,535	1,504	3,039	102·	1·70	0·05	30·27	3·40
101	Málsiras ... ... ,,	574·	128·	37,496	36,542	74,038	2,877	38·	1,311	1,226	2,537	106·	0·78	...	29·44	2·26
	Total, Sholápur District.	4,531·	165·	381,155	369,100	750,255	31,782	42·	15,198	14,561	29,759	104·	1·52	0·04	30·75	4·34
	Sátára District.															
102	Sátara .. ...T. C.	0·82	31,400·	12,999	12,749	25,748	860	33·	431	416	847	103·	0·15	...	18·14	7·50
103	Wái ... ... ,,	2·	6,218·	6,116	6,320	12,436	314	25·	171	165	336	103·	...	...	17·69	1·21
104	Karád ... ... ,,	0·37	32,662·	6,167	5,918	12,085	379	31·	166	173	339	95·	...	0·08	17·22	1·74
105	Sátára ... ...R. C.	335·18	320·	52,943	54,387	107,330	4,825	44·	2,402	2,348	4,750	102·	0·81	0·03	38·77	2·46
106	Jávli ... ... ,,	419·	141·	29,059	30,316	59,375	2,049	34·	955	820	1,775	116·	0·21	...	26·98	0·79
107	Wái ... ... ,,	390·	219·	42,020	43,701	85,721	3,581	41·	1,743	1,576	3,319	104·	0·34	0·01	33·32	1·35
108	Karád ... ... ,,	394·63	377·	74,887	74,296	148,783	5,831	39·	2,824	2,805	5,629	100·	0·36	0·05	22·80	7·43
109	Válva ... ... ,,	543·	354·	98,400	93,852	192,252	7,169	37·	2,599	2,565	5,164	102·	0·17	0·05	19·40	3·74
110	Tásgaon ... ... ,,	341·	273·	46,893	46,292	93,185	4,331	46·	1,683	1,716	3,399	98·	1·59	...	24·68	7·23
111	Khánápur ... ... ,,	531·	180·	48,115	47,815	95,930	4,140	43·	2,029	2,023	4,052	100·	1·12	...	33·45	5·74
112	Khatáv ... ... ,,	497·	191·	47,779	47,438	95,217	4,284	44·	2,102	2,094	4,196	100·	3·51	0·01	33·71	2·44
113	Mán... ... ... ,,	649·	96·	31,428	31,429	62,857	3,197	50·	1,668	1,493	3,161	111·	5·06	0·01	37·98	3·95
114	Malcolmpeth ... ,,	...	...	5,888	5,421	11,309	201	17·	113	93	206	121·	...	...	17·24	0·36
115	Koregaon ... ... ,,	349·	264·	44,772	47,477	92,249	3,977	43·	2,063	2,090	4,153	98·	1·63	0·09	35·25	3·82
116	Pátan ... ... ,,	536·	244·	66,435	64,599	131,034	4,540	34·	1,997	1,859	3,856	107·	0·57	0·05	25·34	1·68
	Total, Sátára District...	4,988·	245·	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	49,678	40·	22,946	22,236	45,182	103·	1·10	0·03	28·15	3·89
	Ratnágiri District.															
117	Vengurla ... ...T. C.	0·03	337,333·	4,922	5,198	10,120	558	55·	184	160	344	115·	...	0·30	16·60	1·58
118	Ratnágiri ... ... ,,	0·04	356,850·	7,013	7,261	14,274	311	21·	129	151	280	85·	0·84	0·07	9·39	1·96
119	Málvan ... ...R. C.	431·96	281·	56,467	65,251	1,21,718	4,198	34·	1,330	1,202	2,532	110·	...	0·01	11·81	0·88
120	Devgad ... ... ,,	543·	237·	60,399	68,296	1,28,695	4,529	35·	1,504	1,332	2,836	112·	...	0·07	12·03	1·03
121	Rájapur ... ... ,,	512·	275·	65,275	75,666	1,40,941	4,481	31·	1,598	1,559	3,157	102·	0·06	0·64	11·83	2·09
122	Ratnágiri ... ... ,,	302·97	404·	55,766	66,770	1,22,536	3,784	30·	1,445	1,407	2,852	102·	0·36	0·11	14·31	2·69
123	Sangameshvar ... ,,	557·	227·	59,376	67,324	1,26,700	3,610	28·	1,322	1,315	2,637	100·	0·09	...	12·71	2·41
124	Chiplún ... ... ,,	670·	276·	85,016	100,324	1,85,340	5,074	27·	2,043	2,039	4,082	100·	0·26	0·05	14·90	2·72
125	Khéd ... ... ,,	400·	251·	47,589	52,961	1,00,550	2,563	25·	1,114	1,070	2,184	104·	0·16	0·08	17·01	1·42
126	Dápoli ... ... ,,	505·	306·	71,758	83,230	1,54,988	4,061	26·	2,052	1,997	4,049	102·	1·39	0·25	17·01	1·98
	Total, Ratnágiri District.	3,922·	281·	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	33,169	29·	12,721	12,232	24,953	104·	0·32	0·16	14·08	1·84

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
0·19	8·29	38·37	39·17	36·64	30·09	27·58	27·96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·33	5·48	39·36	36·48	37·90	32·46	29·19	30·81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·20	5·35	39·56	36·59	38·09	28·09	25·63	26 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·48	7·07	37·56	34·56	36·00	30·92	28·87	29·92	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	Some additional latrines provided.
0·13	4·20	23·29	23·42	23·34	24·17	22·91	23·55	.....	.....	Do. ...	Water-supply falls short in hot weather.	Establishment inadequate.	No funds. An additional latrine built.
0·31	7·07	31·18	33·30	34·14	29·06	27·71	28·39	.....	.....				
0·31	8·45	46·48	49·56	47·98	38·49	37·04	37·78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·49	1·90	48·33	45·48	46·95	40·38	37·92	39·27	.....	.....	No drainage ...	There are some step wells which should be closed.	.....	Construction of U-shaped gutters is under consideration. Prickly-pear in the town cut down.
0·35	6·06	74·02	65·78	69·86	44·29	34·87	39·51	.....	.....	Do. ...	Nawi Peth—a higher part of the town not supplied with water.	.....	U-shaped gutters constructed. A Sanitary Inspector engaged.
0·20	2·07	32·36	33·11	32·73	24·97	25·16	25·06	.....	.....	Do. ...	.....	There is no provision for clearing any village sites or streets.	.....
0·14	2·52	41·68	39·92	40·81	29·40	27·88	28·65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·17	1·63	34·57	35·50	35·03	29·22	27·82	28·52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·31	2·36	42·14	40·76	41·47	33·13	31·39	32·28	.....	.....	No drains ...	Water-supply insufficient.	There are very few private privies.	Two additional sets of latrines erected.
0·21	1·98	41 76	41·88	41·83	32·43	30·48	31·48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·29	3·04	39·00	38·50	38·75	32·73	30·62	31·66	.....	.....	No drains ...	Water-supply runs short in hot season.	Establishment insufficient.	Wells cleared in hot season and prickly-pear cut;
0·12	1·67	34·06	33·55	34·27	27·47	25·50	26·54	.....	.....	.....	More wells wanted .	.....	.....
0·23	2·80	39·87	39·45	39·68	31 08	29·39	30·22	.....	.....				
0·31	6·80	33·15	32·63	32·90	28·69	27·21	27·96	.....	.....	No drainage ...	No filter beds and settling tanks to filter water-supply.	.....	.....
0·56	7·55	27·90	26·81	27·01	27·14	27·63	27·58	.....	.....	Do. ...	Water-supply defective and bad quality.	Pit privies are numerous. Establishment insufficient.	.....
0·16	8·85	28·02	20·23	28·05	28·05	25·68	26·89	.....	.....	Do. ...	No filtering arrangements. Water gets muddy during the hot season.	Some houses have no privies.	One set of latrines, &c., erected. Prickly-pear cut. Improvement of water-supply is under consideration.
0·36	1·90	45·36	43·17	44·26	34·67	32·91	33·78	.....	.....				
0·19	1·92	32·82	27·04	29·89	26·39	23·88	24·84	.....	.....	Do. ...	In many villages water-supply is scanty.	.....	Some new wells constructed and some repaired.
0·29	3·40	41·48	36·06	38·71	33·10	30·04	31·54	.....	.....				
0·49	6·79	37·91	37·75	37·83	32·08	31·98	31·54	.....	.....				
0·29	3·21	26·41	27·50	26·86	24·36	24·27	24·32	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Water impure ...	A few private privies.	Public latrines provided in three places. A scheme of bringing water in pipes under consideration (Ashta) Public latrines erected.
0·21	2·76	35·89	37·06	36·47	27·04	26·22	26·63	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
0·35	1·57	42·16	42·28	42·23	30·13	29·34	29·73	.....	.....	Do. ...	Water impure ...	.....	.....
0·24	4·13	43·99	44·14	44·06	31·2.	30·01	30·59	.....	.....	Do. ...	.....	.....	Prickly-pear cut down in some villages.
0·30	3·07	53·07	47·50	50·28	37·06	33·18	35·12	.....	.....	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
0·08	0·53	19·18	17·15	18·21	17·49	17·89	17·68	.....	.....	Do. ...	Wells not protected against pollution.	Some houses have no privies.	.....
0·14	4·09	46·07	44·02	45·02	36·80	32·58	34·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·13	1·46	30·00	28·54	29·42	27·00	25·65	26·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·26	3·44	37·41	36·34	36·86	29·79	28·43	29·11	.....	.....				
0·20	15·32	37·38	30·78	34·00	34·74	32·17	33·40	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....		
0·07	7·29	18·39	20·80	19·62	19·69	19·89	19·69	.....	.....	Do. ...	Water-supply insufficient during the hot season.	.....	.....
0·21	7·36	23·55	18·42	20·80	20·53	16·58	18·41	.....	.....	Do. ...	In villages on the Sahyádri the water-supply is scanty.	.....	.....
0·46	8·45	24·90	19·50	22·04	21·79	18·39	19·99	.....	.....	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
0·48	7·29	24·48	20·60	22·39	22·52	17·88	19·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·29	5·60	25·90	21·07	23·27	23·67	20·66	22·03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·23	5·35	22·26	19·53	20·81	20·83	18·09	19·69	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	Some houses have pit privies.	Laying of water-pipes and construction of pit latrines under consideration.
0·16	4·57	24·03	20·32	22·01	22·48	19·31	20·76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·15	2·86	23·41	20·20	21·72	23·89	20·63	22·21	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	
0·15	4·68	28·60	23·99	26·11	24·56	20·97	22·58	.....	.....				
0·25	5·93	24·77	20·65	22·56	22·49	19·28	20·77	.....	.....				

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Belgaum District.															
127	Belgaum ... ...T. C.	·45	6,298·	14,902	13,440	28,342	598	21·	372	345·	717	107·	·14	·49	14·33	1·83
128	Gokák ... ... „	·39	31,041·	6,122	5,984	12,106	476	39·	188	186	374	101·	4·54	...	11·39	5·45
129	Athni ... ... „	·92	11,329·	5,037	5,379	10,416	604	57·	159	188	347	84·	·09	...	13·54	5·47
130	Belgaum Cantonment C.	...	...	5,825	4,908	10,733	130	12·	101	85	186	118·	·09	·37	9·22	·65
131	Belgaum ... ...R. C.	661·55	161·	53,381	52,927	106,308	4,162	41·	1,363	1,293	2,656	105·	...	·35	14·90	2·65
132	Sampgaon ... ... „	125·	342·	66,086	66,545	132,631	6,169	46·	2,018	2,017	4,035	100·	·05	·13	17·76	2·39
133	Khánápur ... ... „	632·	135·	43,540	42,037	85,577	3,236	37·	1,291	1,183	2,474	109·	·05	·29	19·32	·96
134	Chikodi ... ... „	840·	351·	150,317	144,986	295,303	11,798	39·	4,129	4,183	8,312	98·	·14	·02	13·29	5·33
135	Athni ... ... „	780·8	142·	56,441	56,580	113,021	5,012	44·	1,966	2,121	4,087	92·	·29	...	20·75	5·66
136	Gokák ... ... „	670·61	158·	53,738	52,696	106,434	4,513	42·	1,441	1,397	2,838	103·	·13	0·09	14·39	2·35
137	Parasgad ... ... „	640·	172·	55,002	55,580	110,582	5,065	45·	1,509	1,589	3,098	94·	·13	...	13·09	2·76
	Total, Belgaum District.	4,657·	212·	510,391	505,062	1,011,453	42,063	41·	14,537	14,587	29,124	99	·17	·10	15·46	3·65
	Dhárwár District.															
138	Dhárwár ... ...T. C.	1·15	29,091	16,616	15,967	32,583	1,371	42·	531	482	1,013	110·	·08	·24	12·15	·55
139	Hubli ... ... „	1·18	44,232.	26,582	25,612	52,194	2,090	40·	645	681	1,326	94·	...	...	11·44	4·73
140	Gadag-Bettigeri ... „	·28	85,075·	12,066	11,755	23,821	1,109	46·	322	294	616	109·	...	·13	13·01	2·85

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895* — continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle,			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·53	7·97	24·97	25·67	25·29	25·56	28·27	27·82	10,091 0 0	21,183 0 5	Nil	There is a good supply of water generally.	Want of proper bhangi passage to private privies in some localities.	Attention is being paid to the improvement of the road-side gutters and the punctually cleansing the latrines in the town.
·25	9·25	30·71	31·09	30·89	31·52	30·75	31·13	.....	3,570 14 4	No drainage ...	No sufficient water-supply.	Some more public latrines are wanted.	.....
·86	13·34	31·57	34·95	33·31	36·53	32·53	34·52	80 0 0	2,988 1 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nil	The subject of water-supply is under consideration.
...	8·99	17·34	17·52	17·38	17·17	16·71	16·94	8,977 0 0	8,720 5 2	.....	Nil	Trench system not in force. Night-soil from private and public latrines is removed and deposited in manure pits just outside the cantonment.	Nil.
·14	6·89	25·72	31·43	24·91	27·86	26·62	27·15	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Want of wells which is being gradually supplied.	Roads are generally swept by village Mahárs.	.....
35	9·75	30·54	31·31	40·32	32 32	30·50	31·91	.....	.....	There is no drainage system in this Circle.	There is a good water-supply in this Circle except a few villages.	Houses and yards are kept clean by the owners themselves, and the manure is deposited in their compounds.	Steps are being taken to construct new wells and to repair the old ones where necessary.
·23	8·06	29·65	28·14	28·91	29·28	27·58	28·60	.....	.....	Nil	Many villages have a good supply of water except those in the southern and northern portions of the táluka.	Nil	A sum of Rs. 2,476 has been spent in the construction of wells in the Halsi and Gavali villages and repairing the old ones in the Olmani and Turadi villages.
·36	8·82	27·47	38·80	28·15	25·75	26·41	26·08	62 0 0	2,300 14 3	No drainage works. Dirty water is carried to a ditch outside the town. Gutters are now being paved.	Rs. 187-0-0 are spent on water-supply. In the towns of Nipáni and Yankanmardi water is supplied from tanks.	In Nipáni there are many public and private privies which are cleansed by sweepers and they are paid by the owners and the Municipality. In Yankanmardi 9 sweepers have been employed for cleansing purpose.	Village Sanitation Act has been introduced in Chikodi.
·31	9·16	34·88	37·64	36·16	29·53	29·29	29·41	.....	.....	Nil	There is a deficiency of water-supply in some villages.	In villages and large towns, cleansing and conservancy are managed by the owners of the house.	Repairs to tanks and wells are made every year to meet the wants of the people as funds allow.
·25	9·53	26·82	26·49	26·66	28·15	28·37	28·26	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·24	11·81	27·44	28·59	28·02	29·25	28·48	28·87	.....	1,449 13 4	The road-side gutters in many villages were opened.	The villages which are in the banks of the river Malprabha have a good supply of water and the remaining villages are deficient in water-supply.	Fairly good... ..	Removal of prickly-pears in some villages and construction of 4 wells. Rs. 223-3-4 were spent in repairing wells, &c., in the Yalama Municipality.
·29	9·12	28·48	29·91	28·79	28·24	28·07	28·15	.....	.....				
·34	17·77	31·95	30·15	31·04	33·64	32·82	33·23	194 8 0	7,028 11 9	In the main streets the side-drains are of masonry.	Water-supply is insufficient.	There are 47 sweepers and 20 coolies to sweep street and clean gutters respectively. There are 5 Crawford public latrines. 11 bhangis are employed to clean the latrines. Besides 2 inspectors and 7 peons.	Rs. 905-8-2 were spent in building gutters. Most of the wells were cleaned of their silt.
·30	8·93	24·26	26·59	25·40	25·32	26·31	25·81	984 13 6	11,590 10 5	The town has a natural drainage in some parts. Masonry gutters have been built.	Water-supply abundant; but filtering the water is necessary.	There are more than 2,000 pit privies in the town.	The matter of laying a comprehensive system of drainage is under contemplation. The filling of pit privies has not escaped the sight of the Municipality.
·20	9·09	26·69	25·91	25·86	28·67	28·24	28·86	50 0 0	6,783 15 6	Nil	Liable to pollution by percolation.	Storage of every sort of refuse in back yards of houses. Existence of pit privies. Existence of sinks for refuse waters.	(1) Provision of an additional number of latrines, 40 seats. (2) Provision of an additional night-cart. (3) Completion of the construction of a pucca water well. (4) Repairs of gutters.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION, (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Dhárwár District.															
141	Ránebennur ...T.C.	·37	37,178·	6,875	6,881	13,756	571	41·	233	208	441	112·	8·79	·07	7·27	1·16
142	Dhárwár ... ...R.C.	423·85	222·	47,184	47,050	94,234	4,132	43·	1,437	1,420	2,857	101·	...	...	14·24	1·92
143	Hubli ... ... „	309·82	211·	32,705	32,879	65,584	2,994	45·	854	816	1,670	104·	...	...	17·37	1·17
144	Nava'gund ... „	156·28	677·	37,546	38,692	76,538	3,334	43·	816	860	1,676	·71·	...	·02	12·05	1·35
145	Nargund ... ... „			14,451	14,886	29,337	1,244	42·	327	317	644	103·	...	...	13·09	1·64
146	Gadag ... ... „	698·72	144·	32,502	33,081	65,584	3,179	48·	731	787	1,518	99·	·17	...	13·93	1·01
147	Mundargi .. ... „			17,622	17,607	35,229	1,512	42·	410	385	795	106·	·48	...	16·09	·17
148	Karajgbi ... ... „	442·	204·	45,221	44,978	90,199	4,136	45·	1,391	1,421	2,812	97·	2·74	·12	15·53	1·57
149	Bankápur ... ... „	343·	249·	42,854	42,748	85,602	3,936	45·	1,464	1,456	2,920	100·	4·53	·09	20·09	·68
150	Rón ... ... „	370·	249·	45,933	46,432	92,365	3,934	42·	1,069	1,049	2,118	101·	·09	...	15·39	1·89
151	Kalghatgi ... ... „	279·	198·	23,278	27,082	55,360	2,209	39·	884	793	1,677	111·	...	·11	19·98	·52
152	Ránebennur ... „	404·63	195·	40,140	38,074	79,214	3,226	40·	1,095	993	2,088	110·	3·47	...	14 34	·45
153	Kod ... ... „	400·	211·	43,142	41,285	84,427	3,608	42·	1,195	1,156	2,351	103·	2·21	..	16·39	·18
154	Hángal ... ... „	302·99	245·	37,914	36,592	74,506	3,089	41·	1,124	1,126	2,250	99·	4·41	...	15·85	·23
	Total, Dhárwár District.	4,535	231·	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	45,674	43·	4,528	14,244	28,772	101·	1·50	·04	15·26	1·15
	Bijápur District.															
155	Bijápur ... ...T.C.	2·13	78·63	8,526	8,223	16,749	593	35·	273	261	534	103·	·18	...	20·24	3·34
156	Kaládgi ... ... „	·12	38,516·	2,225	2,397	4,622	202	43·	51	44	95	113·	...	...	10·17	2·38
157	Hungund ... ...R.C.	518·	198·	51,321	51,567	102,894	3,990	38·	1,164	1,132	2,296	102·	...	...	15·38	·66
158	Muddebihál ... „	564·	144·	40,138	41,434	81,572	3,414	41·	1,062	975	2,037	108·	...	·05	18·76	1·03
159	Shindgi ... ... „	812·	115·	47,601	46,017	93,618	4,083	43·	1,399	1,331	2,730	105·	·64	·05	21·49	1·07
160	Bágevádi ... ... „	76·	134·	50,831	51,795	102,426	4,425	43·	1,366	1,379	2,745	99·	·09	·09	18·11	2·26
161	Bijápur ... ... „	866·87	100·	43,726	43,300	87,026	3,241	37·	1,272	1,206	2,478	105·	·24	·01	18·87	4·06
162	Bágalkot ... ... „	682·88	169·	57,020	57,382	114,402	4,627	40·	1,384	1,367	2,751	101·	·18	·09	15·37	2·05
163	Bádámi ... ... „	148·68	168·	50,334	50,171	100,505	4,274	42·	1,345	1,227	2,552	109·	...	...	17·39	·91
164	Indi ... ... „	87·	106·	47,142	45,330	92,472	3,986	43·	1,619	1,615	3,234	100·	1·08	·19	24·68	2·36
	Total, Bijápur District.	5,757·	138·	398,070	398,216	796,286	32,835	41·	10,915	10,537	21,452	103·	·25	·05	18·61	1·81

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
Population from					Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.								a.	b.	c.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·35	14·32	38·89	30·23	32·06	25·45	24·27	24·86	.....	1,113 3 0	Nil	Water-supply is sufficient.	Storage of refuse in back yards. Existence of pit-privies.	The work of building road-side gutters is in progress.
·45	13·71	30·45	30·18	30·32	34·42	33·69	34·05	.....	3,785 11 7	No drainage ...	Water-supply is deficient in certain villages of north and north-east part of the Táluka.	Not satisfactory ..	Prickly-pear is abundant in some villages of the táluka.
·17	6·74	26·11	24·82	25·46	30·88	30·78	30·83	.....	8,163 11 2	Do.	In western and southern part the supply is fairly well, but in the northern and eastern part it is deficient.	Do. ...	The whole of the amount in column 12 was spent in water-supply. It is proposed to introduce the Sanitary Act in some of the villages.
·18	8·27	21·73	22·06	21·89	27·80	26·69	27·27	18 1 0	1,311 11 8	Do.	Water-supply is deficient in 15 villages of the táluka.	Lands are not set apart for nature purposes.	During the year Rs.11,947-15-8 were spent in water supply and Rs. 134-3-0 spent in destroying the prickly-pear.
·20	7·19	22·6	21·29	21·95	23·73	23·11	23·42	0 6 8					
·27	7·75	22·49	23·79	23·14	30·75	28·75	29·25	.....	.....	Do.	Water-supply is deficient.	No	During the year Rs. 1,850-14-5 were spent on water-supply. Rs. 341-0-3 in village-site improvements. Rs. 417-6-3 were spent on irradication of prickly-pear.
·19	5·72	23·27	21·80	22·56	26·09	26·97	27·51	.....					
·31	10·89	30·70	31·37	31·17	32·71	32·75	32·73	.....	1,393 2 10	Do.	There is not a village in which water-supply could not be improved.	Do.	Water-supply is improved at a cost of Rs 522 13-2. Rs. 450-7-8 spent in the removal of prickly-pear.
·39	8·33	34·16	34·00	34·11	38·14	32·56	32·85	.....	.....	Do.	Water-supply is deficient in several villages of the táluka.	Not satisfactory ..	Rs. 832-10-11 were spent on water-supply.
·16	6·38	23·27	22·59	22·93	26·34	25·89	26·11	.....	.....	Do.	Nil	Nil	Rs. 703-12-7 were spent on water-supply.
·52	9·14	31·26	29·28	30·29	33·70	31·53	32·62	.....	890 0 0	Do.	Water-supply is deficient in the whole táluka except 8 or 10 villages.	Do.	Rs. 740 were spent on water-supply.
·23	7·84	27·2·	25·42	26·36	28 30	28·23	28·26	.....	796 5 0	Do.	Water-supply is deficient except in Gudgudápur Municipality.	Do.	Sanitary Act has been introduced in Mothemur and Halgeri. Rs. 405-9-0 were spent on water-supply in Gudgudápur. Rs. 2,890-4-0 spent in constructing road-side gutters in Badagi Municipality.
·40	8·69	27·69	28·00	27·84	33·47	33·64	33·56	.....	.....	Nil	Water-supply is deficient.	Do.	Sanitary Act being urged in Mnaur and other villages.
·35	9·33	29·17	30·77	30·19	34·87	53·47	34·17	.....	... ..	Do.	Nil	Do.	Nil.
·29	9·14	37·53	27·24	27·39	30·71	30·39	30·39	.....	.....				
·78	7·31	32·02	31·74	31·88	31·08	29·42	30·27	28 5 9	21,459 11 3	Masonry gutters are built.	Some old wells were repaired.	Nil	Nil.
...	8·01	22·92	18·36	20·65	27·41	25·86	26·31	.....	.....	Nil	Nil ...	Do.	Do.
·17	6·19	22·69	21·95	22·31	2.·00	24·47	24·24	123 0 0	2,177 0 6	Do.	Water-supply is deficient except in Ilkal Municipality.	Do.	8 wells are constructed.
·25	4·88	26·46	23·53	24·97	25·46	24·76	25·09	.....	.....	Do.	Nil ...	Do.	Do.
·29	5·52	29·77	28·55	29·16	28·30	27·59	27·79	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	10 wells and one tank.
·21	6·21	26·98	26·62	26 79	26 82	26·37	26·59	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	16 wells do.
·26	5 03	29·03	27·85	28·47	27·47	26·47	26·98	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	7 wells were constructed.
·17	6·19	24·27	23·82	24·05	26·20	26·05	26·13	546 2 0	9,961 6 1	Do.	Sufficient in Bágalkot.	More bhangis are wanted in Bágalkot town.	4 wells and 3 tanks in Rural Circle, and some new drains are constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,057-4-0 in the Bágalkot town.
·29	6·61	26·72	24·46	25·39	29·76	29·16	29·40	102 4 0	1,604 0 4	No drainage in any of the villages except Guledgudd Municipality.	Insufficient... ...	Nil, except Guledgudd.	Rs. 89-5-0 spent in repairing an old well in Guledgudd. 7 wells are constructed in the Bádámi Rural Circle.
·24	6·43	34·34	35·63	34·97	31·25	31·83	31·53	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	14 wells were constructed.
·24	5·98	27·42	26·46	26 94	27·46	27·10	27·28	.....	.....				

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1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891.)			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Kánara District.															
165	Kárwár ... ...T.C	11·77	1,209·	7,155	7,360	14,515	512	35·	133	142	275	93·	...	...	7·79	2·55
166	Kumpta ... ... ,,	7·35	1,530·	5,376	5,337	10,713	333	31·	110	105	215	101·	...	...	8·58	2·72
167	Karwár ... ...R.C.	267·23	144·	19,053	19,645	38,698	1,400	36·	454	398	852	114·	...	...	12·19	·98
168	Kumpta ... ... ,,	222·65	238·	25,035	27,044	52,079	1,935	37·	695	580	1,275	119·	...	·04	10·83	2·32
169	Ankola ... ... ,,	367·	100·	18,797	18,140	36,937	1,126	30·	483	369	852	130·	...	...	13·69	·68
170	Honávar ... ... ,,	446·	209·	28,970	30,430	59,400	2,227	37·	863	729	1,592	118·	...	...	13·31	2·41
171	Bhatkal ... ... ,,			16,155	17,962	34,117	1,274	37·	426	437	863	97·	...	...	12·34	3·11
172	Sirsi ... ... ,,	779·	80·	37,265	25,769	63,034	1,339	21·	796	679	1,475	117·	·56	...	14·64	·51
173	Siddápur ... ... ,,	239·	163·	22,024	16,456	39,030	1,289	32·	652	568	1,220	114·	...	·46	20·27	·61
174	Yellápur ... ... ,,	580·	58·	10,552	7,682	18,234	595	32·	333	333	666	100·	...	...	23·38	·44
175	Mundgod ... ... ,,			8,522	7,541	16,063	590	36·	323	264	587	122·	1·49	...	25·65	·37
176	Haliyál ... ... ,,	980·	64·	16,106	14,941	31,047	1,144	36·	492	424	916	116·	...	·03	21·59	·61
177	Supa... ... ... ,,			18,631	13,608	32,239	548	16·	362	329	691	110·	...	...	14·42	·25
	Total, Kánara District	3,911·	114·	234,241	211,918	446,156	14,321	32·	6,122	5,357	11,479	114·	·13	·05	14·89	1·34
	Surat District.															
178	Surat ... ...T.C.	3·	36,210·	55,724	52,907	108,631	3,797	34·	1,417	1,272	2,689	111·	·02	...	19·56	·22
179	Bulsár ... ... ,,	2·50	5,885·	7,227	7,487	14,714	522	35·	215	183	398	117·	...	...	3·32	1·77
180	Olpád ... ...R.C.	323·	206·	32,775	33,885	66,660	2,363	35·	975	920	1,895	105·	...	·03	2·73	·19
181	Mándvi ... ... ,,	290·	192·	27,056	26,881	53,937	2,390	44·	798	725	1,523	110·	...	·05	10·99	·02
182	Chorási ... ... ,,	107·	471·	24,746	25,710	50,456	1,920	38·	78·	697	1,482	112·	...	·10	13·92	·55
183	Bárdoli ... ... ,,	222·	378·	42,972	41,139	84,111	3,497	41·	1,250	1,207	2,457	103·	...	·47	27·75	...
184	Jalálpore ... ... ,,	189·	416·	37,312	41,336	78,648	3,283	41·	1,181	1,091	2,272	108·	·04	·07	25·71	·09
185	Chikhli ... ... ,,	167·	367·	30,619	30,696	61,315	2,523	41·	852	823	1,675	103·	...	...	24·49	·02
186	Bulsár ... ... ,,	205·50	355·	34,731	38,379	73,110	2,540	34·	1,035	980	2,015	105·	...	...	24·10	·18

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10 Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			11	12	13 Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			14
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·07	3·54	18·59	19·29	18·95	19·00	16·85	17·91	767 10 0	2,354 0 7	No difficulty is experienced in draining the water to the sea.	Sufficient and good.	The town refuse is carried and utilized in reclaiming low-lying places.	.....
·23	3·49	20·46	19·67	20·07	23·25	32·11	22·68	58 12 0	1,625 4 2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Steps are being taken to fill up the marshes.
·10	6·13	23·83	20·26	22·02	23·98	20·26	22·12	.....	.....	Nil	Do.	Do.	.....
·21	11·09	27·76	21·45	24·48	29·48	23·66	24·56	1 1 0	390 1 7	Drainage is not necessary, as the villages are situated on a higher level than the level of the sea.	Sufficient and good.	Do.	The tank at Gokurn named Koti Tirth was repaired.
·24	8·45	25·69	20·34	23·07	25·69	22·33	24·04	.....	200 0 0	Surface drainage is good. No road-side gutters.	Do. ...	3 sweepers are engaged.	Rs. 24-2-10 were spent for water-supply and 1,390-1-4 on drainage.
·30	11·77	29·79	33·00	26·80	30·58	24·91	27·64	.....	681 13 2	Nil	Nil	Not good	Rs. 55-3-4 were spent in the improvement of water-supply.
·21	9·64	26·37	24·33	25·29	29·65	23·55	26·17	.....	702 4 0	Drainage is imperfect.	Sufficient and good.	Some sweepers are employed to cleanse the streets.	Nil.
·25	7·44	21·36	26·35	23·40	27·02	31·98	29·05	25 7 0	2,875 2 7	Nil	Nil	Nil	No new works were undertaken; only ordinary repairs were carried out.
·31	9·57	28·82	34·52	31·22	28·11	36·27	31·52	.....	285 12 7	The drainage in Siddápur is pretty fair.	Drinking water-supply is liable to pollution.	Nil	Rs. 717-15-0 were spent on water-supply
·33	12·37	41·56	43·35	36·58	32·98	38·79	35·43	.....	204 11 6	Nil	Water-supply is sufficient.	3 sweepers were employed in the Yellápur Town for the removal of dirt, &c.	Nil.
·37	8·05	37·90	35·01	30·54	42·13	41·90	42·02						
·22	7·05	10·55	28·38	20·50	31·78	31·91	31·85	.....	66 0 0	Nil	Nil	One sweeper is employed to remove filth, &c., and keep the town of Supa clean.	Nil.
·12	6·64	19·43	24·18	21·48	22·87	26·69	24·57						
·23	9·08	26·14	25·28	25·73	28·10	27·11	27·63	.....	.....				
·25	4·70	26·43	24·04	24·75	28·59	30·43	29·47	38,890 6 0	82,000 11 0	The drainage is defective so far as removal of sullage from private houses is concerned.	Water-supply bad.	None	A project for water-supply has been prepared and sanctioned, and the work of supplying the city with water will be commenced shortly as soon as the loan applied for is sanctioned by Government.
·48	11·48	29·75	24·44	27·05	21·59	19·77	20·66	757 0 0	4,718 6 3	Drainage defective for storm and sullage water.	Water from Malao tank is largely used, a very insanitary source.	None	The Municipality has engaged several bhangis to clean the municipal privies as well as private ones. A conservancy establishment is kept.
·39	5·05	29·75	27·15	28·43	44·00	43·15	43·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
·22	·93	29·49	26·97	28·24	34·41	32·66	33·54	.....	.....	None	Better water-supply	None	
·44	4·36	31·72	27·11	29·37	39·44	36·76	38·07	.....	.....	None	Almost all wells require drainage for waste water so as to prevent foul water from percolation.	Villages as a rule have no means for cleaning and conservancy. Manure is heaped near the houses or in the backyards where people obey the call of nature. Sanitary Board is sanctioned in the villages of Kátargam and Adajan.	Rs. 5,407 were spent for new wells and Rs. 2,55: in repairing an l cleaning water-works. Also measures are being taken to introduce the Bombay Sanitation Act in large villages.
·18	·31	29·09	29·34	29·21	33·42	33·47	33·46	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Measures have been taken for excavating a tank in one village, constructing nine new wells and repairing of one well with a trough in several villages at a cost of Rs. 2,355-13-7.
·29	2·69	31·65	26·39	28·89	36·69	33·22	34·86	.....	.....	No drainage in this táluka.	None, except in villages near the sea, where well water is brackish.	The great want is some regular and systematic conservancy.	
·23	2·59	27·83	26·81	27·32	30·63	29·29	29·96	.....	.....	There is no drainage	None	There is no systematic village conservancy.	
·33	2·95	29·80	25·65	27·56	31·61	29·94	30·75	.....	.....	No drainage works are carried out. The greater portion of the táluka is in want of it.	There is, throughout the táluka, good and sufficient water-supply except on the southern side where the quality is not very good	Nothing more could be done than the people do themselves.	

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Surat District—contd.															
187	Párdi	163·	357·	28,379	29,863	58,242	2,250	38·	701	689	1,390	101·	...	·07	18·99	·09
	Total, Surat District ...	1,662·	390·	321,541	328,283	649,824	25,035	38·	9,209	8,587	17,796	107·	·01	·09	23·43	·18
	Broach District.															
188	Broach ... ...T.C.	1·68	23,891·	20,768	19,369	40,137	881	21·	339	279	618	121·	·02	·10	12·56	·05
189	Jambusar ... ... ,,	·54	22,351·	6,139	5,931	12,070	469	38·	177	165	342	107·	...	..	13·42	·75
190	Broach ... ...R.C.	300·32	242·	37,103	35,634	72,737	3,051	41·	1,105	1,023	2,128	108·	...	..	27·44	·05
191	Vágra ... ... ,,	308·	119·	19,095	17,844	36,939	1,325	35·	576	491	1,067	117·	...	...	26·88	...
192	A'mod ... ... ,,	176·	219·	19,927	18,618	38,545	1,552	40·	612	587	1,199	104·	...	...	27·45	·03
193	Jambusar ... ... ,,	372·46	188·	36,490	33,834	70,324	2,918	41·	1,015	905	1,920	112·	...	...	24·98	·03
194	Anklesvar ... ... ,,	294·0	240·	22,387	21,892	44,279	1,733	39·	671	625	1,296	107·	...	·02	23·55	·23
195	Hánsot ... ... ,,			13,024	13,395	26,419	1,002	37·	417	379	796	110·	...	·07	23·85	·34
	Total, Broach District...	1453·0	235·	174,933	166,517	341,450	12,931	37·	4,912	4,454	9,366	110·	...	·02	23·85	·11
	Kaira District.															
196	Kaira ... ...T.C.	·28	36,075·	5,021	5,080	10,101	232	22·	121	109	230	111·	...	...	13·66	·59
197	Nadiád ... ... ,,	·33	88,012·	15,038	14,006	29,044	978	33·	504	475	979	106·	...	...	25·86	·34

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·34	4·38	24·70	33·07	23·87	26·57	25·15	25·84	.....	.....	There are no drains in this táluka. Rain water which stagnates in and around the villages dries up by the heat of the sun.	None...	There is no systematic conservancy.	.....
·29	3·39	28·64	26·16	27·39	33·09	31·83	32·46	39,647 6 0	87,328 1 3				
·17	2·49	16·32	14·40	15·39	25·76	24·68	25·24	.....	17,488 3 9	There is natural drainage for rain water, but no means of carrying away sullage.	Water-supply abundant but of inferior quality.	None...	.....
·50	13·67	28·83	27·82	28·34	41·70	41·14	41·42	.....	2,001 9 6	Nil	Nil	Nil	A new slaughter-house has been constructed this year.
·39	1·38	29·78	28·71	29·26	46·93	44·20	45·59	.....	.....	A few villages appear to be in need of drainage as water accumulates in and near the village sites.	Well water is generally brackish.	There is no organized method of cleansing and conservancy in villages. Domestic cleansing is not regular and occasionally attended by village bhangis.	Measures are taken to raise the level of ground, so far as funds permit, to reclaim it from its water-logged state.
·22	1·79	30·16	27·52	28·89	46·09	46·68	46·38	.....	.....	The larger portion of the Vágra Táluka principally that to the west and south is water-logged, and drainage channels are the most pressing want of the Circle.	The water-supply throughout is on the whole satisfactory. Both for the high as well as low castes the supply is abundant and the quality of the water good. Sweet spring water is however very scarce on the coast villages owing to the proximity of the sea.	There is no organized conservancy in rural tracts and none is necessary.	.....
·36	3·27	30·71	31·53	31·11	46·27	44·63	45·46	.....	.....	Some of the villages are water-logged: there are no drains.	More wells are required.	.....	.....
·41	1·88	27·82	26·75	27·30	44·01	42·24	43·16	.....	.....	Drains required in nearly all the villages.	Some villages require wells. Water in wells in coast villages is brackish.	Villages are not properly cleansed and surroundings are dirty.	As funds permit, drainage channels are taken in hand. New wells are constructed, and in the sea coast villages, tanks are deepened to store up rain water. Patels are ordered to keep villages as clean as possible. Offenders are prosecuted.
·36	5·11	29·97	28·55	29·27	45·38	43·12	44·29	.....	.....	There are no serious defects in drainage in the Anklesvar and Hánsot tálukas.	The water-supply throughout the circle is on the whole satisfactory and the quantity fair.	There is no organized conservancy in rural tracts and none is necessary.	.....
·23	5·64	32·02	28·29	30·13	44·15	40·09	42·09						
·33	3·12	28·07	26·75	27·43	43·38	41·81	42·62	.....	19,489 13 3				
·50	8·02	24·10	21·46	22·77	44·40	39·37	41·88	.....	6,091 0 0	No drainage beyond side drains to roads to carry off storm water.	Wells with good water required.	.....	... ..
·76	6·75	33·51	33·91	33·71	45·86	46·84	46·34	1,650 6 0	8,701 1 5	No drainage.	None...	Cesspools and pit privies ought to be closed, but it is not possible to fill up the cesspools as long as some better provision has not been made by the Municipality for the diposal of the sullage water.	The Municipality has spent Rs. 114-8-0 for repairing and cleaning of [illegible] Rs. 1,[illegible]-12-7 have been expended in [illegible] the embankment between the Pond and Sher [illegible] to provide water for cattle during the [illegible] of scarcity. The drainage for [illegible] away the surplus [illegible] of Nadiád is very nearly finished.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 1,000 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Kaira District—contd.															
198	Borsad ... ...T.C.	·19	63,994·	6,271	5,888	12,159	697	57·	209	178	387	117·	...	...	16·20	·08
199	Kapadvanj ... ... ,,	·23	64,369·	6,866	7,939	14,805	518	34·	171	155	326	110·	·20	...	18·30	·07
200	Mehamadabad ...R.C.	173·72	473·	42,639	39,622	82,261	2,450	29·	1,189	971	2,160	122·	·09	·06	22·76	·05
201	Nadiád ... ... ,,	223·67	635·	75,388	66,648	14,036	5,075	35·	2,386	1,987	4,373	120·	·01	...	26·21	·13
202	Borsad ... ... ,,	217·81	688·	80,021	69,942	149,963	5,595	37·	1,805	1,584	3,389	113·	....	...	16·22	·09
203	Anand ... ... ,,	243·	698.	91,571	78,187	169,758	6,169	36·	2,397	2,080	4,477	115·	·01	...	20·17	·11
204	Thásra ... ... ,,	253·	377·	50,870	44,735	95,605	3,093	32·	1,533	1,132	2,665	135·	·25	...	24·70	·44
205	Kapadvanj ... ... ,,	279·77	309·	45,471	41,246	86,717	2,773	31·	1,237	998	2,235	123·	1·22	·01	21·25	·03
206	Mátar ... ... ,,	217·	364·	41,410	37,670	79,080	2,518	31·	1,286	966	2,252	133·	...	...	24·67	·10
	Total, Kaira District.	1,009·	541·	460,566	410,963	871,529	30,098	34·	12,638	10,635	23,473	120·	·16	·01	21·76	·14
	Panch Mahdls District.															
207	Godhra ... ...T.C.	·17	86,417·	7,286	7,405	14,691	472	32·	193	181	374	106·	·20	...	22·40	·61
208	Dohad ... ... ,,	·17	76,088·	6,340	6,595	12,935	413	31·	194	147	341	131·	1·39	...	23·50	·23
209	Godhra ... ...R.C.	597·83	155·	49,701	43,139	92,840	3,016	32·	949	716	1,665	132·	·25	...	16·72	·01
210	Dohad ... ... ,,	509·83	175·	28,105	27,636	55,741	2,291	41·	598	514	1,112	116·	·97	...	18·32	...
211	Jhálod ... ... ,,			24,872	24,451	49,323	1,870	37·	530	415	945	127·	·01	...	18·41	·04
212	Kálol ... ... ,,	415·	211·	24,390	22,720	47,110	1,655	35·	602	473	1,075	127·	·02	...	21·91	...
213	Hálol ... ... ,,			21,379	17,362	40,741	1,662	40·	483	406	889	118·	...	...	20·91	...
	Total, Panch Mahdls District	1,613·	194·	162,073	151,308	313,381	11,379	36·	3,549	2,852	6,401	124·	·33	...	19·15	·04
	Ahmedabad District.															
214	Ahmedabad... ...T.C.	2·20	65,541·	73,973	70,219	144,192	3,963	27·	2,805	2,631	5,436	106·	·20	·46	23·70	·99
215	Gogo... ... ... ,,	·75	8,849·	2,911	3,726	6,637	268	40·	89	101	190	88·	·60	...	32·45	1·05

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a In drainage.	b In water-supply.	c In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·73	14·81	33·34	30·2	31·83	37·05	36·35	37·17	18 2 0	1,488 15 10	No drainage. The water of the monsoon is carried off through the roadside gutters.	None	A few more latrines, dust-bins and urinals are required as the present number of them is not sufficient.	.....
·34	3·11	24·91	19·6	22·02	42·09	36·02	38·84	2,120 2 2	2,120 2 2	No drainage.	More wells required.	...	.....
·45	2·85	27·89	24·51	28·20	44·35	42·45	43·43						
·51	3·93	31·6	29·8	30·79	39·4	38·59	39·03						
·43	5·84	22·56	22·6	22·60	2·5	39·3	38·44	.....	.....	Drainage defective everywhere. Many villages are waterlogged.	On the whole the district is well supplied with water.	.....	As funds permit, improvements are effected in drainage.
·42	5·68	26·18	26·6	26·31	34·0	32·48	33·31						
·53	1·96	30·1	25·3	7·8	38·49	34·69	36·24						
·32	2·94	27·20	24·2	25·77	36·36	32·35	33·95						
·34	3·37	31·06	25·6	28·48	46·0	43·16	44·6						
·46	4·40	27·87	25·8	26·93	37·21	35·15	36·32	3,788 10 2	18,401 3 5				
·20	2·04	26·49	24·44	25·45	40·90	28·09	34·44	59 0 0	2,217 2 9	No drainage ...	The supply is from a small stream liable to pollution.	.....	The roads are raised in the centre to allow rain water passing away easily. Steps are also being taken to set apart places for public latrines.
·54	·70	30·69	22·2	26·36	42·27	29·87	35·96	429 0 0	1,473 9 10	Do. ...	Tank water is largely used and the tank is not sufficiently protected from pollution.	.....	Arrangements are in contemplation for improving the water-supply.
·39	·58	19·09	16·00	17·93	17·81	17·94	17·87	.....	.....	Do. ...	Tanks, wells and rivers are the chief sources of water.	The villages are kept clean by bhangis. Villagers keep their compounds clean and in most villages there are village sweepers.	.....
·29	·37	21·28	18·60	19·95	24·16	23·61	23·88	.....	.....	Do. ...	In several villages water-supply is insufficient.	.....	.....
·29	·33	21·31	16·97	19·15	20·71	19·90	20·18	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ..	Want of dust-bins in Jhálod town.	Sanction has been accorded by the Collector for the supply of 8 dust-bins for Rs. 16.
·51	·38	24·68	20·82	22·82	27·59	27·29	27·45	.....	.....	Do. ...	There is a great want of a pond at Kálol. The bed of the present tank is believed to be porous and the water in it lasts only during the monsoon season. It appears that the bed of the village tank is at the same level as the village site. The tank should be dug out to some extent in order to avoid the present difficulty.	The inhabitants do not remove rubbish from their houses.	Manure heaps are still lying in the middle of the village sites. Steps are however in progress to remove them and the land set apart for the purpose far off from the site.
·57	·34	22·59	20·97	21·82	23·99	23·60	23·81	.....	.....	Do. ...	Tanks, wells and rivers are the chief sources of water.	In Hálol and Karjan villages, scavengers are employed to clean the streets, but there are no arrangements for other villages.	.....
·39	·52	21·90	18·8	20·42	25·17	23·02	24·50	488 0 0	3,690 12 7				
·39	11·98	37·92	37·47	37·69	43·73	46·73	45·13	6,590 8 1	90,245 0 8	Except that portion of the City called Khadia Zilla in which the experimental drainage scheme has been extended, the rest of the City requires drainage.	None	Conservancy, both road and night-soil is efficiently carried out, but the system of cesspit privies is still in force.	1. Water-supply completed. 2. Drainage scheme extended to Khadia Zilla. 2,784 houses connected with the drainage system. 3. Drainage of Gosain Maharaj Temple under taken. 4. Experimental sewage farm.
·45	4·07	30·57	27·1	28·62	37·78	29·25	33·15	251 0 0	725 3 10	There is no drainage in the town.	The chief water-supply is the Sonaria tank. It connects the Ram-Koond tank by brick and mortar pipes, but there is great necessity of substituting iron pipes. The Municipality has no sufficient fund.	The work is performed by contract, no change is practicable.	None.

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1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 1,000 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Ahmedabad District—continued.															
216	Viramgám ... T. C.	·61	38,027	11,588	11,609	23,197	636	27·	457	409	866	111·	...	...	28·62	·22
217	Dholka ... ... ,,	·75	4,992	7,925	8,569	16,494	610		255	228	483	111·	...	...	20·73	·61
218	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	...	...	2,161	1,415	3,576	43	12·	26	31	57	83·	...	...	12·89	·28
219	Daskroi ... R. C.	345·80	426·	76,921	70,569	147,490	4,311	29·	2,213	1,759	3,972	125·	...	...	26·07	·01
220	Gogo ... ... ,,	223·25	118·	13,435	12,949	26,384	1,132	42·	292	256	548	114·	...	...	17·48	·45
221	Dhandhuka ... ,,	1,098·	113·	64,228	60,698	124,926	4,736	37·	1,687	1,488	3,175	113·	·01	·01	19·49	·37
222	Sánand ... ... ,,	360·	244·	44,690	43,399	88,089	2,508	28·	1,042	922	1,964	113·	·01	...	21·11	·02
223	Viramgam ... ,,	676·39	180·	63,209	58,857	122,066	4,594	37·	1,996	1,678	3,674	118·	...	·01	27·02	·05
224	Parántij... ... ,,	449·	258·	59·137	56,998	116,135	3,549	30·	1,731	1,524	3,255	113·	1·46	·02	25·83	·05
225	Dholka .. ... ,,	664·25	153·	52,799	48,943	101,742	3,244	31·	1,421	1,202	2,623	118·	...	...	23·65	·07
	Total, Ahmedabad District	3,821·	241·	472,977	447,951	920,928	29,594	32·	14,014	12,229	26,243	114·	·23	·18	23·81	·27

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
Population from					Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
		All Causes.								a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·39	8·10	39·44	35·23	37·33	58·34	57·90	58·07	10,635 12 0	10,325 10	More drains are required for removal of storm water.	There is abundance of water, but very little suitable for domestic purposes.	The chief want is more active supervision to see that the work of conservency is properly carried out.	A scheme for filling up the pits round the town is in progress and the railway authorities have been requested to fill up the pits within their limits. About 4 pits inside the walls have already been filled up. The flood water entering the Khaj Kuwa well has been stopped by throwing a bund in the Ganga and Add.
·36	7·58	32·18	26·61	29·28	48·58	42·94	45·65	6 0 0	3,548 15 9	Want of a drainage channel to drain off monsoon water which accumulates in the west of the town.	There are no water-works, well water is abundant. A few public wells require masonry drains to prevent soakage of waste water.	.....	Prickly-pears are nearly destroyed. Public wells are periodically cleaned and repaired. Some of the public wells have been provided with masonry waste-water drains.
·55	2·23	12·03	21·91	15·94	10·34	14·84	12·58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·36	0·49	28·77	24·93	26·93	37·41	36·26	36·86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sanitary Committees have been established in the villages of Bardoli, Umrakh and Mahuwa and steps are being taken in placing in working order the Arrangements are in progress for the improvement of land for the disposal of sewage in the villages. Prickly-pear and rank vegetation have been destroyed in and near the villages and the roads have been kept clear of the overhanging of wells and tanks.
·49	2·35	21·73	19·77	20·77	28·73	26·79	27·74	.....	.....	None	The water-supply all over the táluka is sufficient, but as the people mostly in the villages use step-well water, they suffer much from guinea-worms.	.....	None... ...
·38	5·17	26·27	24·51	25·41	35·82	35·48	35·66	.....	.....	.....	Water is very scarce in the eastern portion of the circle which consists of saltish soil.	Keeping of cattle and dung hills near or in human dwellings.	In view of the improvement of local needs, a sum is annually entered in the Annual Budget for sanitary improvement.
·46	·69	23·32	21·24	22·29	37·06	33·06	35·09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
·25	2·76	31·58	28·51	30·09	44·22	43·63	43·94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
·22	0·44	29·27	26·73	28·02	34·58	30·29	32·48	.....	.....	Platforms are necessary around the wells in the villages of Kherol, Anjna, Pusari, &c. for the water to pass away.	None...	None...	In the year last past a fine arch at Kherol, Anjna and Pusari were built at the expense of and by the Panchayat.
·34	1·72	26·92	24·56	25·78	40·08	38·27	39·20	.....	.....	Rain water collects in low ground in the villages of Bovla, Badarkha, Rampur, Saroda, Sindhraj and Salajda for want of drains.	Brackish water only is obtained from wells in the villages in the west of the táluka. People depend upon tank water for their drinking water-supply. But as most of the tanks dry up in the hot season, scarcity of drinking water is felt.	In many villages sites have not been set apart for calls of nature as well as for manure heaps.	Prickly-pear and rank vegetation have been destroyed in many villages. Drains for the removal of waste water from houses are being constructed in many villages. A ... committee has been appointed. ... have been ...
·33	3·77	29·63	27·30	28·49	38·26	36·15	37·23	67,483 4 1	1,04,904 14 1				

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1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Karáchi District.															
226	Karáchi ... ...T.C.	7·66	12,664·	56,666	40,343	97,009	4,588	47·	1,912	1,560	3,472	122·	...	·02	23·57	1·97
227	Karáchi ... ...R.C.	1,284·34	18·	13,511	10,141	23,622	386	16·	136	110	246	120·	...	...	9·36	·04
228	Kohistán ... ... „	2,652·	6·	9,003	7,203	16,206	325	20·	78	69	147	113·	...	...	7·71	...
229	Dádu ... ... „			30,220	25,225	55,445	1,522	27·	597	475	1,072	125·	...	...	18·68	·04
230	Johí ... ... „	1,036·	91·	24,436	20,412	44,848	1,134	25·	383	434	817	88·	...	...	17·19	·04
231	Sehwán ... ... „			28,823	24,742	53,565	1,704	31·	566	588	1,154	96·	...	...	18·09	·09
232	Mánjhand ... ... „	581·	33·	10,480	9,183	19,663	619	31·	252	240	492	105·	...	·10	21·86	·15
233	Kotri ... ... „	839·	32·	15,373	12,247	27,620	593	21·	251	174	425	144·	...	...	11·27	·04
234	Tatta ... ... „	1,323·	34·	24,896	20,731	45,627	765	16·	304	249	553	122·	...	...	9·53	·04
235	Mirpur Sákro. ... „	1,108·	23·	14,373	11,890	26,063	505	19·	156	83	239	187·	...	...	8·03	...
236	Ghorábári ... ... „	566·	53·	16,80·	13,713	30,518	734	24·	300	240	540	125·	...	...	15·43	·13
237	Mirpur Bathoro ... „	268·	131·	19,437	15,754	35,191	743	21·	225	207	432	108·	...	...	11·62	·03
238	Sujáwal ... ... „	267·	110·	15,993	13,508	29,501	874	29·	173	145	318	119·	...	...	9·49	...
239	Jati ... ... „	2,445·	12·	15,177	12,712	27,889	608	21·	163	134	297	121·	...	...	9·75	·04
240	Sháh Bandar ... „	1,388·	20·35	15,348	12,898	28,246	493	17·	200	171	371	116·	...	...	12·28	...
	Total, Karáchi District...	14,115·	39·	310,341	250,672	561,013	15,593	27·	5,696	4,879	10,575	116·	...	·01	16·51	·38
	Hyderabad District.															
241	Hyderabad ... T.C.	...	.....	28,231	26,281	54,512	2,436	44·	930	938	1,868	99·	...	1·43	22·84	1·40
242	Hyderabad ... R.C.	404·	166·	37,166	30,243	67,409	850	12·	368	264	632	140·	...	·02	8·80	0·02

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·59	9·72	34·03	39·09	35·79	32·19	38·72	34·96	21,561 10 10	1,27,369 1 1	The whole city is not drained. Shone's drainage system is introduced into the native town only.	Nil	Private privies are not conserved by the municipality but the halálkhor service introduced into the Civil Lines and Frere Town quarters is extended to Keamári, Sadar Bazár and Preedy quarters.	House connections with Shone's drainage system introduced in the native city. Extension of water supply to Queen's road and Railway tank. A new water reservoir is taken in hand. Disposal of part of town refuse in an improved incinerator. Extension of accommodation for dhobis at Dhobighat. New dyers' ghát. Introduction of halálkhor services in the Sadar Bazár, Preedy quarters and Keamári. Extension of public latrine accommodation.
...	1·01	8·88	9·20	10·41	9·84	9·00	9·48	.....	.....	No drainage... ...	.....	.....	...
·31	1·03	8·66	9·58	9·07	7·89	7·91	7·90	.....	.....	Do, ...	.....	.....	...
·49	·23	19·70	18·83	19·33	23·83	25·77	24·71	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....	...
·49	·49	15·67	21·26	18·21	22·43	24·24	23·26	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....	...
·39	2·07	19·64	23·77	21·54	25·95	28·53	27·14	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....	There are sanitary committees in the villages of Thana, Taiti, Bajar and Jhangar. They look after the sanitary improvements of their respective villages. The other villages are cleaned by villagers.
·51	2·90	24·05	26·14	25·02	29·87	32·45	31·07	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....	...
·59	·51	16·38	14·24	15·38	21·53	21·56	21·54	.....	3,488 12 4	Do.	.....	.....	...
·43	2·06	12·21	12·01	12·12	20·97	20·50	20·74	.....	2,479 0 0	No drainage system.	Water-supply from tanks and hollows which are filled up by the Indus during inundation. The water is good as long as it is flowing but ceases to be so after inundation. There are 2 wells besides yielding a good supply of potable water.	No provision for sullage water. No halálkhor system.	...
·42	·10	11·07	6·98	9·17	15·38	14·89	15·19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
·82	1·51	17·38	17·50	17·69	23·27	21·61	22·48	.....	1,026 1 11	.....	.....	.....	...
·57	·06	11·58	13·14	12·28	28·80	25·62	27·05			The whole country is water-logged; the malaria prevalent would be abated if water were prevented from lodging in the large marshes. Rough estimate of cost of measures needed Rs. 5,00,000	The water-supply is fairly good but would be improved if each of the 500 villages and hamlets had a pakka well. Approximate cash Rs. 5,00,000.	The utilization of the vicinity of houses for latrines, and the non-removal of excreta and offal to a distance from the villages.	I. Drainage channel cut by the Public Works Department, to draw off the waters of the chief marshes. II. Repairs to certain wells made, and measures taken for the construction of 5 new wells. III. Village Sanitation Act introduced into 7 of the larger villages and the entertainment of sweepers by the people themselves arranged for in several others. Steps have been taken to introduce the Act in one more village. NOTE.—Most villages in this division are congeries of huts so few in number, that the want of observation of the first principles of sanitation in practice causes but a trifling proportion of the discomfort and disease that might be expected.
·61	·47	10·82	10·73	10·78	23·70	21·91	22·85						
·75	·11	10·74	10·54	10·65	20·36	19·59	20·03	.....	697 12 1				
·67	·18	13·03	13·20	13·13	22·16	18·30	20·30						
·51	2·44	18·35	19·46	18·85	23·85	24·75	24·20	.....	.....				
·40	8·20	33·83	36·41	34·27	35·88	36·07	35·97	478 0 0	26,735 15 4	.....	.....	.....	The important sanitary work of underground sewerage system is now contemplated and for which levels are being taken.
·29	25·	9·23	8·10	9·38	12·43	10·45	11·53			.....	.....	.....	...

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Hyderabad District—continued.															
243	Guni ... ... R.C.	989·	80·	44,257	35,682	79,939	1,491	18·	490	344	834	142·	...	...	9·85	·06
244	Badin ... ... ,,	795·	92·	40,912	32,954	73,866	1,076	14·	397	308	705	128·	...	...	9·10	·01
245	Tando Bágo ... ,,	709·	89·	35,337	28,461	63,798	926	14·	365	276	640	132·	...	·03	9·66	...
246	Dero Mohbat ... ,,	670·	64·	23,617	19,411	43,028	677	15·	245	188	433	130·	...	...	9·32	·02
247	Hála ... ... ,,	531·	172·	49,903	41,459	91,367	1,353	14·	776	594	1,370	130·	...	...	14·37	·01
248	Tando Alahyar ... ,,	697·	108·	40,815	35,099	75,914	1,084	14·	541	405	946	133·	...	...	11·87	·08
249	Shahdádpur ... ,,	733·	91·	37,803	29,601	67,404	1,037	15·	658	494	1,152	133·	...	...	16·41	·03
250	Kandiáro ... ... ,,	315·	176·	29,249	26,482	55,731	1,502	26·	493	431	924	114·	...	·02	16·22	...
251	Naushahro Feroz ,,	532·	171·	47,802	43,174	90,976	1,942	21·	763	622	1,385	122·	...	·51	14·20	·09
252	Moro ... ... ,,	704·	81·	34,137	26,505	57,642	1,260	21·	525	439	964	119·	...	·03	16·08	...
253	Sakrand ... ... ,,	1,390·	44·	34,088	28,162	62,250	1,146	18·	592	479	1,071	123·	...	·05	16·80	·05
	Total, Hyderadad District ...	8,469·	104·	480,322	408,514	888,836	16,780	18·	7,143	5,781	12,924	123·	...	·15	13·35	·12
	Thar and Párkar District.															
254	Umarkot ... ... T. C.	...	...	2,065	1,633	3,698	123	33·	45	39	84	115·	...	·54	22·17	...
255	Nagar Párkar ... R.C.	8508·	11·	21,945	19,233	41,178	1,480	35·	444	397	841	111·	...	...	17·97	·02
256	Mithi ... ... ,,			16,859	14,927	31,786	1,236	38·	241	257	498	93·	...	...	15·20	·03
257	Diplo ... ... ,,			13,232	10,519	23,751	708	29·	214	146	360	146·	...	...	14·49	...
258	Chachro ... ... ,,	1107·	107·	27,093	22,442	49,535	1,543	31·	312	289	601	107·	...	...	11·08	·08
259	Umarkot ... ... ,,			39,273	30,122	69,395	1,300	18·	478	426	904	112·	...	·01	11·87	·10
260	Khipra ... ... ,,	3114·	25·	28,871	22,046	50,917	1,219	23·	371	325	696	114·	...	...	12·55	·10
261	Sanghar ... ... ,,			15,880	12,049	27,929	707	25·	348	309	657	112·	...	...	21·52	·04
262	Mirpur Khás ... ,,	561·	60·	19,231	14,981	34,212	589	17·	251	161	412	155·	...	·03	11·49	·06
	Total, Thar and Párkar District	13,290·	25·	184,449	147,952	332,401	8,905	26·	2,704	2,349	5,053	115·	...	·01	14·100	·06

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Umarkot

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injurious.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	All Causes. Female.	All Causes. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·34	·18	11·07	9·64	10·43	19·12	16·87	18·11	5 0 0	Rs. 168 paid at present by Pir Saheb Dino Shah and half by Panchayat of Buhi.	.....	More wells are required and are being supplied gradually. Canal water is generally used for drinking purposes when available.	Regular sweepers are at present employed only in the village of Buhi. Elsewhere domestic cleansing and conservancy are fairly effectually performed by the villagers themselves.	A Sanitary Board has been appointed for the village of Buhi.
·37	·07	9·70	9·35	9·55	15·91	14·14	15·12	.....	.....				
·24	·10	10·33	9·66	10·05	14·83	12·09	13·61	.....	.....				
·63	·09	10·37	9·69	10·04	15·16	13·65	14·48	.....	.....				
·32	·39	15·55	14·33	14·99	14·63	14·59	14·62	.....	Rs. 1,118 by Hála and	No drains	The sides of some wells in Hála are rather dirty. Danger of pollution by soakage from cesspools to a few wells in Matiári.	.....	Steps have been taken to keep the wells clean in Hála.
								25 0 0	Rs. 938 by Matiári Municipalities.				
·23	·24	13·25	11·54	12·46	14·53	12·48	13·58	.....	Rs. 1124 by Tando Alahyar.	Do. ...	.....	.....	The cleaning of wells by conservancy is carried out after.
								19 0 0	Rs. 1,402 by TandoAdam, Rs. 440 by Nasarpur Municipalities.				
·59	·06	17·41	16·69	17·09	16·85	17·06	16·90	.....	.....				
·23	·11	16·86	16·28	16·58	21·54	22·35	21·93	.....	.....				
·33	·10	15·96	14·41	15·22	21·42	21·10	21·27	.....	.....	No drainage anywhere.	Wells are in many cases insufficiently protected from contamination. More wells are required. In the south of the district many wells are very brackish.	Arrangements for cleaning private privies defective. Surroundings of houses and villages made use of for obeying calls of nature.	Village sanitary matters have been appointed and conditions made by Local Boards.
·29	·31	16·86	16·56	16·72	22·83	24·03	23·37						
·26	·05	17·37	17·01	17·21	20·33	20·91	20·61						
·33	·67	14·87	14·33	14·62	18·48	17·89	18·21						
is included in Hyderabad Táluka.													
..	...	21·79	23·38	22·71	43·10	40·42	41·91	.....	1,061 0 0	There is no artificial drainage system in the town, nor is any needed owing to the situation of the town on a sand hill. The rain water runs off and soaks into the sand as reported last year.	The water-supply is abundant, but is rendered impure owing to its subsoil communication with the dirty water, of the Lamba tank.	Nil	Measures taken at Lamba are under consideration.
·36	2·06	20·23	20·61	20·42	16·18	16·12	16·15	....	103 8 0		Water-supply from wells. The water is drinkable in some places and brackish in others. The water of tanks (Tarais) which get filled during the rainy season is used as long as it is available in preference to well water.		The Sanitation Act is in force in Nabisar, Khipro, Sanghar, Chachro, Diplo, Nagar and Mirpur. The Panchayat spent Rs. 1,141 on conservancy and other sanitary objects besides the Rs. 538 shown in this statement as spent by the Local Boards. In large villages sweepers are employed at the cost of the Panchayats to clean the streets, &c. In the desert all conservancy is being attended to, though there is not much need for it there, as in the Nara Valley Division, there are but few villages in the desert, the rest being situated in the hills.
·41	·03	14·29	17·22	15·67	21·59	22·04	21·83	.....	Rs. 538 by Mithi Municipality.	Do. ...			
·55	·13	16·17	13·88	15·16	18·14	19·49	18·74	.....	78 0 0				
·30	·67	11·52	12·88	12·13	13·69	13·32	13·53	.....	240 0 0				
·25	·79	12·17	14·14	13·03	19·81	20·25	20·100	.....	40 9 7	No drainage. Rain water is allowed to run down the streets into pools and pits in the villages till dried up by the action of the sun.	Water-supply from wells. Canal water is also used when available. The water of the Lamba tank at Umarkot stagnates and causes sickness, but this matter is being inquired into by the Public Works Department. Arrangements are also being made to provide, where possible, additional wells for drinking purposes at a combined cost of the Government Local Boards and villagers.	The tethering of cattle in close proximity to dwellings and the non-removal of refuse until visits are paid by the táluka subordinates.	
·41	·61	12·85	14·74	13·67	16·90	16·06	16·54	.....	20 0 0				
·39	1·58	21·91	25·67	23·52	16·44	17·10	16·72	.....	.....				
·41	·06	13·05	10·75	12·04	12·64	12·35	12·54	.....	64 0 0				
·36	·76	14·66	15·88	15·20	17·29	17 34	17·31						
is included in Umarkote Táluka.													

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Shikárpur District.															
263	Shikárpur ... ...T.C.	9·50	4,420·	21,145	20,846	41,991	1,594	37·	543	574	1,117	94·	...	·02	25·60	·02
264	Sukkur ... ... „	...	.....	18,101	10,834	28,935	1,118	38·	478	403	881	118·	...	·14	25·64	·21
265	Lárkhána ... ... „	...	.....	6,635	5,375	12,010	530	44·	187	172	359	108·	...	·25	26·56	
266	Shikárpur ... ...R.C.	477·50	94·	23,845	21,083	44,928	1,281	28·	453	434	897	104·	...	·07	19·35	·0
267	Sukkur ... ... „	284·	190·	28,634	25,607	54,241	1,737	32·	813	723	1,536	112·	...			
268	Naushára ... ... „	402·	164·	35,244	30,975	66,219	1,877	28·	606	632	1,238	1·4	...			

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895—continued.*

9					10			11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Infirmities.	All other causes.	All Causes.						Net receipts of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·29	·67	25·68	27·54	26·6	27·71	27·10	27·41	1[illegible],617 7 0	29,529 0 3	The sullage water from the houses and waste water from the wells, of which there are about 200, is at present removed by donkey carts bearing barrels; but small surface drains laid to proper gradients would effect this much more satisfactorily as the contents of the sullage carts are very often discharged on adjacent roads. About one-fifth of the lanes of the town yet remain to be paved.	The present plan of lifting water at the public wells by the means of the common Persian wheel is defective, in that the wood work soon gets coated with green slime and the parapets round them do not afford sufficient protection from pollution by the throwing in of grain, &c., in performing the religious ceremony known as "Akpa."	Domestic cleansing satisfactory.	Drainage. In this respect a good beginning has been made in that 10 Catch-water Cisterns at as many wells on the eastern side of the city have been established and the waste water, instead of being stored near by and percolating back into the wells, is removed direct by means of shallow semi-circular surface drains to the Aminshah hollow and there utilized. Likewise on the western side the waste water from 11 wells is conducted into a private garden and there brought into use. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, when in Shikarpur during the early part of the current year, inspected the drain, the last completed, and expressed his satisfaction. Water-supply. The two improved wells, at Bakarkhah and Dispensary, have been worked throughout the year and are much appreciated in the vicinity. The scheme for supplying pure water from a site outside the town is yet under contemplation by the Sanitary Engineer, Bombay Sanitary Board. Conservancy. It is satisfactory to note that the halalkhor service is being appreciated by the towns people. The staff is sufficiently strong and have worked well and satisfactorily. The establishment of a 5th class is yet under contemplation by the Board.
·56	3·91	26·41	37·20	30·45	28·98	31·47	26·78	44 4 0	17,724 12 11	Drainage requires improving.	Water-supply insufficient and in some places not of good quality.	Urinals and a proper system of house conservancy wanted.	(a.) Drainage project under preparation. b. Water works, which were commenced in the previous year, were in rapid progress during the year under report. c. Will be taken in hand when drainage scheme is also carried out.
·67	2·41	28·18	32·00	29·85	28·79	32·74	30·56	2,109 0 9	6,966 13 9	.....	.....	.....	The streets are being paved and well repaired
·47	·29	19·00	20·59	19·74	22·98	21·77	22·44	.....	.....	Nil	The people depend upon the water of canals in the hot season and on well water in the cold season. The roofing of the Local Board wells has been completed and others have been repaired.	There is no regular system of cleanliness as it depends on the extent and importance of villages. In some villages Panchayats engage sweepers. The application of Village Sanitation Act to certain villages may remove the evil complained of.	The taluka officials are devoting their attention to improved Pakka and Kachha privies and headmen have been instructed to see that no one is under the impression that Village Sanitation Act is in force in any village within a mile of it.
·24	·18	28·39	28·23	28·32	27·10	27·45	27·27	.....	.....	Nil	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·53	·18	17·19	18·79	17·94	23·12	23·66	23·38	.....	.....	Nil	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Shikárpur District—continued.															
269	Rohri ... ... R. C.	1,550·	52·	43,279	37,761	81,040	1,344	16·	654	594	1,248	110·	...	·05	14·07	·42
270	Ghotki ... ... ,,	554·	122·	36,688	31,054	67,742	1,513	22·	851	636	1,487	133·	...	...	21·63	...
271	Mirpur Máthelo... ,,	1,721·	27·	26,383	21,681	48,064	1,087	22·	512	377	889	135·	...	·04	18·12	...
272	Ubauro ... ... ,,	450·	90·	22,375	18,545	40,920	739	18·	327	237	564	137·	...	·02	13·42	·05
273	Lárkhána ... ... ,,	291·	268·	42,207	35,925	78,132	2,717	34·	837	683	1,520	122·	...	10·	18·89	·03
274	Kambar ... ... ,,	672·	208·	42,231	36,688	79,019	2,25	28·	652	607	1,259	107·	...	·03	15·58	...
275	Rato-dero ... ... ,,			32,897	28,371	61,268	2,092	34·	597	534	1,131	111·	...	...	17·34	...
276	Kakar ... ... ,,	598·	91·	29,659	25,295	54,954	1,065	19·	515	404	919	127·	...	·15	15·89	·02
277	Labdarya ... ... ,,			33,612	29·047	62,659	1,964	31·	584	492	1,076	118·	...	·16	16·45	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·23	·68	15·11	15·73	15·40	17·19	17·61	17·39	123 0 0 Rohri Municipality.	5,475 3 6	No drainage. The rain water accumulates in hollows outside the villages where it stagnates.	Water-supply is from wells.	No regular arrangement exists for domestic cleansing and conservancy. In a few villages only there are sweepers engaged by the village Panchâyats, who sweep the village streets and remove the filth.	Water-supply is being gradually improved. A few new wells were constructed last year. Village Panchâyats are told to keep sweepers, where possible, for cleaning the village streets and removing rubbish. The táluka and village officers are instructed from time to time to look to the conservancy of the villages. Villagers, however, have recourse to the jungle, as they always have done, and no amount of latrines will induce them to abandon their old habits. All that can be done is to clear the village of all neighbouring jungle.
·24	·09	23·20	20·48	21·95	26·08	26·92	26·94	18 0 0 Ghotki Municipality.	1,668 11 8	Do. ...	Do. ...	No regular arrangement exists. The villagers themselves remove rubbish outside the village. They have no privies as they go to the jungle for natural purposes.	Do. do.
·31	·02	19·41	17·39	18·50	23·16	23·30	23·43	.....	204 0 0 By Panchâyat of Mirpur and Pitaí.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. The sanitary committee was established at Mirpur in August 1893, and is working satisfactorily.
·27	·02	14·61	13·78	13·78	23·55	22·11	22·90	246 11 3 By Panchâyat.	245 4 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Domestic cleansing is attended to by the sanitary committee at Ubauro. In other villages there is no regular arrangement for domestic cleansing. The house sweepings are allowed to accumulate for days and then thrown by the villagers at some convenient place outside the village.	Do. do. at Ubauro and is working well.
·36	·03	19·83	19·01	19·45	24·85	25·14	24·98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·23	·05	15·44	16·54	15·93	22·87	23·36	23·07	605 7 0 Kambar Municipality.	1,891 0 3	.....	.....	.....	Four wells were repaired and jungle in villages is being cleared.
·44	·16	18·12	18·82	18·46	24·06	24·46	24·73	293 3 0 Ratodero Municipality.	1,358 4 3	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
·51	·16	17·36	16·97	16·72	25·86	26·80	26·31	.....	120 0 0	There is no drainage.	Good water is needed in some villages. One tank is proposed to be built during 1896-97.	People make their own arrangements for domestic cleansing and conservancy.	The Village Sanitation Act has been made applicable to Khirpur. 2 sweepers are maintained by the Táluka Local Board for cleansing Government buildings. People make their own arrangements for scavenging and sweeping streets. In some large villages it is proposed to maintain sweepers.
·40	·03	17·37	16·94	17·17	21·63	21·65	21·66	.....	17 5 7	.....	.....	.....	Pits near Dokri, where storm water accumulates and causes nuisance, are being filled up. 6 wells have been repaired. Jungle in villages is being cleared. In Dokri Village Sanitation Act has been introduced.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the*
the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Shikárpur District—continued.															
278	Mehar	1,133	137	26,336	21,956	48,292	1,483	30·	536	463	999	115·	...	...	20·23	...
279	Nasirabad			24,232	20,412	44,644	1,453	32·	435	338	773	128·	...	...	16·62	·02
	Total, Shikárpur District	9,277·	98·	493,603	421,455	915,058	25,851	28·	9,580	8,253	17,833	116·	...	·05	18·67	·06
	Upper Sind Frontier District.									*N.B.*—The areas in square miles of the towns of						
280	Jacobabad ... T.C.	...	.....	4,605	3,653	8,258	155	18·	146	139	285	105·	...	...	29·80	...
281	Jacobabad ... R.C.	455·	87·	22·657	17,339	39,996	1,152	28·	404	317	721	127·	...	...	17·55	·05
282	Shahdádpur ... ,,	724·	37·	14,847	12,531	27,378	875	31·	293	234	527	125·	...	...	18·04	·04
283	Thul ... .. ,,	821·	54·	24,120	20,736	44,856	1,271	28·	465	365	830	127·	...	·09	17·81	...
284	Kashmor ... ,,	863·	62·	30,002	23,979	53,981	1,021	18·	510	380	890	134·	...	·17	15·82	·07
	Total, Upper Sind Frontier District.	2,863·	60·	96,231	78,238	174,469	4,474	25·	1,818	1,435	3,253	126·	...	·07	17·72	·04
									N.B.—The area in Square miles of the town of Jacobabad							
	Total of all Town and Cantonment Circles in the Presidency.	116·83	19,724·	1,287,324	1,017,049	2,304,373	66,888	29·	37,524	34,331	71,855	109·	·44	·25	15·62	2·04
	Total of all Rural Circles in the Presidency	124,013·17	133·	8,450,062	8,065,911	16,515,973	607,416	36·	243,342	223,343	466,685	109·	·48	·10	21·36	1·86
	Grand total for the Presidency.	124,130·	151·	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	674,304	35·	280,866	257,674	538,540	109·	·47	·12	20·66	1·88

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—concluded.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
					Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
		All Causes.								a.	b.	c.	
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·73	·06	20·35	21·09	20·69	28·74	30·65	29·61	.....	180 0 0	There is no drainage.	Good water is needed in many villages. 2 more wells are proposed to be built during 1896-97 from funds supplied partly by the people, partly by Local Fund and partly by Government.	People make their own arrangements for domestic cleansing and conservancy.	The Village Sanitation Act has been made applicable to Mohar. Three sweepers are appointed by Raj Mahajan and 3 are maintained by Táluka Local Boards for cleaning the town and the Government buildings. In villages people make their own arrangements for scavenging and sweeping streets. It is proposed to maintain sweepers in some large villages.
·50	·07	17·95	16·56	17·31	23·48	23·61	23·54	.....	.....	Do. ...	Good water is needed in many villages. Three new wells are under construction.	Do.	Do. do. to Warah. People make their own arrangements for scavenging and sweeping streets. Arrangements are being made to maintain sweepers in large villages.
·38	·33	19·44	19·58	19·49	24·06	24·49	24·26	.....	.....				
Sukkur and Lárkhána are included in their respective tálukas.													
Sukkur and Lárkhána are included in their respective tálukas.													
·36	4·81	31·70	36·05	34·51	30·18	30·39	30·15	498 3 3	8,506 3 5	The drainage system is a very limited one and is confined to open road side nálas and gutters. These are not kept as clean as they should be, and the system of covering them at crossings by slabs of wood is defective.	Some of the wells are brackish.	Some defects as generally observable in Native towns. Cattle, &c., are kept in dwelling places and cleanliness is not sufficiently observed.	No new sanitary work was extended during the year for want of funds. The halálkhor system was introduced this year which cost the Municipality as under:— Cost of Establishment, &c., Rs. a. p. 988 0 3 Purchase of iron carts for carrying night-soil ... 828 14 0 1,817 7 3
·28	·15	17·83	18·28	18·03	15·98	18·22	16·93	.....	.....	.....	The district is not provided with wells to anything like a sufficient extent. But a great drawback to well-sinking is the fact that wells very frequently turn out brackish and, after remaining sweet for some time, become salt and the water unfit for use.	.....	The sinking of 13* wells at a total cost of Rs. 5,642-6-5, for the improvement of village water-supply was taken during the year. Of 9 of these the cost was provided out of contributions received from the people aided by grants from Provincial and Local Fund Revenues. The cleaning of the villages is generally done by the people themselves. In some the Pancháyats have engaged sweepers for the purpose. As usual, the táluka and village officials continue to look after the conservancy of the villages and keep the people alive to the advantages of cleanliness. A good deal was done in the way of cutting down jungle in the neighbourhood of villages, filling in hollows, &c. Rs. 446-15-3 were also spent on this account from Local Funds for the first time, in clearing jungle in and round the sites of villages. A conservancy establishment consisting of 2 sweepers was also entertained in one town during the year at an annual cost of Rs. 160.
·22	·55	19·73	18·67	19·25	21·16	23·06	22·02						
·33	·22	19·28	17·60	18·50	20·15	21·27	20·69						
·26	·17	17·00	15·85	16·49	18·33	18·77	18·53						
·16	·46	18·89	18·34	18·65	19·23	20·53	19·81	.....	.....				
is included in the Jacobabad Táluka.													
·33	12·40	29·15	33·76	31·18	29·63	33·94	31·94	.....	.....				*5 in Jacobabad Táluka. 4 in Thul do. 4 in Kashmor do.
·31	4·15	28·80	27·69	28·26	28·94	27·76	28·42	.....	.....				
·32	5·16	28·84	28·37	28·61	29·70	29·25	29·48	.....	.....				

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the month of the year 1895.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	3,276	2,897	3,420	4,025	4,198	3,388	4,560	6,394	5,524	4,630	3,645	4,619	50,546	1
2	Násik	2,040	1,699	1,835	2,229	2,421	2,779	2,823	3,406	2,930	2,732	2,968	3,430	31,291	2
3	Thána	2,178	2,014	1,918	1,755	1,627	1,350	1,166	1,621	1,569	1,505	2,201	2,622	21,526	3
4	City of Bombay	2,119	2,055	2,182	2,208	2,571	2,008	1,982	2,032	1,811	1,806	1,774	2,017	24,055	4
5	Kolába	1,590	1,523	1,500	1,334	1,172	1,086	1,010	1,207	1,222	1,043	1,275	1,936	15,928	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	1,839	1,594	1,718	2,055	2,372	2,986	4,600	5,406	4,134	3,491	2,543	2,271	34,709	6
7	Poona	2,176	1,907	2,102	2,561	2,593	3,061	3,745	4,739	4,050	3,368	3,017	2,868	36,247	7
8	Sholápur	1,581	1,326	1,487	1,583	1,749	1,971	3,235	4,426	3,585	3,208	3,387	2,291	29,750	8
9	Sátára	2,471	2,119	2,451	2,767	3,119	3,476	4,479	5,672	5,448	4,888	4,312	3,989	45,182	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,253	2,268	2,291	2,127	1,962	1,907	2,229	2,146	1,999	1,720	1,881	2,180	24,963	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	1,949	1,753	2,234	2,354	2,716	2,760	3,027	2,689	2,428	2,457	2,350	2,407	29,124	11
12	Dhárwár	2,116	1,889	2,162	2,286	2,772	3,142	3,057	2,423	2,105	2,217	2,139	2,564	28,772	12
13	Bijápur	1,325	1,183	1,348	1,410	1,633	1,880	2,338	2,378	2,093	1,937	2,009	1,918	21,452	13
14	Kánara	1,055	852	906	783	877	822	1,104	1,094	973	913	935	1,160	11,479	14
	Gujarat Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,889	1,586	1,718	1,610	1,534	1,234	1,262	1,330	1,317	1,302	1,404	1,630	17,796	15
16	Broach	1,064	826	879	842	704	545	624	668	704	793	768	949	9,366	16
17	Kaira	2,077	1,907	2,375	2,140	1,612	1,431	1,513	1,807	1,848	2,357	2,016	2,130	23,473	17
18	Panch Mahals	582	494	566	576	479	373	371	599	589	592	629	552	6,401	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,576	2,546	2,740	2,610	1,963	1,386	1,461	2,069	2,002	1,990	2,025	2,875	26,243	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,359	1,014	873	855	708	722	703	641	630	799	955	1,316	10,575	20
21	Hyderabad	1,552	1,257	1,406	1,082	908	831	752	723	716	972	1,219	1,506	12,924	21
22	Thar and Párkar	547	512	664	515	488	323	367	240	254	284	414	544	5,053	22
23	Shikárpur	2,269	1,676	1,488	1,361	1,272	1,360	1,041	1,058	1,282	1,642	1,603	1,781	17,833	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	311	279	247	248	238	178	171	160	215	367	367	462	3,253	24
	Total for the Presidency...	42,174	37,206	40,460	41,406	41,679	40,960	47,541	54,628	49,436	46,912	45,886	50,043	538,540	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	2·24	1·98	2·15	2·20	2·22	2·17	2·53	2·90	2·63	2·49	2·44	2·66	28·61	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to Age in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1895.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	4,341	6,151	7,089	7,144	4,206	4,212	646	666	422	547	1,305	1,530	1,552	1,283	1,800	1,107	1,801	1,090	3,390	3,204	1
2	Násik	4,406	3,693	4,210	4,168	878	791	401	329	306	419	894	1,159	1,080	1,042	1,137	728	1,100	717	1,905	1,925	2
3	Thána	2,041	1,789	2,230	2,395	525	745	271	232	217	325	751	963	1,167	935	1,195	740	1,088	830	1,294	1,487	3
4	City of Bombay	3,553	3,044	1,556	1,639	415	449	207	357	321	507	1,395	1,459	1,489	1,036	1,283	706	1,060	627	1,811	1,754	4
5	Kolába	1,538	1,331	1,016	1,001	498	535	227	219	190	209	558	675	719	661	787	523	797	670	1,174	1,402	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	5,238	4,220	4,231	3,933	818	797	424	407	387	529	990	1,230	1,078	1,037	1,160	867	1,329	962	2,717	2,365	6
7	Poona	4,408	3,567	4,626	4,440	928	907	405	399	362	460	1,163	1,417	1,209	1,202	1,281	888	1,482	1,037	3,004	3,062	7
8	Sholápur	3,412	2,791	4,400	4,533	766	758	344	328	270	348	924	1,081	982	982	1,063	789	1,184	1,001	1,903	1,950	8
9	Sátára	5,347	4,330	5,218	5,067	1,623	1,511	770	757	733	900	1,345	1,651	1,446	1,465	1,490	1,227	1,333	1,661	3,139	3,567	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,788	1,493	1,784	1,822	668	628	317	275	340	379	996	1,096	1,176	1,162	1,102	870	1,360	1,093	3,189	3,429	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,965	2,531	3,586	3,042	948	1,041	368	293	244	336	808	1,076	995	1,018	1,204	868	1,243	889	2,186	2,593	11
12	Dhárwár	3,709	2,920	3,119	3,292	821	782	412	338	227	288	936	1,382	1,049	1,222	1,196	943	1,227	992	1,839	2,085	12
13	Bijápur	2,403	1,997	2,526	2,657	812	690	233	209	95	122	625	810	711	783	994	627	926	716	1,610	1,904	13
14	Kánara	1,310	1,037	689	580	244	233	196	179	196	240	565	719	791	611	820	471	646	461	775	826	14
	Gujarat Registration District.																					
15	Surat	2,281	1,996	1,663	1,602	433	452	190	200	163	194	615	767	680	681	835	587	864	641	1,485	1,517	15
16	Broach	1,318	1,187	942	821	259	261	105	111	102	67	392	396	370	374	486	355	514	383	553	609	16
17	Kaira	2,356	2,443	2,130	1,746	436	391	338	223	369	181	1,159	952	1,361	981	1,524	926	1,451	1,001	1,714	1,741	17
18	Panch Mahals	653	612	637	577	191	154	102	79	80	66	301	256	374	267	366	212	416	212	429	416	18
19	Ahmedabad...	2,612	2,259	1,963	1,874	531	466	409	374	481	308	1,630	1,294	1,746	1,401	1,702	1,223	1,486	1,333	1,454	1,699	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,596	1,504	584	592	214	201	163	115	135	187	502	551	656	511	604	329	472	286	780	603	20
21	Hyderabad...	1,350	1,166	761	701	286	262	191	109	229	212	817	912	966	792	844	523	694	410	1,015	691	21
22	Thar and Párkar	894	705	256	234	137	114	97	61	90	71	226	230	378	238	228	191	286	153	417	343	22
23	Shikárpur	2,172	1,991	1,139	1,075	382	353	214	152	271	267	850	1,047	1,216	986	1,070	689	956	610	1,302	1,083	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	474	371	211	193	86	74	61	28	43	47	13	153	202	150	186	106	144	118	260	205	24
	Total for the Presidency...	64,955	55,123	57,095	56,724	14,354	13,997	7,066	6,330	6,263	7,197	19,877	22,805	23,343	20,922	24,356	6,551	24,354	17,883	39,325	40,450	
	Ratios per 1,000 living ...	191·04	161·12	53·56	50·99	10·53	10·93	6·8	8·05	8·07	10·22	11·53	13·52	15·80	16·17	25·10	8·99	42·22	33·09	92·84	81·80	

Annual Form No, V.—DEATHS *registered according to* Classes *in the* Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during the year 1895.*

No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	113,049	1,260,341	642	57,287	1,460,319	2,612	47,915	7	12	50,546	23·49	38·02	10·90	0·14	34·61
2	Násik	43,050	784,713	1,188	13,127	841,087	2,054	29,196	25	16	31,291	48·84	37·21	21·04	1·23	37·20
3	Thána	36,682	729,178	42,533	10,574	818,967	931	19,590	929	76	21,526	25·38	26 87	21·84	7·19	26·28
4	City of Bombay	155,247	568,516	29,712	52,669	806,144	6,116	15,780	759	2,000	24,655	39·39	27·76	25·54	37·97	30·58
5	Kolába	28,938	561,000	879	3,363	594,779	680	15,194	47	7	15,928	23·50	27·06	53·47	2·09	26·78
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	47,071	834,787	5,234	564	887,656	1,494	33,169	43	3	34,709	31·74	39·73	8·21	5·32	39·12
7	Poona	51,200	1,002,248	4,911	3,090	1,061,419	1,485	34,602	104	56	36,247	29·00	33·32	21·18	18·13	34·14
8	Sholápur	53,971	695,384	647	253	750,254	1,743	27,966	25	25	29,759	32·43	40·22	38·64	...	39·68
9	Sátára	43,256	1,181,540	425	290	1,225,511	1,269	43,883	9	21	45,182	29·33	37·14	21·17	72·41	36·86
10	Ratnágiri	79,673	1,021,997	4,142	50	1,105,862	1,615	23,304	34	..	24,953	20·27	22·82	8·21	...	22·56
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	80,484	924,892	5,809	268	1,011,453	2,666	26,348	108	2	29,124	33·12	28·49	18·59	7·46	28·79
12	Dhárwár	131,000	915,898	3,441	194	1,050,533	3,471	24,759	60	491	28,772	26·49	27·02	17·44	...	27·39
13	Bijápur	88,522	700,957	774	33	796,286	2,148	19,251	10	43	21,452	24·26	27·23	12·92	...	26·94
14	Kánara	26,460	404,208	15,444	44	446,156	619	10,600	248	12	11,479	23·45	23·26	16·06	...	25·73
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	52,307	594,343	375	12,794	649,824	1,294	16,219	11	272	17,796	22·83	27·76	29·33	21·26	27·39
16	Broach	71,203	248,998	88	21,101	341,450	1,718	7,616	...	32	9,366	24·11	30·59	...	1·52	27·43
17	Kaira	77,443	791,085	2,222	179	871,529	1,799	21,657	16	1	23,473	23·23	27·36	7·20	5·59	26·93
18	Panch Mahals	18,051	283,488	48	11,194	313,381	329	6,070	1	1	6,401	17·64	21·41	20·83	0·09	20·43
19	Ahmedabad	90,487	838,383	808	1,250	920,928	2,522	23,686	17	18	26,243	27·87	28·59	21·04	14·40	28·49
	Sind Registraton District.															
20	Karáchi	453,188	100,646	2,447	4,732	561,013	7,613	2,782	54	126	10,575	16·80	27·64	22·07	26·63	18·85
21	Hyderabad	691,948	175,000	179	16,709	883,836	9,066	3,831	...	27	12,924	13·10	21·89	...	1·62	14·62
22	Thar and Párkar	185,942	91,301	8	55,150	332,401	2,665	1,594	...	794	5,053	14·33	17·46	...	14·40	15·20
23	Shikarpur	728,661	182,906	83	3,408	915,058	13,358	4,375	2	98	17,833	18·33	23·92	24·10	28·76	19·49
24	Upper Sind Frontier	156,408	18,600	50	405	174,469	2,698	540	..	15	3,253	17·36	29·02	...	37·04	18·65
	Total of the Presidency ...	3,501,910	14,897,629	122,089	298,718	18,820,346	71,965	459,918	2,509	4,148	538,540	20·55	30·87	20·55	13·88	28·61

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. Hindus include Hindus of all castes—Jains, Brahmins, low caste and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus and in Sind among Muhamedans. "Other classes" include Buddhists, Jews, Sikhs, Pársis, and Unspecified.

Annual Form No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* Different Causes *in the* Districts *and* Towns *of the* Bombay Presidency *during the year 1895.*

No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries. Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																					
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	1,403,061	955	407	38,533	4,288	19	11	264	63	357	4,001	48,601	0·68	0·35	27·46	3·05	0·25	2·89	34·68	32·22	1
2	Násik	791,763	661	245	20,659	2,868	3	4	125	37	169	4,829	29,431	0·83	0·31	26·09	3·62	0·21	6·10	37·17	33·83	2
3	Thána	788,904	45	51	16,788	891	21	17	205	150	393	2,759	20,937	0·06	0·06	21·28	1·13	0·50	3·50	26·53	22·12	3
4	Kolába	571,607	382	191	11,509	963	3	4	146	60	212	2,192	16,449	0·67	0·33	20·13	1·68	0·37	3·84	27·02	25·06	4
	Central Registration District.																					
5	Ahmednagar	837,162	837	25	24,269	2,675	4	5	122	21	152	4,233	32,101	1·00	0·03	28·97	3·20	0·18	5·06	38·44	32·83	5
6	Poona	890,004	408	111	22,555	2,897	12	8	199	48	267	5,500	31,738	0·46	0·12	25·34	3·26	0·30	6·18	35·60	29·07	6
7	Sholápur	648,186	666	26	19,336	2,864	2	3	110	18	133	1,421	24,446	1·03	0·04	29·83	4·42	0·20	2·19	37·71	28·93	7
8	Sátára	1,176,242	1,350	38	33,611	4,521	10	10	229	50	299	3,841	43,660	1·15	0·03	28·60	3·85	0·24	3·27	37·14	29·47	8
9	Ratnágiri	1,081,468	345	173	16,243	1,995	6	3	115	152	276	6,297	24,329	0·32	0·16	14·09	1·84	0·26	5·82	22·49	20·67	9
	Southern Registration District.																					
10	Belgaum	949,856	112	35	14,849	3,508	15	39	182	36	272	8,674	27,500	0·12	0·09	15·63	3·69	0·29	9·13	28·95	22·22	10
11	Dhárwár	923,179	1,463	26	14,618	862	27	42	180	29	278	8,129	25,376	1·58	0·03	15·75	0·93	0·29	8·70	37·34	30·89	11
12	Bijápur	774,915	202	39	14,431	1,370	10	12	126	32	180	4,601	20,823	0·26	0·05	18·62	1·77	0·24	5·04	26·84	25·09	12
13	Kánara	420,928	59	21	6,442	530	7	8	76	9	100	3,837	10,989	0·14	0·05	15·30	1·26	0·24	9·12	26·11	23·14	13
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
14	Surat	526,479	3	61	12,904	68	6	9	109	32	156	1,517	14,709	0·01	0·12	24·51	0·13	0·29	2·88	27·94	24·16	14
15	Broach	289,243	...	3	7,477	26	6	6	65	24	101	799	8,406	...	0·01	25·85	0·09	0 35	2·78	29·00	24·79	15
16	Kaira	805,420	140	6	17,607	108	20	18	223	90	351	3,339	21,551	0·17	0·01	21·86	0·13	0·44	4·15	26·78	23·61	16
17	Panch Mahals	285,755	81	...	5,367	3	3	5	66	39	113	122	5,686	0·28	...	18·78	0·01	0·39	0·44	19·90	21·02	17
18	Ahmedabad	726,332	171	6	17,308	81	11	17	125	91	244	1,401	19,211	0·24	0·01	23·81	0·11	0·34	1·92	26·43	37·01	18
	Sind Registration District.																					
19	Karáchi	464,004	...	2	6,417	22	2	4	136	95	237	426	7,103	...	...	13·83	0·05	0·51	0·92	15·31	22·60	19
20	Hyderabad	820,324	...	54	10,558	28	7	5	124	137	273	143	11,056	...	0·06	12·73	0·04	0·33	0·17	13 33	17·0	20
21	Thar and Párkar	328,703	...	2	4,573	21	...	1	35	83	119	254	4,969	...	0·01	13·91	0·06	0·36	0·77	15 12	17·0	21
22	Shikarpur	832,122	...	38	14,946	46	7	5	200	104	316	130	15,476	....	0·05	17·96	0·08	0·38	0·16	18·69	23 01	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	106,211	...	13	2,849	7	...	4	43	12	59	40	2,968	....	0·03	17·14	0·04	0·35	0·24	17·80	19·4	23
	Total of Districts ...	16,515,973	7,880	1,773	352,849	30,642	201	240	3,204	1,412	5057	69,544	100,685	0·48	0·10	21·36	1·86	0·30	4·16	28 28	23 4	

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1895*—continued.

No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries. Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
	B.—TOWNS.																					
	Khándesh District.																					
1	Dhulia	21,871	2	1	554	66	...	...	8	1	9	88	715	0·09	0·04	25·33	3·02	0·41	3·80	32·69	30·95	1
2	Nandurbár	7,670	...	6	152	49	...	...	1	2	3	...	212	...	1·04	19·82	6·39	0·39	...	27·64	29·73	2
3	Chopda	15,655	45	...	314	144	...	...	3	...	3	7	483	2·87	...	20·06	7·28	0·19	0·45	30·85	25·80	3
4	Nasirábad	11,462	...	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	...	...	38·42	...	..	...	38·42	26·17	4
	Násik District.																					
5	Násik	24,403	21	1	639	136	1	...	9	2	12	130	939	0·86	0·04	26·18	5·57	0·49	5·33	38·47	32·00	5
6	Yeola	18,861	...	63	452	58	...	...	2	...	2	126	701	...	3·34	23·96	3·08	0·11	6·68	37·17	34·94	6
7	Deválli Cantonment	2,293	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	44	...	...	4·79	...	...	14·39	19·18	19·18	7
8	Málegaon do.	3,759	17	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	176	4·52	...	10·11	...	...	32·19	46·82	36·45	8
	Thána District.																					
9	Thána	17,455	8	...	237	20	...	...	2	...	2	42	309	0·46	...	13·57	1·15	0·12	2·40	17·70	16·44	9
10	Kalyán	12,608	...	2	241	16	...	...	6	...	6	25	290	...	0·16	19·11	1·27	0·48	1·98	23·00	18·95	10
11	City of Bombay	806,144	89	265	6,339	1,763	48	27	388	3	466	15,733	24,655	0·11	0·33	7·86	2·19	0·58	19·51	30·58	29·89	11
	Kolába District.																					
12	Panvel	10,417	...	10	99	28	...	...	5	...	5	64	206	...	0·96	9·50	2·79	0·48	6·14	19·87	18·33	12
13	Alibág	5,886	...	35	90	4	...	...	4	...	4	37	170	...	5·95	15·29	0·68	0·68	6 28	28·88	21·74	13
14	Mahád	6,869	...	...	53	21	...	...	1	...	1	28	103	...	...	7·71	3·06	0·15	4·08	15·00	24·26	14
	Ahmednagar District.																					
15	Ahmednagar	36,031	17	...	632	280	1	...	8	1	10	1,016	1,955	0·47	...	17·54	7·77	0·28	28·20	54·26	50·79	15
16	Sangamner	9,733	20	...	194	65	...	...	1	...	1	211	491	2·05	...	19·93	6·68	0·10	31·69	60·45	36·78	16
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,730	...	...	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	26	72	...	...	8·45	1·27	...	5·50	15·22	20·08	17
	Poona District.																					
18	Poona	118,652	46	5	1,710	123	12	9	26	4	51	1,425	3,360	0·39	0·04	14·41	1·04	0·42	12·01	28·31	25·62	18
19	Junnar	11,905	...	...	72	21	...	...	2	...	2	221	316	...	...	6·05	1·76	0·17	18·56	26·54	30·16	19
20	Poona Cantonment	31,134	4	...	341	53	1	1	6	1	9	299	706	0·12	...	10·95	1·70	0·30	9·60	22·67	23·31	20
21	Kirkee Do.	9,749	...	...	48	23	...	...	...	...	...	56	127	...	...	4·91	2·38	...	5·74	13·03	15·28	21
	Sholápur District.																					
22	Sholápur	61,564	125	1	2,164	135	1	1	15	2	19	520	2,954	2·03	0·02	35·15	2·02	0·31	8·45	47·98	37·78	22
23	Bársi	20,552	2	...	836	78	...	1	9	...	10	39	965	0·09	...	40·67	3·80	0·49	1·90	46·95	39·27	23
24	Pandharpur	19,953	344	...	735	187	...	...	7	...	7	121	1,394	17·24	...	36·84	9·37	0·35	6·06	69·86	39·54	24
	Sátára District.																					
25	Sátára	25,748	4	...	467	193	2	...	5	1	8	175	847	0·15	...	18·14	7·50	0·31	6·80	32·90	28·35	25
26	Karád	12,085	...	1	208	21	...	...	2	...	2	107	339	...	0·08	17·22	1·74	0·16	8·86	28·05	24·32	26
27	Wái	12,436	...	...	220	15	1	...	6	...	7	94	336	...	...	17·69	1·21	0·56	7·56	27·01	24·12	27
	Ratnágiri District.																					
28	Vengurla	10,121	...	3	169	26	...	...	2	...	2	155	344	...	0·30	16·60	1·58	0·20	15·32	34·00	33·40	28
29	Ratnágiri	14,274	12	1	136	18	...	...	...	1	1	102	280	0·84	0·07	9·39	1·96	0·07	7·29	19·62	19·69	29
	Belgaum District.																					
30	Belgaum	28,342	4	14	406	52	1	3	10	1	15	226	717	0·14	0·49	14·38	1·83	0·53	7·97	25·29	26·92	30
31	Gokak	12,106	55	...	138	66	...	...	3	...	3	112	374	4·54	...	11·39	5·45	0·25	9·25	30·89	29·65	31
32	Athni	10,416	1	...	141	57	...	1	8	...	9	139	347	0·09	...	13·54	5·47	0·86	13·34	33·31	36·19	32
33	Belgaum Cantonment	10,733	1	4	99	7	...	...	...	...	...	75	186	0·09	0·37	9·22	0·65	...	6·99	16·33	16·96	33
	Dhárwár District.																					
34	Dhárwár	32,583	1	8	396	18	3	2	6	...	11	579	1,013	0·03	0·25	12·15	0·55	0·34	17·77	31·09	33·24	34
35	Hubli	52,194	...	...	597	247	3	3	10	...	16	466	1,326	...	...	11·44	4·73	0·31	8·94	25·41	25·81	35
36	Gadag Bettigeri	23,821	...	3	309	68	...	...	5	...	5	231	616	...	0·13	12·97	2·85	0·21	9·69	25·86	28·46	36
37	Ranebennur	13,756	121	1	100	16	...	...	4	1	5	198	441	8·79	0·07	7·27	1·16	0·36	14·39	32·06	24·93	37
	Bijápur District.																					
38	Bijápur	16,749	3	...	339	56	1	3	7	2	13	123	534	0·18	...	20·24	3·34	0·78	7·34	31·88	25·67	38
39	Kaladgi	4,622	...	...	47	11	...	...	...	...	...	37	95	...	...	10·17	2·38	...	8·01	20·55	42·62	39
	Kánara District.																					
40	Kárwár	14,515	...	...	113	37	...	...	1	...	1	124	275	...	...	7·79	2·55	0·07	8·55	18·95	17·98	40
41	Kumta	10,713	...	...	92	29	...	...	2	1	3	91	215	...	...	8·58	2·71	0·28	8·49	20·07	22·67	41
	Surat District.																					
42	Surat	108,631	2	...	2,125	24	3	2	21	1	27	511	2,689	0·02	...	19·56	0·22	0·25	4·70	24·75	29·47	42
43	Bulsar	14,714	...	...	196	26	1	1	5	...	7	169	398	...	...	13·32	1·77	0·48	11·48	27·05	20·66	43
	Broach District.																					
44	Broach	40,137	1	4	504	2	1	...	6	...	7	100	618	0·02	0·10	12·56	0·05	0·17	2·49	15·39	25·34	44
45	Jambusar	12,070	...	...	162	9	...	...	2	4	6	165	342	...	...	13·42	0·75	0·50	13·67	28·34	41·42	45
	Kaira District.																					
46	Kaira	10,101	...	...	138	6	...	...	5	...	5	81	230	...	...	13·66	0·59	0·50	8·02	2·77	41·88	46
47	Nadiád	29,044	...	...	751	10	1	...	16	5	22	198	979	...	...	25·86	0·34	0·76	6·75	33·71	46·34	47
48	Borsad	12,159	..	...	197	1	1	1	5	2	9	180	387	...	...	16·20	0·08	0·74	4·81	31·83	37·17	48
49	Kapadvanj	14,805	3	...	271	1	...	...	4	1	5	46	326	0·20	...	18·30	0·07	0·34	3·11	22·02	38·84	49
	Panch Mahál District.																					
50	Godhra	14,691	3	...	329	9	...	...	3	...	3	30	374	0·20	...	22·40	0·61	0·20	2·04	25·45	34·44	50
51	Dohad	12,935	18	...	304	3	...	...	6	1	7	9	341	1·39	...	23·50	0·23	0·54	0·70	26 36	35·95	51
	Ahmedabad District.																					
52	Ahmedabad	144,192	37	66	3,417	144	3	3	35	3	44	1,728	5,436	0·26	0·46	23·70	0·99	0·30	11·98	37·69	45·19	52
53	Godhra	6,637	4	...	149	7	...	1	1	...	3	27	190	0·60	...	22·45	1·05	0·45	4·07	28·02	33·16	53
54	Viramgam	23,497	..	...	664	5	...	...	7	1	9	188	866	...	...	28·62	0·22	0·39	8·10	37·33	58·07	54
55	Dholka	16,394	...	...	342	10	...	3	3	1	6	125	483	...	...	20·73	0·61	0·30	7·58	29·38	45·65	55
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment	3,576	...	...	46	1	...	...	2	...	2	8	57	...	...	12·88	0·28	0·55	2·23	15·94	12·58	56

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1895* concluded.

No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries. Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Injuries. Wounding or Accident.	Injuries. Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Injuries. Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
	B—TOWNS—*continued.*																					
	Karáchi District.																					
57	Karáchi	97,009	...	2	2,267	192	5	...	40	3	48	943	3,472	...	0·02	23·58	1·97	0·50	9·72	35·79	34·96	57
	Hyderabad District.																					
58	Hyderabad	54,512	...	78	1,245	76	1	...	21	...	22	417	1,868	...	1·43	22·84	1·40	0·40	8·20	34·27	35·07	58
	Thar and Párkar District																					
59	Umarkot	3,698	...	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	0·54	22·17	...	...	...	22·71	41·01	59
	Shikárpur District.																					
60	Shikárpur	41,991	...	1	1,075	1	...	...	11	1	12	28	1,117	...	0·02	25·60	0·02	0·29	0·67	26·60	27·41	60
61	Sukkar	28,935	...	4	742	6	...	...	16	...	16	113	881	...	0·14	25·64	0·21	0·55	3·91	30·47	26·78	61
62	Larkána	12,010	...	3	319	...	...	1	7	...	8	29	359	...	0·25	26·56	...	0·67	2·41	29·89	30·56	62
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																					
63	Jacobabad	8,258	...	...	242	...	...	...	2	1	3	40	285	...	0·37	24·63	1·12	0·45	6·58	33·07	32·60	63
	Total of Towns ..	2,304,373	1,010	580	35,099	4,706	91	63	792	48	994	28,560	71,855	0·44	0·25	15·62	2·04	0·43	12·40	31·18	31·94	
	Total for the Presidency...	18,820,340	8,891	2,209	388,848	35,348	292	303	3,996	1,460	651	97,104	538,540	0·47	0·12	20·66	1·88	0·32	5·16	28·61	29·48	

N. B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of towns B. In all other statements "Districts" include towns.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1895.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration. Number in each District.	Circles of Registration. Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Villages. Number in each District.	Villages. Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	20	2,828	100	...	...	...	3	78	58	245	327	184	34	2	71	590	502	1,092	0·67	0·70	0·69	1·21	1
2	Nasik	16	12	1,647	44	...	1	...	...	51	313	62	72	26	11	103	60	416	283	699	0·97	0·69	0·83	1·11	2
3	Thána	11	4	1,626	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	17	25	28	53	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·62	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	8	1	3	7	4	12	38	10	52	37	89	0·10	0·12	0·11	0·24	4
5	Kolába	11	6	1,466	30	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	150	218	182	200	382	0·61	0·68	0·64	1·71	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	13	1,348	70	...	...	...	...	...	10	182	264	173	189	52	4	460	414	874	1·02	0·95	0·98	1·94	6
7	Poona	12	9	1,191	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	95	110	99	103	34	240	218	458	0·44	0·41	0·43	2·05	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	67	1	...	...	...	...	2	155	308	69	139	452	16	595	542	1,137	1·66	1·47	1·52	1·58	8
9	Sátára	15	12	1,346	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	185	378	386	257	95	693	661	1,354	1·12	1·08	1·10	1·78	9
10	Ratnagiri	10	7	1,310	25	33	17	...	...	15	18	172	65	5	6	24	2	164	193	357	0·31	0·32	0·33	0·49	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,076	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	5	73	37	25	96	77	173	0·10	0·15	0·17	1·45	11
12	Dhárwár	17	10	1,303	143	..	..	29	135	293	557	410	129	20	9	2	1	860	725	1,585	1·03	1·39	1·60	2·25	12
13	Bijápur	10	6	1,112	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	38	103	48	106	99	205	0·27	0·25	0·26	1·88	13
14	Kánara	13	2	1,185	3	...	...	...	...	24	8	...	...	...	3	24	...	31	28	59	0·13	0·13	0·13	0·19	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	2	797	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	2	5	0·01	0·01	0·01	1·56	15
16	Broach	8	1	405	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1·14	16
17	Kaira	11	6	683	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	28	92	6	80	63	143	0·17	0·15	0·16	0·48	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	6	656	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	68	19	13	...	...	54	48	102	0·33	0·32	0·33	0·50	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	5	857	8	...	...	...	...	62	9	10	105	18	5	1	2	115	97	212	0·24	0·22	0·23	0·21	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	...	792		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·13	20
21	Hyderabad	13	...	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	22
23	Shikárpur	17	...	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier .	5	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	24
	Total for the Presidency.	334	141	25,206	731	37	19	30	140	532	985	1,306	1,652	1,043	1,052	1,485	609	4,673	4,217	8,890	0·48	0·46	0·47	1·24	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1895.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			No. of these Deaths among Children.		Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	26	24	2,828	199	42	48	89	109	72	29	20	15	9	3	24	46	246	260	506	166	309	0·33	0·35	0·34	0·30	1
2	Násik	16	12	1,647	39	...	22	29	25	12	4	3	3	4	5	50	152	151	158	309	81	215	0·36	0·38	0·37	0·17	2
3	Thána	11	8	1,626	19	2	4	4	3	14	7	4	6	2	1	3	3	31	22	53	7	40	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·31	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	1	1	21	18	48	49	46	20	18	9	4	3	9	20	141	124	265	64	76	0·27	0·41	0·33	0·38	4
5	Kolába	11	8	1,466	58	19	15	17	28	31	31	21	20	7	10	13	24	107	129	236	65	164	0·36	0·44	0·40	0·28	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	3	1,348	9	4	3	6	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	25	12	7	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·06	6
7	Poona	12	7	1,191	44	22	25	18	18	11	4	3	...	4	2	4	5	62	54	116	30	73	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·14	7
8	Sholápur	10	6	716	33	2	3	4	1	...	10	1	...	...	6	...	...	12	15	27	7	18	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·11	8
9	Sátára	15	9	1,340	23	2	5	8	10	1	4	3	...	3	...	...	3	26	13	39	5	8	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·08	9
10	Ratnágiri...	10	10	1,310	61	44	18	22	21	17	19	14	5	2	6	6	6	104	73	177	46	74	0·20	0·12	0·16	0·80	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	7	1,076	24	3	2	21	18	7	7	15	10	9	3	...	8	56	47	103	22	48	0·11	0·09	0·10	0·09	11
12	Dhárwár	17	7	1,303	12	6	2	5	5	...	4	4	6	1	...	2	3	19	19	38	3	11	0·13	0·03	0·04	0·22	12
13	Bijápur	10	6	1,112	16	11	1	11	13	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	22	17	39	6	20	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·15	13
14	Kánara	13	3	1,185	8	2	...	...	2	6	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	...	2	0·07	0·01	0·05	0·12	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	6	797	24	1	2	12	18	13	6	3	2	2	1	...	1	32	29	61	15	29	0·10	0·09	0·09	0·08	15
16	Broach	8	3	405	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	2	4	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·15	16
17	Kaira	11	2	583	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	6	3	3	0·02	...	0·01	0·02	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	...	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·08	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	4	857	3	1	3	15	29	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	34	72	23	39	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·01	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	15	2	792	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	1	2	0·06	0·08	0·01	0·07	20
21	Hyderabad	13	5	1,309	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	7	16	37	63	63	69	132	41	86	0·13	0·17	0·15	0·15	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	3	251	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	2	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·04	22
23	Shikárpur	17	11	1,106	29	...	1	4	4	5	6	3	1	3	7	6	6	27	19	46	7	19	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·02	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2	296	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	8	13	5	7	0·05	0·10	0·07	0·02	24
	Total for the Presidency.	284	149	25,206	609	179	172	314	367	262	159	126	82	58	65	156	359	1,184	1,115	2,299	613	1,255	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·15	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1895.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,828	2,430	2,615	2,324	2,733	3,255	3,340	2,553	3,407	4,889	4,401	3,788	2,974	3,719	20,876	19,122	39,998	28·00	25·90	27·39	25·25	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,647	1,589	1,510	1,208	1,327	1,649	1,781	1,750	1,589	2,298	1,988	1,891	2,065	2,449	11,221	10,578	21,799	26·08	25·75	25·92	24·11	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,626	1,528	1,824	1,676	1,547	1,391	1,273	1,082	886	1,239	1,215	1,197	1,815	2,223	8,791	8,475	17,266	20·56	21·65	21·08	17·81	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	549	503	577	562	758	586	477	516	416	382	466	557	3,557	2,782	6,339	7·00	9·32	7·86	8·31	4
5	Kolába...	11	11	1,466	1,371	1,284	1,192	1,186	1,031	858	776	778	834	898	578	857	1,359	5,843	5,908	11,751	19·55	19·97	19·76	18·20	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	1,241	1,396	1,194	1,402	1,627	1,488	2,471	3,189	3,534	2,938	2,444	1,782	1,652	13,203	11,842	25,135	29·48	27·11	28·33	23·02	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	1,145	1,521	1,358	1,468	1,979	1,998	2,257	2,638	3,057	2,532	2,174	1,959	1,846	12,775	11,951	24,726	23·62	22·96	23·29	19·50	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	712	1,222	1,099	1,191	1,348	1,443	1,575	2,453	3,128	2,776	2,406	2,473	1,954	11,798	11,273	23,071	30·96	30·54	30·75	22·21	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,346	1,180	2,076	1,676	1,999	2,322	2,021	2,811	3,421	4,029	3,749	3,360	3,212	3,234	17,536	16,970	34,506	28·58	27·73	28·15	22·17	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,310	1,273	1,234	1,815	2,097	1,521	1,111	1,158	1,222	1,106	1,108	907	992	1,277	7,917	7,630	15,547	15·42	12·88	11·06	11·05	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	1,069	1,083	1,001	1,305	1,415	1,588	1,456	1,525	1,234	1,199	1,201	1,297	1,332	7,824	7,809	15,633	15·38	15·58	15·46	14·99	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,303	1,261	1,425	1,176	1,368	1,269	1,507	1,489	1,516	1,238	1,195	1,192	1,258	1,559	7,876	8,144	16,020	14·93	15·38	15·25	17·50	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	1,060	929	833	1,083	1,007	1,243	1,392	1,604	1,585	1,381	1,277	1,297	1,245	7,460	7,357	14,817	18·71	18·58	18·64	17·36	13
14	Kánara...	13	13	1,185	1,139	576	541	614	494	488	427	613	561	538	535	545	707	3,537	3,110	6,647	15·09	14·73	14·89	16·43	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	797	753	1,637	1,357	1,506	1,381	1,329	1,038	1,053	1,104	1,132	1,104	1,191	1,402	7,826	7,399	15,225	24·34	22·54	23·43	26·73	15
16	Broach...	8	8	405	386	913	720	703	747	615	468	532	550	612	699	677	851	4,304	3,839	8,143	24·60	23·05	23·85	38·07	16
17	Kaira	11	11	583	577	1,696	1,643	2,015	1,809	1,447	1,088	1,152	1,383	1,462	1,950	1,564	1,719	10,462	8,502	18,964	22·72	20·67	21·76	31·02	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	7	656	589	566	473	544	555	456	338	337	506	546	556	602	538	3,360	2,640	6,000	20·73	17·45	19·15	23·49	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	837	2,234	2,233	2,398	2,219	1,573	1,089	1,164	1,546	1,616	1,660	1,696	2,503	11,745	10,181	21,926	24·83	22·75	23·81	33·75	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	15	792	792	1,133	833	732	692	557	588	549	499	505	647	828	1,111	4,628	4,076	8,704	14·1	16·26	15·51	18·27	20
21	Hyderabad	13	13	1,309	1,309	1,486	1,183	1,344	1,001	832	709	651	665	643	880	1,102	1,353	6,500	5,294	11,803	13·4	13·12	13·25	15·92	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	9	251	251	506	489	591	475	456	293	239	204	222	265	382	524	2,489	2,166	4,655	13·58	14·64	14·00	15·94	22
23	Shikárpur	17	17	1,106	1,106	2,219	1,636	1,427	1,316	1,213	1,264	956	974	1,217	1,575	1,548	1,732	9,170	7,912	17,082	18·	18·77	18·67	22·58	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	296	295	297	264	235	239	218	162	166	149	203	352	353	461	1,731	1,360	3,091	17·99	17·38	17·72	18·79	24
	Total for the Presidency.	284	284	25,206	23,885	31,747	28,438	31,392	31,304	30,657	28,468	32,306	36,795	34,490	33,009	32,935	37,307	202,528	186,320	388,848	20·79	20·51	20·66	21·16	

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—*Deaths registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1895.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh .. .	26	25	2,828	1,130	404	335	312	307	363	311	419	603	465	359	277	362	2,578	1,939	4,517	3·46	2·71	3·09	3·08	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,647	666	209	170	178	171	152	210	294	391	351	365	260	311	1,739	1,323	3,062	4·04	3·22	3·61	3·82	..
3	Thána	11	11	2,626	353	94	82	83	91	82	88	42	71	82	62	87	68	516	411	927	1·21	1·05	1·13	1·60	
4	City of Bombay ..	1	1	1	1	160	160	140	150	169	118	148	195	166	115	112	131	1,041	722	1,763	2·05	2·42	2·19	2·13	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,166	463	76	80	89	82	78	66	89	115	85	68	77	111	620	396	1,016	2·07	1·34	1·71	1·84	
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	401	130	112	75	106	146	245	448	554	465	319	228	198	1,660	1,360	3,020	3·08	3·13	3·42	2·16	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	532	134	117	105	120	120	196	301	575	495	357	293	244	1,720	1,397	3,117	3·18	2·98	2·94	1·64	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	450	177	112	135	108	109	136	358	678	454	445	332	210	1,647	1,607	3,254	4·32	4·35	4·31	2·22	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,346	505	153	180	160	157	193	301	551	889	847	628	417	274	2,432	2,318	4,750	3·96	3·79	3·88	1·87	
10	Ratnágiri .. .	10	10	1,310	785	146	135	77	158	160	182	176	253	200	180	158	214	1,092	947	2,039	2·13	1·80	1·84	1·61	
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,076	597	156	139	151	188	269	431	526	496	385	418	292	239	1,697	1,993	3,690	3·32	3·98	3·65	4·10	1
12	Dhárwár .. .	17	17	1,303	243	76	57	77	68	92	136	174	153	114	106	81	77	613	598	1,211	1·16	1·14	1·15	2·87	9
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	348	40	32	25	51	46	67	179	252	241	208	178	108	718	719	1,437	1·80	1·81	1·81	2·52	
14	Kánara .. .	13	13	1,185	31	38	6	33	22	30	32	54	93	97	78	57	56	318	278	596	1·30	1·31	1·34	1·58	6
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	20	9	797	24	12	6	15	9	9	9	10	19	7	7	4	11	74	44	118	0·25	0·13	0·18	0·51	1
16	Broach	8	7	405	19	2	3	7	2	2	..	2	9	6	3	..	1	24	13	37	0·14	0·08	0·11	0·51	4
17	Kaira	11	11	583	26	12	4	12	9	11	7	6	7	12	17	18	11	77	49	126	0·17	0·12	0·14	0	17
18	Panch Mahále ..	7	4	656	3	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	4	..	4	2	..	10	5	15	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·08	
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	42	24	19	15	18	16	18	25	40	27	11	17	18	130	118	248	0·27	0·26	0·27	0·73	14
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi .. .	15	11	792	17	29	13	14	16	12	16	18	14	19	24	16	23	124	90	214	0·40	0·30	0·38	0·53	2
21	Hyderabad	13	9	1,309	24	14	7	4	12	5	4	16	10	7	9	8	8	71	33	104	0·17	0·08	0·12	0·05	21
22	Thar and Párkar ..	9	7	251	17	4	..	2	1	3	3	..	1	1	3	3	..	13	8	21	0·07	0·05	0·06	0·06	22
23	Shikárpur	17	10	1,106	14	8	1	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	7	2	5	26	27	53	0·05	0·01	0·06	0·01	
24	Upper Sind Frontier .	5	3	295	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	7	0·03	0·05	0·04	0·10	24
	Total for the Presidency	284	257	25,206	6,698	2,097	1,770	1,786	1,855	2,075	2,579	3,839	5,424	4,528	3,794	2,920	2,681	18,943	16,405	35,348	1·41	1·30	1·38	1·	

Annual Reports.—
Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for 1895.

General Department.
No. 4425

Bombay Castle,
7th October 1896.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. 1562-B., dated 15th May 1896—

Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The number of births among the Native population registered in the whole Presidency in 1895 was 674,304, and the number of deaths was 538,540. The effect of a very healthy year was seen in an increase of 14,036 in the number of births and a decrease of 68,639 in the number of deaths, as contrasted with the corresponding figures for 1894.

2. *Births.*—The subject of improving the registration of vital statistics has recently received much attention from Government, and was very fully discussed in Government Resolution No. 3565, dated the 27th August 1895, which was afterwards supplemented by Government Resolution No. 5214, dated the 29th November 1895, with which certain remarks on the subject by the Government of India were communicated to the officers concerned. More recently reference was made in Government Resolution No. 2744, dated the 24th June 1896, to the imperfect registration of births and deaths in most Mofussil Municipalities. The suggestions made or approved in these Resolutions may in time be expected to result in some perceptible improvement in the statistics, but necessarily could not affect those of the year now under review. The birth-rate (35·83 per mille) for the whole Presidency is substantially the same as in the preceding year, and, except in Sind, the fluctuations in the statistics for the several Registration Districts as compared with those of the previous year are merely such as may have naturally resulted from an actual increase in the number of births without assuming any improvement in the machinery for registration. The following figures are taken from the abstract given in paragraph 12 of the report, but it has been necessary to correct a printer's error whereby the ratio for 1894 in the Western Registration District has been given as 25·35 instead of 35·35 per mille :—

	1894.	1895.
	per mille.	
Western Registration District	35·35	35·66
Central „ „	37·41	39·26
Southern „ „	39 07	40·83
Gujarát „ „	34·24	35·20
Sind „ „	26·94	24·98

The Sanitary Commissioner disposes of the figures for Sind with the remark that they were lower than those of the previous year. There is nothing in the report to show whether the decrease was due to an actual decrease of births or to a continuance of the extremely defective system of registration in force in Sind.

3. In the following table the Collectorates are graded in the order of apparent efficiency of birth registration :—

Group 1 ... { *Districts* of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur.
Population ... 9,084,549.
Registered birth-rate ... 42·75 per mille.

Group 2 ... { *Districts* of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad.
Population ... 3,097,112.
Registered birth-rate ... 35·20 per mille.

Group 3 ... { *Districts* of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara.
Population ... 2,965,764.
Registered birth-rate ... 30·31 per mille.

Group 4 ... { *Districts* of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.
Population ... 2,866,777.
Registered birth-rate ... 24·98 per mille.

The numbers of births registered in Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar are, as usual, remarkably high : the rates per mille exceeding 60 in some and 50 in many tálukás of these districts. The Sanitary Commissioner should be asked to favour Government in his next report, after consulting the Commissioner, with his remarks on the subject of the high ratio of male to female births in Sind.

4. In the Ahmednagar District the urban birth-rate of 52·16 per mille exceeded even the high rural rate for that Collectorate of 47·39, and in three other Collectorates of the Presidency proper, and four in Sind, where the rural birth-rate was unduly low, the urban registration shows results which *primâ facie* would seem to be the more accurate, though, as a rule, it is the system of registration in towns rather than in villages which is most open to unfavourable comment. Among Municipalities, the highest rate (57·99) was registered in Athni in Belgaum and the lowest (17·53) in the town of Násik. If these figures are correct, then it is difficult to suggest any sufficient explanation of the returns for the City of Bombay which show a birth-rate of only 19·07 per mille. Government are aware that there are various exceptional circumstances in Bombay which account for a low birth-rate, but it may be observed in connexion with the figures now reported, that, only last year, the vaccinators discovered 5,617 infants under one year of age in existence whose births had not been registered. The Corporation of Bombay may be expected to comprehend more clearly than the Municipal Boards of mofussil towns how unfortunate it is that the scientific value of the vital statistics of the Presidency should be vitiated by inaccurate returns from the area under their control, and the President of the Corporation should be addressed on the subject. In connexion with the orders in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 2744, dated the 24th June last, in which the Commissioners were requested to satisfy themselves that each Municipality made proper and sufficient arrangements for registration, their attention should be specially invited to the returns for the last 31 Municipalities (excluding Bombay) entered in the table of births on page 18 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report and to those for the last 30 Municipalities entered in the table of deaths. It is in these Municipalities in which special efforts seem to be necessary for effecting a reform. The returns of births for Jacobabad, Mahád, Thána and Násik, and of deaths for Panvel, Ratnágiri, Kárwár, Thána, Broach and Mahád, are presumably wrong; and Government would be glad to receive from the Commissioners a full report as to the methods adopted for their preparation, and such information as may be of use for their correction, so far as that may be possible.

5. In their letter published with Government Resolution No. 5214, dated the 29th November 1895, the Government of India referred to the high percentage of still-births to the total number of births annually reported from the City of Bombay as a matter requiring explanation. In 1894 that percentage was 10·21 ; in 1895 it was 9·47, against an average for the Presidency of 1·03. The only district which approached Bombay in this respect in the year under review was Kánara, where the percentage was 4·39, against 1·96 in 1894. The high rate in the case of Bombay is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner (who, however, writes without having received the report of the Health Officer on the subject) to overcrowding and to badly-ventilated rooms, and in the case of Kánara to malaria and hard living in jungles. The explanation as regards Kánara is obviously insufficient to explain the increase of still-births from 1·96 per cent. in 1894 to 4·39 per cent. in 1895 ; for the death-rate generally in that district fell from 26·77 to 25·73 per mille in the two years, and the death-rate from fevers from 15·63 to 14·89. There is no apparent reason why an increase in still-births from fever should be coincident with a decrease in deaths from fever except on the one supposition that until 1895 the village officers of Kánara had been

registering the majority of still-births as deaths, but in that year (perhaps owing to clearer instructions) began to register them more generally in the correct way. This would be a sufficient explanation of the phenomenon, and if it is a correct one, it may point to the true explanation of the great discrepancy between the registered still-births in Bombay and in the mofussil. It is possible that, throughout the mofussil, a habit of registering still-births as deaths may exist, thus rendering the reported proportions of the former far below the truth. On the other hand, it may be inferred from a comparison of the birth and death rates in Bombay City (19·07 and 30·58 per mille respectively), that, while the registration of live births is grossly neglected that of deaths is tolerably well recorded, and the same cause, namely the necessity for burial, which produces the latter effect, may be presumed to cause a fairly accurate registration of still-births. The explanation therefore of the discrepancy may simply be that the mofussil percentages are far too low, and the Bombay percentages, owing to their being taken on a total which is undoubtedly less, are far too high. But the Governor in Council will be glad to consider the Health Officer's remarks on this subject when they have been received by the Sanitary Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner should endeavour to ascertain whether there is any real ground for supposing that still-births are incorrectly entered by the village and municipal officers, and if he finds that this is the case, he should take steps to have proper instructions conveyed to them.

6. *Deaths.*— Owing to the healthiness of the year, the general death-rate per mille fell from 32·26 to 28·61 in 1895; and in the Gujarát districts from 42·35 to 26·89. In death, as in birth, registration, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Sholápur stand high in presumed accuracy, and the Sind districts very low. The registered death-rate for the Hyderabad District—the worst in the Presidency—was only 14·62 per mille, and the remarks on this subject in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3668, dated the 2nd September 1895, still demand the attention of the Commissioner in Sind. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to comment in future reports on all serious discrepancies, such for example as that which is observed between the death ratios for Mahomedans and Hindus, which were 20·55 and 30·87 per mille respectively.

7. *Disease.*—As already observed, the year was a healthy one. Cases of cholera occurred in most of the districts in the Presidency. Deaths from cholera amounted to 8,890, as against 33,588 in 1894, and half of this mortality was confined to three districts of the Deccan and one of the Southern Maratha Country. There were comparatively few deaths due to small-pox. Fever was as usual the chief cause of death; but the number attributed to this cause was less by 40,246 than the number in the previous year. It appears from the remarks in paragraph 82 of the Report that, but for a heavy rainfall in some quarters late in the season, the mortality from fever would have been still lower.

8. It appears that, during the year 1894-95, the Mofussil Municipal Boards of the Presidency spent Rs. 18,21,963, and the Local Boards Rs. 5,16,698, on sanitary works of all descriptions. The details of this expenditure have already come under the notice of Government in connexion with the Annual Administration Reports of these Boards.

9. In his capacity of Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson visited 20 towns and has recorded his remarks on their sanitary defects; but it does not appear from the report in Appendix I whether the Sanitary Board made any tour. The various projects referred to the Board as a consulting body are set forth at length in the Appendix. The question of the Ahmedabad Sewage Farm referred to in paragraph 8 of this Appendix has since come before Government, and as the insufficiency of land, alleged to have been a chief factor in retarding the success of the scheme, has been remedied by the grant, by Government Resolution No. 3258, dated the 25th July last, of a considerable area to the Municipality for the purposes of the farm, and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been requested to arrange for the supervision of operations, it may be expected that the Sanitary Board will not be disappointed in their anticipation of an early improvement in results.

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10. It is satisfactory to observe from the Report of the Health Officer of the Port in Appendix II that the sanitary condition of outward-bound ships was usually fair, and that the 17,102 pilgrims conveyed in 26 voyages to Jedda were generally free from cholera when they were disembarked at the insanitary quarantine station of Camaran.

11. Although the report now under review contains separate information regarding births and deaths of Europeans and Eurasians which was not included in former reports, it has, without any apparent loss of value, been abridged from 103 to 64 pages, in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India in their letter No. 335, dated the 31st October 1895. It is observed that the table in paragraph 110 of the Report is not filled up in precise conformity with the entries in the form prescribed by the Government of India and published with Government Resolution No. 213, dated the 18th January 1895. If any difficulty has been felt as to the manner in which the columns opposite the bracketed entries below the word "Town" should be filled up, it will be advisable for the Sanitary Commissioner to apply for any further instructions on the subject that may still be required.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, The Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board, The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, The Commissioner in Sind, The Commissioner, N. D., The Commissioner, C. D., The Commissioner, S. D., All Collectors and District Magistrates in the Presidency proper and Sind, The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, The Compiler, General Administration Report for 1895-96, The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, The Marine Department of the Secretariat, The Revenue Department of the Secretariat.	With copies of the report.
The President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, The Government of India, The Secretary of State for India.	By letter.
The Editors' Table, Bombay, The Editors' Table, Poona, *care of* the City Magistrate, Poona, The Editor *of the Dhárwár Vritt* (for his own use and for the use of the Editors of other newspapers in Dhárwár), The Editors' Table, Belgaum, *care of* the Secretary, Belgaum Municipality.	